

Name _____ 12/10
Hour _____

Emancipation Proclamation Guided Notes

Date: Jan. 1, 1863

ARGUMENT: The Battle of Antietam provided the necessary Union victory to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

SUPPORT: - Lincoln writes 1st draft, takes to his Cabinet (July)
↳ group of people
- Lincoln needs a Union win (Sept)
↳ Didn't want to look desperate

ARGUMENT: The Emancipation Proclamation changed the focus of the war.

SUPPORT: Before Emancipation Proclamation (EP) → Save Union & Suppress ~~rebellion~~ rebellion
After EP → Free slaves/ending slavery

ARGUMENT: The Emancipation Proclamation was a firm demonstration of the President's executive war powers.

SUPPORT: Executive order → law passed by president without Congress
- 1st & 2nd Confiscation Act
↳ slaves are contraband

ARGUMENT: The Emancipation Proclamation led to total abolition in the United States and was a step towards Civil Rights.

SUPPORT:

Movie "Lincoln"

Act of Congress

13 th Amendment (1865)	- abolishes slavery
15 th Amendment	- gives citizenship rights ↳ all males

Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief and the Law of War
Issued Sept. 22

Emancipation Proclamation (January 1, 1863)

... 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 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 [September 22, 1862], 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... 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.]

Emancipation Proclamation Order

Address to Slave Population - Never done by President → only in States rebelling

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; 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.

Author's Purpose

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.

First Draft of Emancipation (July 22, 1862)

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes" Approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the Joint Resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to, and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures, as within and by said sixth section provided.

stop it! I will have your slaves

And I hereby make known that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure for tendering pecuniary aid to the free choice or rejection of any and all States which may then be recognizing and practically sustaining the authority of the United States, and which may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, gradual abolishment of slavery within such State or States—that the objects to practically restore, thenceforward to be maintain[ed], the constitutional relation between the general government, and each, and all the states, wherein that relation is now suspended, or disturbed; and that, for this object, the war, as it has been, will be, prosecuted.

Change!

And, as a fit and necessary military measure for effecting this object, I, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do order and declare that on the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixtythree, all persons held as slaves within any state or states, wherein the constitutional authority of the United States shall not then be practically recognized, submitted to, and maintained, shall then, thenceforward, and forever, be free.

"I think the constitution invests its commander-in-chief, with the law of war, in time of war."
--Conkling Letter, August 26, 1863