Fitzgerald

Emancipation Proclamation

Read the textbook's review of the Emancipation Proclamation, pp.524-5. Then read and answer questions on the following documents.

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| **Document 1 - Letter from Abraham Lincoln to Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, in reply to an editorial article he wrote that questioned Lincoln's goal in the war.** Lincoln wrote this when he had already drafted the Emancipation and was waiting for a time of strength to issue it.

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| Washington, August 22, 1862.Hon. Horace Greeley:Dear Sir.. . . .As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing" as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.I would save the Union. . . . If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free.Yours,A. Lincoln |

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* Vocabulary -
	+ to forbear - to keep oneself from doing

What is Lincoln's personal wish?

What does he feel it is his official duty to do?

What then does Lincoln say is his policy about ending slavery?

**Document 2 - Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, following the failure of lee's rebellion at Antietam, so that he is issuing it from a position of power**.

Read the proclamation and answer the questions.

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| **The Emancipation Proclamation** | Questions |
| 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, inuding the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons . . . . | Who is Lincoln freeing?Underline the words of the text and then out it into you own words here.Would slaves in the border states be free? Explain. |
| …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, . . . . order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; | Under what power does Lincoln say he is doing this?Underline the words of the text and then out it into you own words here. |
| 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. | What two things does he encourage freed slave to do?Underline the words of the text and then out it into you own words here. |
| 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. 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.Abraham Lincoln, September 22, 1862 | What else does he now says he will allow "all such persons of suitable condition" to do?Underline the words of the text and then out it into your own words here. |

Read the heading on pp. 526-7 "African Americans helped the Union." Answer the following questions.

How many African American ended up serving in the Union army?

What extra risk did African American soldiers face?

Name three discriminatory practices the African American soldiers faced in the Union army.

1.

2.

3.

**Document 3 - Read the following two accounts of African Americans in battle** and relate the effect their service had on the perception of black people.

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| In a paper read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, by General John C. Palfrey, the conduct of the black regiments at Port Hudson, June 27, 1863, is recorded in these forceful words: "Between the attacks of Weitzel and Augur an assault was ordered from our extreme right by the black regiments as a diversion. Their ground was very difficult and disadvantageous, and the garrison received them with special temper and exasperation. But they fought without panic, and suffered severely before falling back in good order. Their conduct and its indication of character and manliness made a profound impression on the army, and later through the country. The day should be one of the famous dates in the progress of their race."In the victory at Nashville, December 16th, 1864, the heaviest loss in any regiment occurred in the 13th U.S. Colored Infantry,--55 killed and 106 wounded: total 221. General George H. Thomas, the hero of that battle, a Virginian and at one time a slaveholder, when riding over the field, saw the dead colored troops commingled with the bodies of the white soldiers, and said, "This proves the manhood of the negro." | Underline the passage lines ion the passages that relate the effects of the service of African American soldiers and then put this in your own words. |