

COVER SHEET

Contestant's name and grade

Essay title

School name

School phone number

History teacher's name

Contestant's home address (number, street, apartment)

Contestant's home address (city, state, zip)

Contestant's home phone number

Contestant's email address

Parent/Guardian name and phone number

I certify that this is an original research project of which I am the sole author. By signing below, I also grant the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History to reproduce my essay for non-commercial use on the Internet and/or in print publications.

Contestant's signature

Date

Civil War Essay Contest Guidelines and Scoring Rubric

The Civil War Essay Contest is designed to enhance students' knowledge of the Civil War era through use of primary sources. Students must identify a topic, conduct research using primary and secondary sources, document their sources in footnotes/parenthetical notations *and* a bibliography, develop a thesis statement, and write a clear, cogent essay of no less than 1,500 words (high school) or 1,000 words (grades 6-8). Essays will be read by a panel of judges and judged using a rubric adapted from the New York State Regents Exam document-based and thematic essay guidelines, reprinted below.

Score of 5:

- Thoroughly develops all aspects of the task evenly and in depth.
- Is more analytical than descriptive (analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information).
- Richly supports the theme with many relevant facts, examples, and details.
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme.
- Incorporates relevant information from at least seven primary source documents. A single letter, photograph, broadside, etc. counts as one primary source document.

Score of 4:

- Develops all aspects of the task but may do so somewhat unevenly.
- Is both descriptive and analytical (applies, analyzes, evaluates, and/or creates information).
- Supports the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details.
- Demonstrates a logical and clear plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme.
- Incorporates relevant information from at least five primary source documents. A single letter, photograph, broadside, etc. counts as one primary source document.

Score of 3:

- Develops all aspects of the task with little depth or develops most aspects of the task in some depth.
- Is more descriptive than analytical (applies, may analyze, and/or evaluate information).
- Includes some relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some minor inaccuracies.
- Demonstrates a satisfactory plan of organization; includes an introduction and a conclusion that may be a restatement of the theme.
- Incorporates relevant information from at least four primary source documents. A single letter, photograph, broadside, etc. counts as one primary source document.

Score of 2:

- Minimally develops all aspects of the task or develops some aspects of the task in some depth.
- Is primarily descriptive; may include faulty, weak, or isolated application or analysis.
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, and details; may include some inaccuracies.
- Demonstrates a general plan of organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion.
- Incorporates relevant information from at least three primary source documents. A single letter, photograph, broadside, etc. counts as one primary source document.

Score of 1:

- Minimally develops some aspects of the task.
- Is descriptive; may lack understanding, application, or analysis.
- Includes few relevant facts, examples, or details; may include inaccuracies.
- May demonstrate a weakness in organization; may lack focus; may contain digressions; may not clearly identify which aspect of the task is being addressed; may lack an introduction and/or a conclusion.
- Does not incorporate relevant information from fewer than three primary source documents. A single letter, photograph, broadside, etc. counts as one primary source document.

Rules, Regulations, and Prize Information

Essay Requirements/Judges' Tips

- Word count: minimum of 1,500 words (high school) or 1,000 words (middle school)
- Primary sources: top essays will use a minimum of five primary source documents. We will count a single letter, photograph, broadside, etc. as a single primary source document. See the *2011-2012 Guidelines and Scoring Rubric* for more information on the minimum number of primary sources for each score.
- Secondary sources: top essays will use quality secondary sources beyond the textbook. Numbers vary; start with three to five sources.
- Internet sources: caution your students to evaluate the validity of web content and to explain their sources carefully in their citations.
- Organization: top essays have an introduction, body, and conclusion. Arguments are clearly made and well supported.
- Forms/topics: biographies, even of obscure figures, and battle reports are usually easier to write than other types of essays, and the judges are sensitive to this. Likewise, certain topics—female spies, gory battlefield medicine, the new medium of photography—have been covered in great detail by professional historians and past contest participants. Essays on these topics need to be a bit better in order to stand out, and the best way to make a Civil War Essay Contest paper better is to include more primary sources.
- Citations: the best essays have clear, consistent citations. If footnotes are sufficiently detailed, a bibliography may not be necessary, but use caution. Internet sources provide the greatest trouble; please make sure that students provide information beyond URLs in their citations such as the author of a particular article or the institution that produces the site, and that they note if any of their online sources are primary sources (and, if so, to document them accordingly).

Submission Requirements/Deadlines

- Essays are due to the Gilder Lehrman Institute by 5pm EST on **Friday, February 24, 2012**.
- Only five essays per school per division will be eligible for judging. Please set internal deadlines accordingly.
- Essays **MUST** be submitted electronically. Word or RTF documents are preferred; scanned documents sent as PDFs will also be accepted.
- Essay **MAY NOT** have any markings or corrections visible. If submitting an essay that was used in class, please submit a clean copy without any grades or marks.

- Essays may be emailed to affiliates@gilderlehrman.org or burned to a CD and mailed to Courtney Roy's attention at the Gilder Lehrman Institute, 19 West 44th Street, Suite 500, New York, NY 10036. Hard copies of essays are not accepted and will not be reviewed.
- If you're emailing essays, please send them all in one email if possible. Clearly identify your school name (with city and state—we have a number of schools with the same name) and include your mailing address and full name.
- Signed cover sheets must accompany each essay. Cover sheets can be scanned and emailed to the Institute. If you're sending cover sheets separately from essays, please note this.
- To help cut down on processing time, please name each file accordingly: school name.student last name.student first name

Prizes

- High School: \$1,000 to the first-place student and \$500 to the school; \$750 to the second-place student; \$500 to the third-place student; \$100 to seven honorable-mention students.
- Middle School: \$300 to the first-place student; \$200 to the second-place student; \$100 to the third-place student.

Civil War Essay Contest Writing Prompts

These topics and questions are meant as a guide to spark research and eventually help students hone a thesis statement. Students are not limited to these topics and questions, and advisors are cautioned not to submit five student essays on a single theme. Supporting materials from the Gilder Lehrman Institute, including primary source documents, podcasts, articles from *History Now*, online exhibitions, and print publications, may be found at http://www.gilderlehrman.org/institute/era_civilwar.php. Additional material, exclusive to Gilder Lehrman Affiliate Schools, may be found on the Civil War and Reconstruction page of the Resources by Era section of the Affiliate School website.

The coming of the war

What were the causes of the Civil War? How did slavery evolve as an issue that led to war? How were politics involved?

Opinion

How did people in the North and South form opinions on the war? How did both sides rally support? How did two presidents—Lincoln and Davis—motivate the Union and Confederacy? Examine newspapers and the press, letters to and from the field, photos, broadsides, music, plays, art, magazines, speeches, general meetings, reports from the homefront, testimony, textbooks, etc.

Impacts

How did the war impact America, both immediately and in the long term? What *wasn't* impacted by the war? What went on separate from it? Think about the Civil War as a unique event and in general, noting what was different about it and what changes it caused that other wars have also set in motion. Some areas to consider are technology, media, African Americans, the economy, women, children, politics, government, divisions, environment (destruction and growth), local histories. Non war-related: land-grant issues, religious beliefs, lives put on hold, dreams deferred, etc.

Local effects

This topic is related to impacts. Think about what the war did to cities, towns, communities, and families. Millions of people went to the battlefields. Many millions more stayed behind. Some prospered; most suffered. Does your family have a Civil War story? What about your community? Look into narratives (stories), but also study other records--census data, population shifts, economic production, etc.

Women's roles

What did women do during the war? Think about both Confederate and Union women at home and near the battlefield. Women worked as medical personnel, performed other labor on or near the battlefield, acted as spies, kept plantations and other industries going on the homefront, and

formed sanitary commissions. Who were they? What were their stories? What did they do before the war? What happened to them after the war? What changed and what stayed the same?

African American experience

What did African Americans do during the war? How did their experiences differ in the North and South and change over the course of the war? What impact did the Emancipation Proclamation have? Consider the work African Americans did, the roles they played and the lives they led, as well as how things differed for free blacks, slaves, freedmen and women, soldiers, and leaders.

Military issues

Much has been written about battlefield tactics and generals' strategies. Less has been written about the materials, transportation systems, communications networks, supply chains, hospitals and POW camps required to keep both the Union and Confederate armies operating during the war. How did necessary material and people get to and from the battlefield? Who did the work?

Politics and government

Many historians believe that the Civil War was the Second American Revolution, that it resolved some issues created in the Revolutionary and Founding Eras and raised others that weren't resolved until the 20th century. Consider how the Civil War expanded the powers of the federal government and how Abraham Lincoln defined his role as a wartime president. What changes did the Civil War cause? What happened to state governments? How did Congressional power evolve? What happened to individual rights? How did the government mobilize its resources to care for veterans after the war?

International impact

Though civil wars are fought within nations, they take place in the larger international system. Yet foreign countries kept out of the American Civil War to a surprising degree. Why? What went on internationally during the war? Who supported the Confederacy and who supported the Union? How was this support shown? What diplomatic issues did the war raise? How did it impact international trade?

The war remembered

What's the fascination with the Civil War? Why have so many movies been made and books been written about the war—and yet the American public still struggles to the war's causes and meaning? How was the war remembered as it was going on? Five years later? 100 years later? Consider re-enactments, cemeteries, the WPA slave narratives, centennial activities and current plans for the sesquicentennial (the 150 year commemoration).