

DIRECTIONS: Selectively highlight and answer the questions.

1. PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

Why was the "nation divided"?

2. What was the first goal of the Civil War and then the 2nd goal? (para. 1)

3. What was the difference or main **argument** between Supreme Court Chief Justice Taney & President Lincoln about emancipation?(para. 1)

4. When and why did Lincoln decide he had the powers to end secession and emancipate the slaves? (para. 2)

5. What was *The Emancipation Proclamation*? (para. 3)

The Emancipation Proclamation-Background

(1) President Abraham Lincoln and the Northern States entered the Civil War to preserve the Union rather than to free the slaves, but within a relatively short time **emancipation** became a necessary war aim. Yet neither Congress nor the president knew exactly what constitutional powers they had in this area; according to the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger Brooks Taney, they had none. Lincoln believed that the Constitution gave the Union whatever powers it needed to preserve itself, and that he, as commander-in-chief in a time of war, had the authority to use those powers.

(2) Between March and July of 1862, Lincoln **advocated compensated** emancipation of slaves living in the "border states", i.e., slave states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri which remained loyal to the Union. He also endorsed colonization of freed slaves to foreign lands. But by July 1862, the Union war efforts in Virginia were going badly and pressure was growing to remove the Union commander, General George B. McClellan. Mr. Lincoln decided that emancipation of slaves in areas in rebellion was militarily necessary to put an end to **secession** and was constitutionally justified by his powers as commander in chief.

(3) Members of Abraham Lincoln's cabinet gathered at the White House on July 22, 1862, to hear the president read his draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. Written by Lincoln alone, without **consultation** from his cabinet, the proclamation declared that all persons held as slaves in states that were still in rebellion on January 1, 1863, "shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free."

(4) In September 22, 1862, after the Union's victory at Antietam, Lincoln met with his cabinet to refine his July draft and announce what is now known as the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. In this document, he issued an **ultimatum** to the seceded states: Return to the Union by New Year's Day or freedom will be extended to all slaves within your borders.

(5) The **decree** also left room for a plan of compensated emancipation. No Confederate states took the offer, and on January 1, Lincoln presented the Emancipation Proclamation. At one stroke, Lincoln declared that over 3 million African American slaves "henceforward shall be free," that the "military and naval authorities" would now "recognize and maintain" that freedom, and that these newly freed slaves would "be received into the armed service of the United States" in order to make war on their former masters. This allowed black soldiers to fight for the Union -- soldiers that were desperately needed. It also tied the issue of slavery directly to the war. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom. It is important to remember that the Emancipation Proclamation did not free all slaves in the United States. Rather, it declared free only those slaves living in states not under Union control. William Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, commented, "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in **bondage** where we can set them free." Lincoln was fully aware of the **irony**, but he did not want to **antagonize** the "border states" by setting their slaves free.

(6) Intended both as a war and **propaganda** measure, the Emancipation Proclamation initially had far more **symbolic** than real impact, because the federal government had no means to enforce it at the time. But the document clearly and **irrevocably** notified the South and the world that the war was being fought not just to preserve the Union, but to put an end to the "peculiar institution." Eventually, as Union armies occupied more and more southern territory, the Proclamation turned into reality, as thousands of slaves were set free by the advancing federal troops.

(7) The proclamation set a national course toward the final abolition of slavery in the United States. No one appreciated better than Lincoln that to make good on the Emancipation Proclamation was dependent on a Union victory. No one was more anxious than Lincoln to take the necessary additional steps to bring about actual freedom. Thus, he proposed that the Republican Party include in its 1864 platform a plank calling for the abolition of slavery by constitutional amendment. The passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution on December 18, 1865 declared slavery illegal in every part of the newly restored Union.

(8) The Emancipation Proclamation was, in the words of Professor Allen Guelzo, "the single most far-reaching, even revolutionary, act of any American president." Lincoln rated the Proclamation as the greatest of his accomplishments: "It is the central act of my administration and the great event of the nineteenth century." (Information from: www.yale.edu/glc/aces2/lesson3/goldberg.doc.)

emancipation (n): legally freed; liberation
advocated (v): to speak or write in what one strongly believes in
compensated (adj): paid
secession (n): to formally separate
consultation (n): advise, discussion
ultimatum (n): a final proposal

decree (n): a formal order
bondage (n): slavery; captivity
irony (n): an attitude or intention opposite to what actually happens
antagonize (v): to annoy; start something
propaganda (adj): information deliberately spread to help or harm
irrevocably (adv): not to be altered or repealed

Bold & underlined words indicate Language Arts terms or concepts.

6. After the Union's victory at Antietam and the turning point of the war, what was Lincoln's ultimatum to the seceded states under the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation? (para. 4)

7. On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation became law. Describe what the law did and what it didn't do. (para. 5)

8. What was the **irony**? (para. 5)

9. Why was the Emancipation Proclamation seen as more **symbolic** than real? (para. 6)

10. Describe the Amendment that helped mark the final end of slavery and also became a reality to President Lincoln. (para. 7)

The Emancipation Proclamation

1. Why is *The Emancipation Proclamation* a **primary source**?

2. What is the **purpose** of the document?

3. What states are in rebellion? (para 3)

4. **CAUSE & EFFECT:** How would the actions in paragraph six help the Union cause in the war?

(1) "That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

(2) "That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

(3) Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Palquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Morthampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

(4) And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

(5) And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all case when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

(6) And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

(7) And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. (From: ~<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h1549t.html>)

5. Identify at least 3 **persuasive techniques** and its **textual evidence**.