

# 16.1.1 Lincoln Passed The Emancipation Proclamation



# Giving Purpose to the War



## Paragraph 1

September 17th 1862- Antietam becomes the bloodiest single day of conflict in the war. (over 25,000 casualties

The war had reached a **stalemate**- No one is winning but tons are dying.

## Paragraph 2

Lincoln saw the deaths as senseless.

He knew he must give a moral purpose to the war. A reason these men were fighting and dying.

He decided that he could not defeat the South without also defeating slavery.

## Paragraph 3

From the beginning of the war, abolitionists had pushed Lincoln to end slavery.

Lincoln had foreseen a gradual end to slavery.

He feared an immediate end could force the vital border states (many of which were slave states) who had remained by his side during the war, to secede as well.

## Paragraph 4

By the Summer of 1862, the Union had secured the slave states of Missouri and Kentucky (they would not defect).

Slavery in the South kept their plantations running and money coming in.

Many encouraged Lincoln to allow slaves to fight.

Lincoln did not want to lose those slave states that remained loyal by offending them.

# Forever Free



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REEVES  
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# Paragraph 1

5 days after the victory and Antietam, Lincoln decided to give greater purpose to the war (the time was right).

On January 1st 1863, Lincoln formally issues the Emancipation Proclamation.

The document vowed that all slaves within the ***SOUTH (not the North)*** were now free forever, and would be accepted into military service in the Union!



## Paragraph 2

At the time there were around 4 million slaves in the South.

The Proclamation did not free slaves in the border states as Lincoln did not want to betray those states loyal to them and encourage them to Defect.

## Paragraph 3

The Declaration of Independence declares that “All men are created equal” yet in America, racism and slavery reigned.

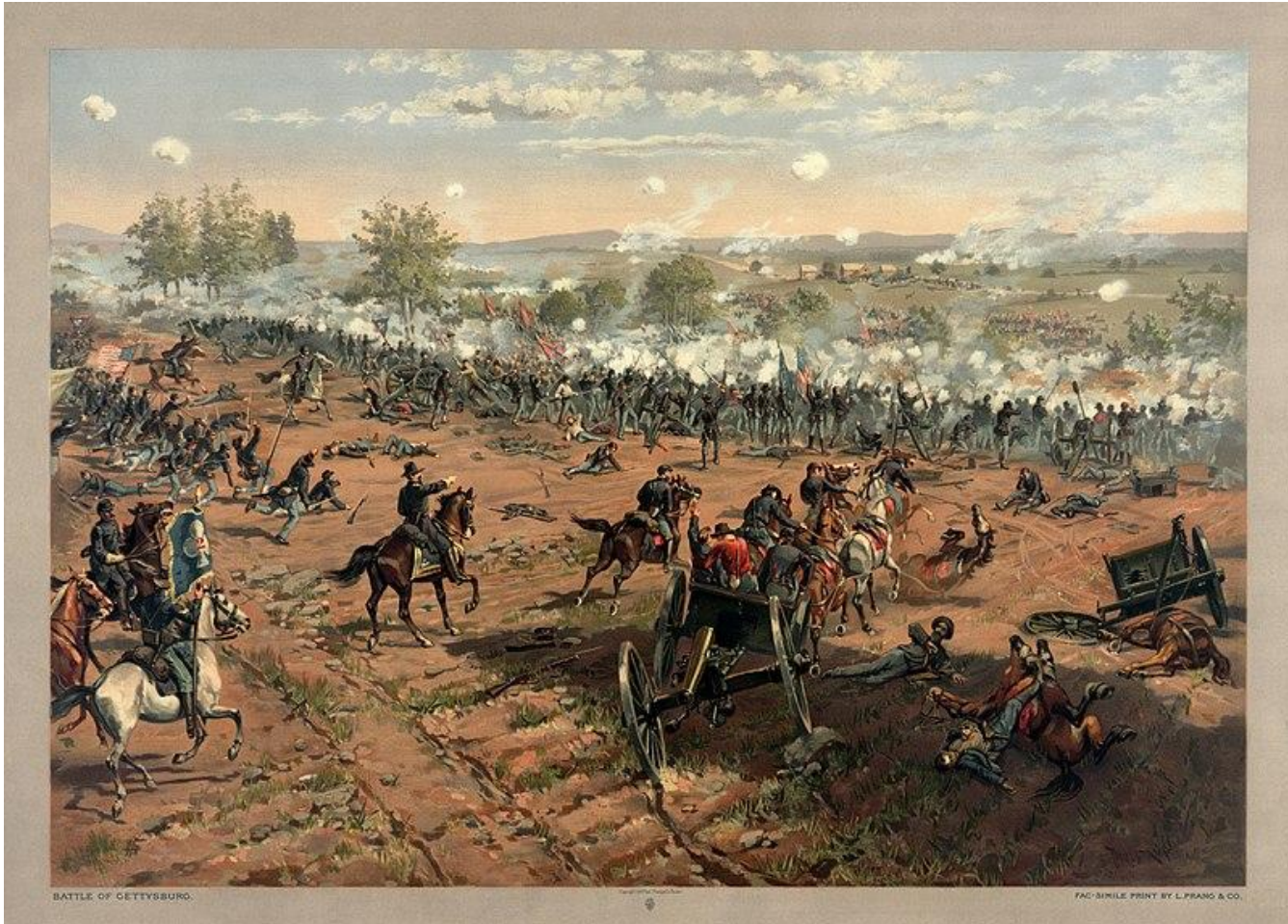
Lincoln began to attack this idea and display the way that our own countries decree and beliefs were being violated

## Paragraph 4

The South did not consider themselves subject to Northern laws and ignored the proclamation, but about 500,000 slaves emancipated themselves by running away.

For many of the others, they never got word of the proclamation and had no idea until after the war.

# 16.3.1 The Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

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# Splitting the Confederacy

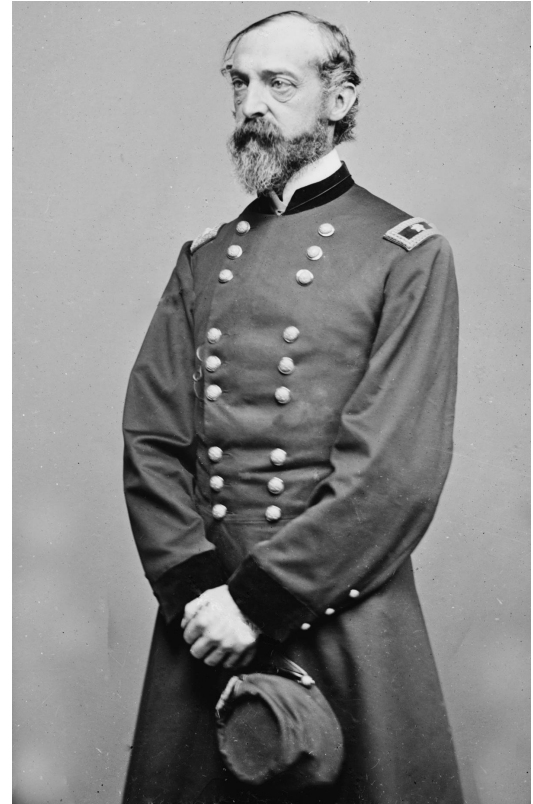


# Paragraph 1

By 1863...

Lincoln had gone through a lot of generals by 1863, and eventually arrived upon George Meade.

General Robert E. Lee of the Confederacy had lost his best general to friendly fire, “Stonewall” Jackson





## Paragraph 2

By 1863, Vicksburg had been a confederate stronghold for years.

The position they held was elevated above bluffs (cliffs) and gave them a good position for massive cannons.

The Union needed to take out those guns.





## Paragraph 3

Ulysses S. Grant marched on Vicksburg while a Union floatilla (big group of boats) sailed along a river to the South and began pounding the city.

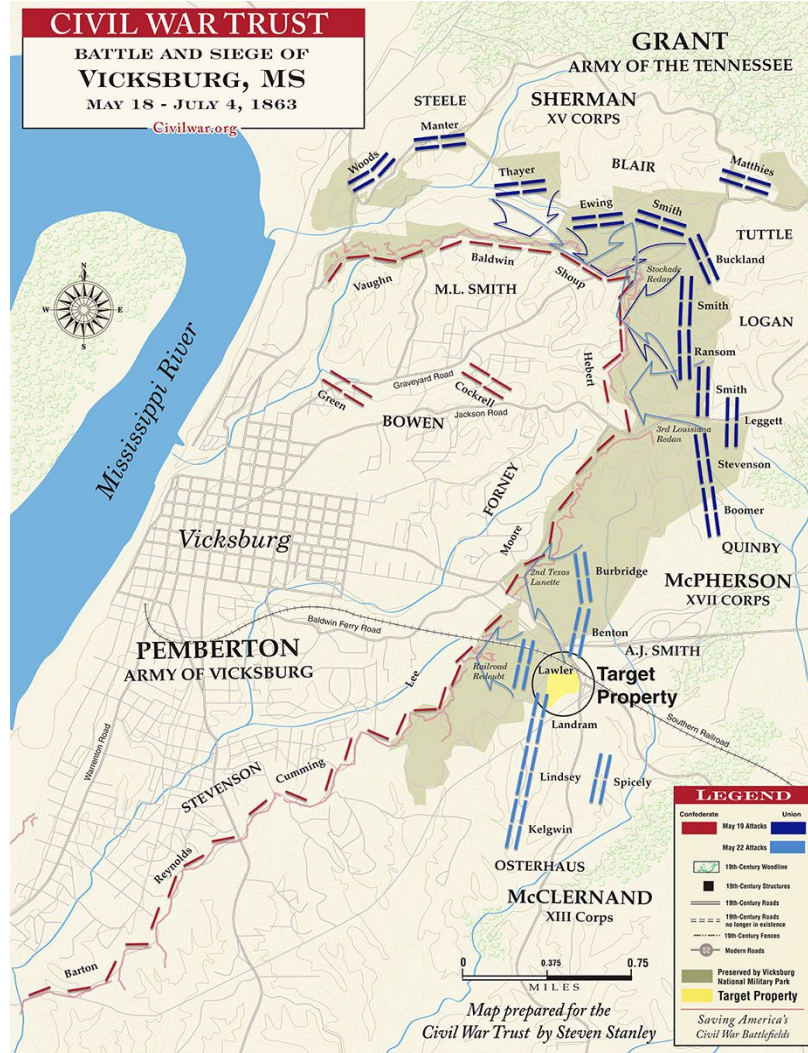


**ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET RUNNING THE REBEL BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI AT VICKSBURG, APRIL 16<sup>TH</sup> 1863.**  
*At half past six P.M. the boats left their moorings and came down the river, the Benton, Admiral Porter, taking the lead. As they approached the point opposite the town, a terrible, concentrated fire of the centre, upper and lower batteries, both water and bluff, was directed upon the channel, which here ran within one hundred yards of the shore. At the same moment combustible floats of turpentine and other combustible materials were set afloat. In the face of all this fire, the boats made their way with little loss except the transport Henry Clay which was set on fire and sank.*

# CIVIL WAR TRUST

## BATTLE AND SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, MS MAY 18 - JULY 4, 1863

CivilWar.org



Map prepared for the  
Civil War Trust by Steven Stanley

Saving America's  
Civil War Battlefields

## Paragraph 4

With the city surrounded by Grant's men and gunboats, they slowly ran out of food.

Pemberton (the confederate general) surrendered on July 4th, 1863, giving the Union full control of the Mississippi River.