

Emancipation Proclamation & Gettysburg Address
Abraham Lincoln(1863)

The Emancipation Proclamation



On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation to a nation divided by war. The proclamation stated that all enslaved people in the states controlled by the Confederacy were free.

"If my name ever goes into history, it will be for this act."
— Abraham Lincoln, 1863

Read
use to answer question #1

from The Emancipation Proclamation

"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 upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

1. Where does the Emancipation Proclamation end slavery?

in states that are controlled by the Confederacy
- states in rebellion South or Confederacy

2. How was the Proclamation part of Lincoln's military strategy?

- prevent border states from seceding
- encouraged African Americans to fight for Union

3. Why did the Proclamation receive both praise & criticism?

Praise - 1st time Lincoln addresses the end of slavery

Criticism - did not end slavery everywhere → only in South

Four score: 40 years

The Gettysburg Address

*Written on a napkin - on a train - just before speech in 20 minutes

On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln gave a short speech at the dedication of a national cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg. His simple yet eloquent words expressed his hopes for a nation divided by civil war.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

foundin

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground.

The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

1. For what event did Lincoln make the Gettysburg Address?

Dedication of National Cemetery

2. Why did Lincoln refer back to the founding of the United States?

"All men are created equal" - Dec of Independence -> what founders intended

3. "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." -Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

What is President Lincoln's objective at the beginning of the Civil War?

preserve the union (save)

4. With the Gettysburg Address, what does Lincoln make the Civil War about?

ending slavery

Dec of Ind