

The Emancipation Proclamation Extension *Grade Level*

Unit 8: Civil War

Name:

Date:

Period:

On January 1, 1863, nearly two years after the Civil War began, President Abraham Lincoln issued a special presidential law called an executive order that would change the course of American history. In this lesson, you will read and analyze excerpts from Lincoln's executive order, the Emancipation Proclamation.

*"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."*

Whereof: Who or that

Thenceforward: From that time on

Repress: To restrain or limit by force

- ___ 1) According to the excerpt, what was the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?
 - a. To free the enslaved people in all states that had slavery.
 - b. To free the enslaved people only in the Confederacy.
 - c. To allow slavery to continue in Southern states.
 - d. To allow rebelling states to free their slaves within a certain period of time.
- ___ 2) Which statement supports your answer to the previous question?
 - a. *"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"*
 - b. *"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,"*
 - c. *"and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons"*
 - d. *"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."*

<i>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.</i>	<p>Enjoin: Urge or instruct</p> <p>Abstain from: To not take part in</p> <p>Labor: Work</p> <p>Wages: Pay</p>
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___ 3) What request(s) did Lincoln make in this excerpt? Choose **TWO** correct answers.

- Lincoln asked the newly freed people to rise up in self-defense against their former masters.
- Lincoln asked the newly freed people to work well for payment.
- Lincoln asked the newly freed people to stay peaceful unless they needed to protect themselves.
- Lincoln asked the former slave-owners to repay the newly freed people for all the years they worked without pay.
- Lincoln asked the newly freed people to migrate into Northern states and work for fair pay.

<i>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.</i>	<p>Armed service: Military</p> <p>Man vessels: To work in different types of military jobs</p>
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___ 4) What offer did Lincoln make to the newly freed people in the Emancipation Proclamation?

- The newly freed people could join the U.S. military and serve in the Civil War.
- The newly freed people take over Southern forts during the Civil War.
- The newly freed people were prohibited from serving in the U.S. army.
- The newly freed people could occupy Southern cities in rebellion in the war.

5. What was the main purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation? What limitation(s) did Lincoln include in the Proclamation, and why do you think he included them?