

The Emancipation Proclamation is one of the most famous documents in American History. That is, its name is famous. However, it is also one of the most misunderstood documents in American History. Today we will learn what the Emancipation Proclamation actually did and actually didn't do.

OBJECTIVE: SS.912.H.2.1: Review the causes and consequences of the Civil WarDirections:

- 1) Follow along while listening to a reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 2) Go back and read again, annotating as you go (review your "Close Reading" strategies from page H in your binder).
- 3) Answer the questions below in the spaces provided. Use complete sentences and restate the questions in your answer.

1. Did Lincoln's proclamation free all slaves? Use textual evidence to support your answer.

2. What does Lincoln encourage emancipated slaves to do?

3. What does Lincoln encourage emancipated slaves to refrain from doing?

4. Explain how emancipation was expected to contribute to the Union war effort.

Abraham Lincoln
January 1, 1863

**By the President of the United States of America:
A Proclamation.**

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, 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.

“That the Executive will, on the first 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 State 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.”

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 authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first 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, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, 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 Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth-City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth); and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

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.

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 cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

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.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

"Emancipation Proclamation" Cartoon Analyses

The Civil War and Reconstruction

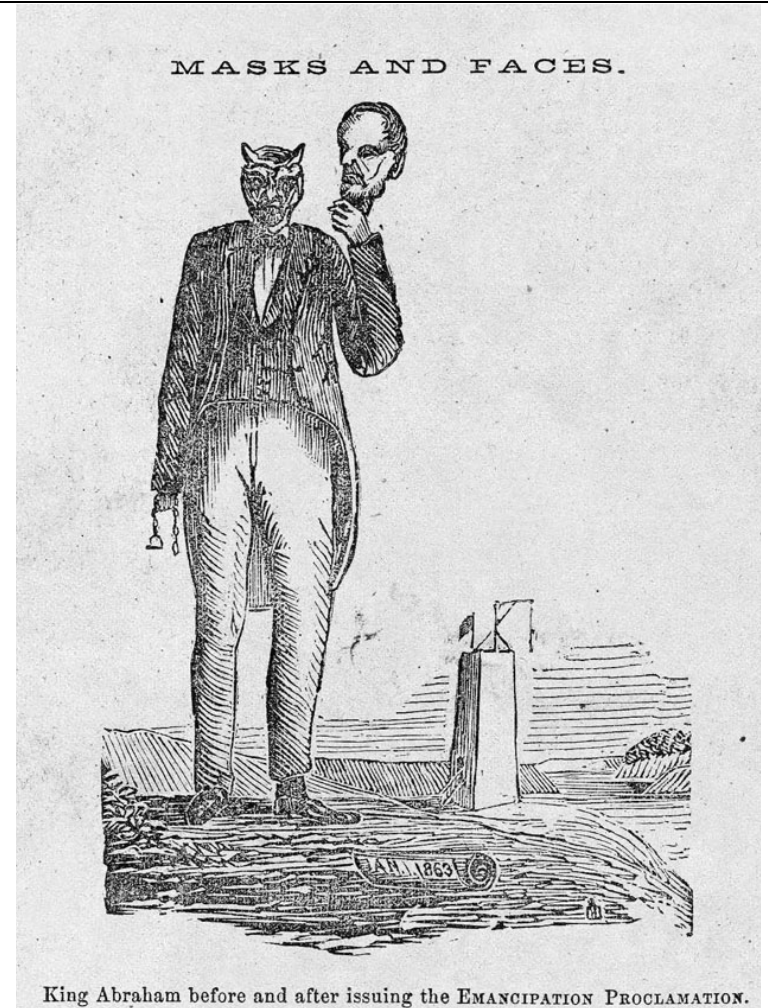
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Unit 1A

Directions

Use the WAVES technique to analyze these two cartoons.

	W	
	A	
	V	
	E	
	S	

 <p data-bbox="267 178 722 205">MASKS AND FACES.</p> <p data-bbox="138 1102 844 1129">King Abraham before and after issuing the EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.</p>	W A V E S	

Looking at these two cartoons and what you learned about the Emancipation Proclamation, answer the questions below.

1. Which cartoon represents the opinion of the North? Explain your answer.

2. Which cartoon represents the opinion of the South? Explain your answer.