



Pressure to End Slavery

The North and South disagreed about whether states had the to allow slavery.

Abolitionists had called for **emancipation**, or setting enslaved people , since the early 1800s.

As the war began, politicians and military officers wanted the government to take action.

A Voice for Emancipation

Frederick , a strong supporter of emancipation, said this about the Fourth of July:

Underline words in the text Douglass uses to refer to enslaved people.

Fellow citizens, above your national, tumultuous joy, I hear the mournful wail of millions, whose chains [are] heavy and grievous . . . To forget them . . . would be treason most scandalous and shocking.

– Frederick Douglass,
July 4, 1852

**Lesson Objectives**

- Describe the contributions of during the Civil War.
- Explain the reasons for Lincoln's creation of the .
- Identify the of the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Words to Know**

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

<input type="text"/>	the act of setting someone or something free
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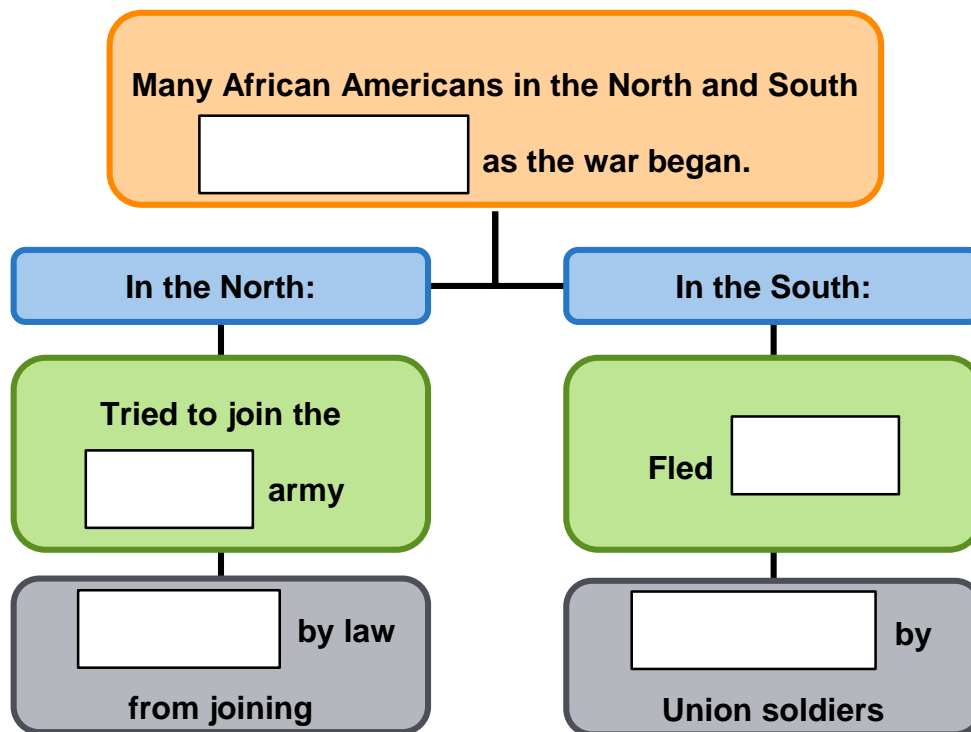
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Lesson
Question

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African Americans at the Start of the War



African American Enlistment

By the middle of [], the Union army needed recruits.

[] decided to allow African Americans to enlist.

Over [] joined the [] army.

- Most units were led by white officers.
- African Americans were [] than white soldiers.

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The 54th Massachusetts Regiment

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was one of the African American units.

- Formed in March
- Attacked near Charleston on July 18, 1863; half of unit killed or wounded
- Proved African American troops could fight

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African Americans in the Armed Forces

Real World Connection

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was the first of many African American units.

During World War II, the became the first all African American flying squadron.

Today, African Americans make up more than of the armed forces.

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African Americans on the Home Front

African Americans contributed to the war effort at home as well.

- Men: , surgeons,
- Women: , , scouts

argued that African Americans should be able to enlist.

worked as a Union spy.

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Lincoln's Early Beliefs about Slavery

In his early career, Lincoln did not support or allowing slavery to .

- Believed slavery should not into territories
- Argued against 1854 , which allowed a vote on slavery in those states

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Containment Instead of Abolition

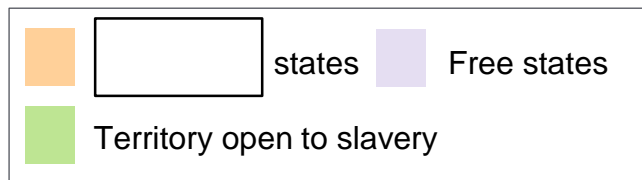
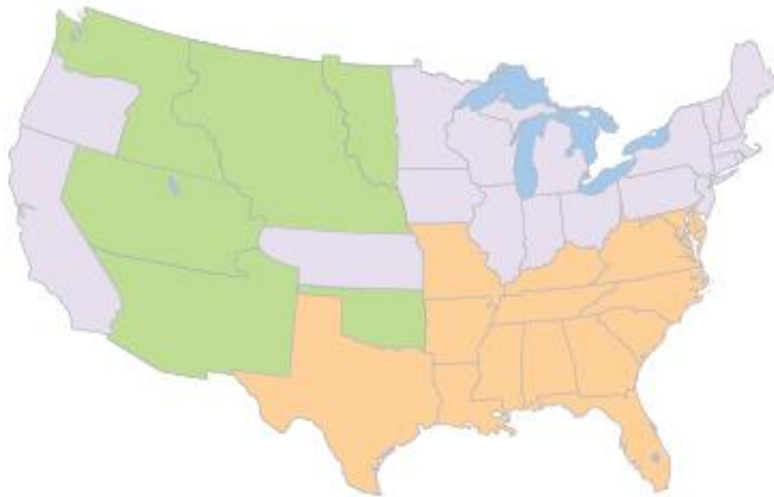
Even before the Civil War, the nation was very about slavery.

Politicians who wanted to win elections needed in slaveholding states.

Candidates promised voters that slavery would

.

Free and Slaveholding States



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Lincoln's Election

Lincoln was elected in 1860.

- Tried to reassure the South that he would slavery
- Said he would leave slavery alone where it already
- Tried to keep South from the Union

Underline two reasons Lincoln gives for why he will not interfere with slavery.

I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

– President Abraham Lincoln

First Inaugural Address,

March 4, 1861

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The Beginning of the War

Lincoln to keep the South from leaving the Union.

- left right away. Other states followed.
- Lincoln still tried to convince the South to .

The North and South went to war.

Stalemate at Antietam

After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

It promised to slavery in the South Southern states:

- .
- the Union.

Southern states rejoined.

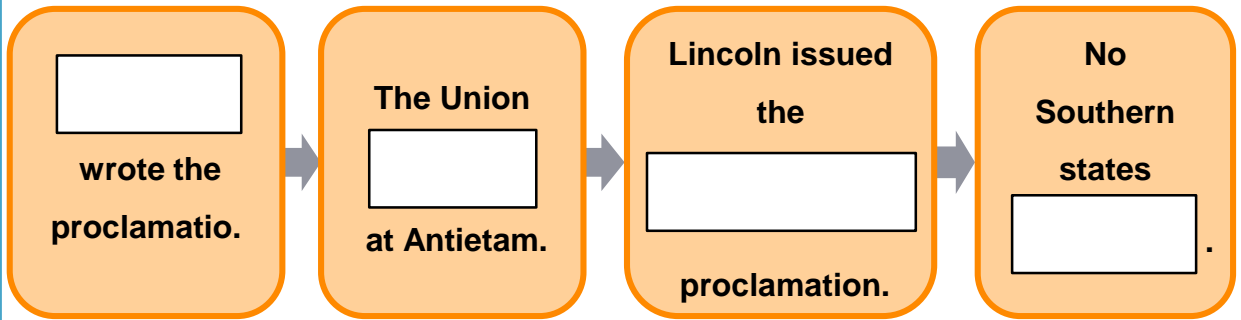
Instruction | Emancipation

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From Preliminary to Final

The preliminary proclamation was the step toward the final one.



- He waited for a Union to issue it.

- It would enslaved people in Confederate States that did not rejoin the Union.

- The Emancipation Proclamation .

The Emancipation Proclamation

President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863.

- It gave to enslaved people in the Confederate States.
- It allowed the Union to recruit African American .

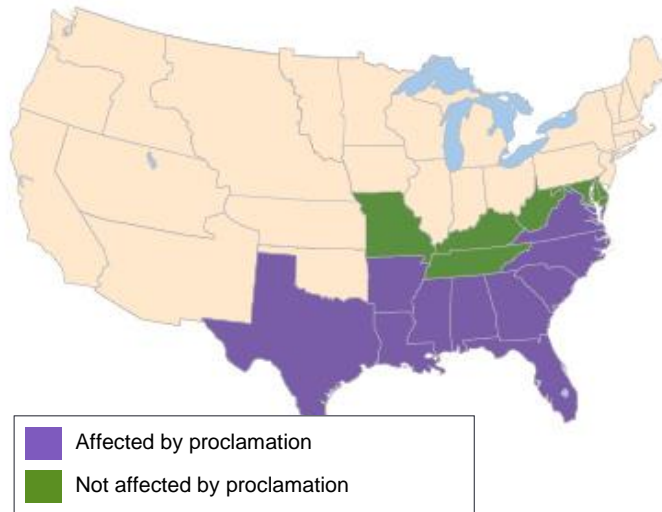
Not All Were Free

Enslaved people in the states were of the Emancipation Proclamation.

- Lincoln wanted to keep border states loyal.
- Maryland and Missouri abolished slavery during the war.

Circle the regions that were not affected by the proclamation.

Emancipated States



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Effects in the North

The Emancipation Proclamation had strong effects in the North.

- About 180,000 African Americans joined the Union .
- This made African Americans about percent of the Union's total armed forces.
- The war became a war for .

Effects in the South

The Emancipation Proclamation enraged slavers in the South.

It inspired enslaved people to resist their owners by:

- staging work .
- to the North.
- joining units.

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International Effects

The South from .

- If France and Britain supported the South, they would be supporting slavery.
- They had already in their own countries.
- They to support it in other countries.

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The Thirteenth Amendment

The Emancipation Proclamation slavery.

After the Civil War, the to the Constitution

formally in 1865, the war had ended.

Summary

Emancipation

**Lesson
Question**

What was the African American experience during the Civil War?

**Answer**

Slide

2**Review: African Americans in the Civil War**

In the South, many .

In the North, many tried to enlist in the Union army but could not join.

Once allowed, many enlisted in the .

- The 54th Massachusetts Regiment was an example of the courage of

units.

- Many also worked on the to support the Union.

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Review: Road to the Proclamation

Before the Civil War, the nation was into slave and free states.

Lincoln did not want slavery to .

- Wanted to keep the country

After Antietam, Lincoln said he would enslaved people in the Confederate States.

- Gave the states a chance to the Union if they wanted to keep slavery

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Review: The Emancipation Proclamation

The went into effect on .

The Proclamation	The Result
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Said enslaved people in the South were <input type="text"/> . Allowed African Americans to join the <input type="text"/> . Did not free enslaved people in the <input type="text"/> . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many enslaved people in the South tried to <input type="text"/> north. <input type="text"/> decided not to help the Confederacy. War became a struggle to <input type="text"/> .



Summary

Emancipation

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.