1862: Antietam and Emancipation

Antietam & Emancipation

Emancipation – The act of freeing

The War So Far
The War So Far

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

The War So Far

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

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.
Antietam
September 17, 1862

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

Emancipation
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.

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?

Emancipation
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?

Emancipation

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

This had international ramifications...

United States Colored Troops
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.