

## 1862: Antietam and Emancipation

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## Antietam & Emancipation



Emancipation – The act of freeing

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## The War So Far



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### The War So Far



The Confederacy was hoping that Great Britain and France might help them in the war, giving the Confederacy an advantage.

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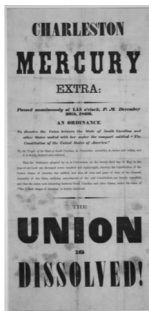
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### The War So Far



What is the war about? Preserving the Union or Freeing the Slaves?



**William W. Patton**  
Member of the anti-slavery movement. Met with Lincoln on Sept. 13, 1862 to press for the Emancipation Proclamation



**Hannibal Hamlin**  
Vice President to Abraham Lincoln. Hamlin pressed for the Emancipation Proclamation.

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### The War so Far



- Reasons a Victory was Needed:
- Lincoln wanted to show that his government was strong and could support or "back up" the proclamation.
  - Lincoln didn't want it to appear that his government was weak, and that he was asking the slaves to rebel against their masters.

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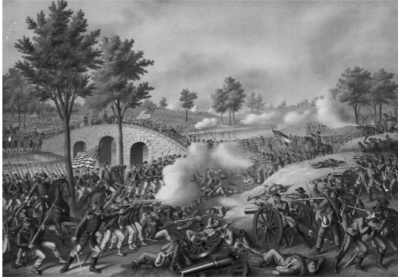
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# Antietam

September 17, 1862



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# Antietam



Location:  
Date:  
Generals:  
• US -  
• Confederate -  
estimated casualties (died, injured, or captured):

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# Emancipation



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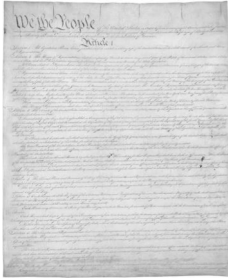
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## Emancipation



His first challenge was that the U.S. Constitution did not prohibit slavery. Individual states could outlaw slavery, but not the U.S. Government.

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## Emancipation



Lincoln used his background as a lawyer to come up with a solution more or less based on the following questions:

1. How did slave owners legally consider their slaves (and horses, buildings, etc...)?
2. What happens to property that armies capture from their enemy during a war?

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## Emancipation

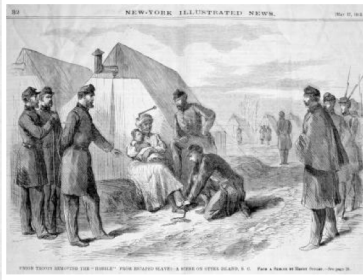


Image courtesy Library of Congress

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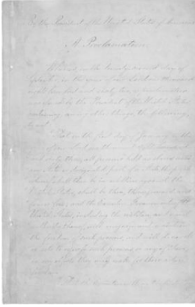
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## Emancipation



### Reading:

Together, we are reading the first paragraph of the Emancipation Proclamation on your handout.

What does this mean? What in the text leads you to this conclusion?

Image courtesy Library of Congress

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## Emancipation



The war was no longer just about preserving the union, it was also about freeing the slaves.

This had international ramifications...

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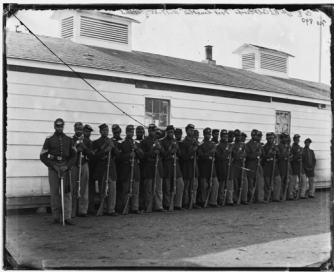
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## United States Colored Troops



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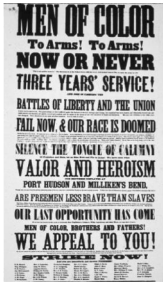
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## United States Colored Troops



In the Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln addressed the enlistment of African Americans in the United States armed forces.

### Reading:

In paragraph #8 Lincoln discusses them being accepted into the military. Let's read it together.

Image courtesy Library of Congress

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## United States Colored Troops




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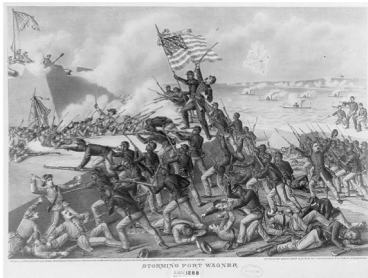
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## United States Colored Troops




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