

The Emancipation Proclamation

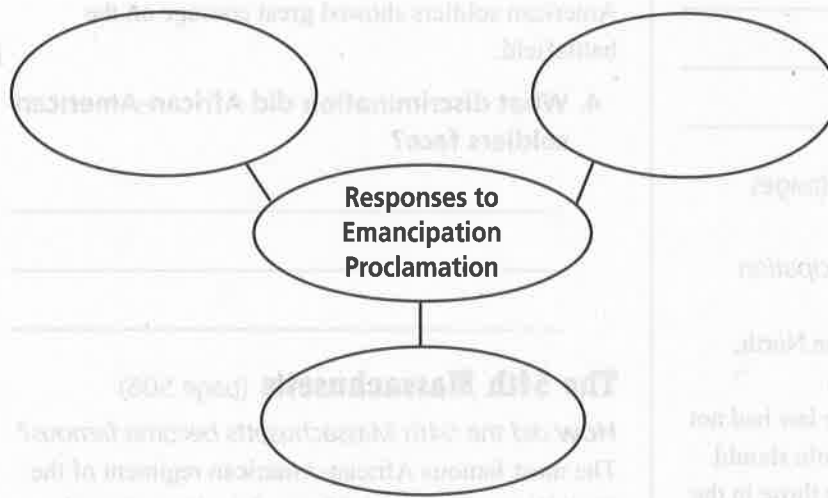
Before You Read

In the last chapter, you read about the first years of the Civil War.

In this section, you will learn about the Emancipation Proclamation, which helped to change the course of the war.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the different responses to Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation.



TERMS & NAMES

Emancipation Proclamation

Legally freed all slaves in rebellious Confederate states

54th Massachusetts Regiment

Most famous African-American regiment of the Civil War

Calls for Emancipation (pages 503–504)

Why was Lincoln slow to end slavery?

During the war, *abolitionists* urged President Lincoln to call for an end to slavery. Many were upset because they thought that the president was being too cautious. Some even said that Lincoln helped the Confederate cause by not acting on slavery.

Even so, Lincoln *hesitated*. He felt he did not have the power to abolish slavery. Also, he did not want to anger pro-Union groups in the South and the border states. In addition, he knew that many white Northerners opposed emancipation.

Lincoln felt that his most important task was to bring the Union back together. He did not want the issue of slavery to divide the nation further than it already had.

Even so, Lincoln realized how important slave labor was to the South. Without it, the South would grow weak and be easier to defeat. By the summer of 1862, the president had decided in favor of

emancipating, or freeing, enslaved African Americans.

1. Why did Lincoln decide in favor of emancipation?

The Emancipation Proclamation

(page 504)

Why was the Emancipation Proclamation important?

On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This proclamation freed all the slaves in rebellious Confederate states. Lincoln said the proclamation was a military action. Ending slavery in the South, he argued, would weaken the Confederacy. As Commander-in-Chief,

he was allowed to take such action. But Lincoln did not have the power to end slavery in the North. Even so, he asked Congress to gradually abolish slavery throughout the land.

There were few Union troops in the South to enforce the proclamation. As a result, Lincoln's act freed few slaves. But it was an important symbolic measure. For the North, the Civil War was now a war of liberation.

2. Why were few slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation?

Response to the Proclamation (pages 504–505)

How did Americans react to the Emancipation Proclamation?

Reaction to the proclamation varied. In the North, abolitionists rejoiced at the Emancipation Proclamation. Still, many thought that the law had not gone far enough. They believed that Lincoln should have freed all enslaved persons, including those in the border states.

Many Northern Democrats opposed the president's act. They felt that the proclamation would only prolong the war by further angering the South. Even so, most Union soldiers welcomed emancipation. They believed that it would help to weaken the South.

In the South, whites reacted to the proclamation with rage. Although the proclamation had little effect in areas outside the reach of Northern armies, many slaves began to run away to Union lines.

3. How did Southerners react to the Emancipation Proclamation?

African-American Soldiers (pages 505–506)

How many African Americans fought?

The Emancipation Proclamation allowed African Americans to join in the union army. Before the proclamation, the government had discouraged black enlistment. After emancipation, African Americans rushed to join the army. By the end of the war, 180,000 black soldiers had fought for the Union army.

African-American soldiers fought in all-black units. White officers usually led these units. African Americans often were assigned the worst jobs and paid less than white soldiers. Even so, African-American soldiers showed great courage on the battlefield.

4. What discrimination did African-American soldiers face?

The 54th Massachusetts (page 506)

How did the 54th Massachusetts become famous? The most famous African-American regiment of the Civil War was the **54th Massachusetts regiment**.

The unit earned its greatest fame in July 1863, when it led a heroic attack on Fort Wagner in South Carolina. The regiment's bravery at Fort Wagner made it popular in the North. It also increased African-American enlistment.

African Americans faced greater danger than whites if captured. Southerners rarely took African Americans as prisoners. Instead, they shot black soldiers or returned them to slavery.

5. Why did African Americans face great danger if captured?

War Affects Society

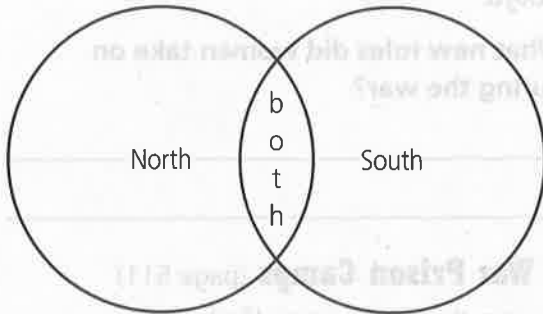
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the Emancipation Proclamation and the effect it had on the war effort.

In this section, you will learn how the war caused social and economic changes in the North and the South.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the conditions in the North and South during the war.



Disagreement About the War

(pages 507–508)

Who were Copperheads?

By 1863, people in both the North and the South had grown tired of war. Confederate soldiers began to flee the army. By the end of the year, the Confederacy had lost a large portion of its army. As the war grew more difficult, Southern states started *quarreling* among themselves.

Disagreements over the war effort also occurred in the North. Some Northerners wanted to make peace with the South. They were called **Copperheads**, after a poisonous snake. President Lincoln had many war protestors arrested. He also suspended habeas corpus, which prevents the government from holding citizens without a trial.

1. How did President Lincoln deal with war protests?

TERMS & NAMES

Copperhead Northerner who opposed the war

conscription Law that forced men to fight in the war

bounty Payment to men who volunteered for the army

income tax Tax on earnings

greenback New type of paper money

Clara Barton Woman who organized relief agencies to help soldiers

The Draft Laws (pages 508–509)

What was the draft?

As the war dragged on, both sides needed more soldiers. As a result, both sides passed laws of **conscription**, also known as the draft. These laws required men to serve in the military. In the South, all healthy white men between the ages of 18 and 45 had to join the army. But wealthy men could get out of the draft by hiring substitutes. Planters who owned 20 or more slaves also could avoid military service. For this reason, many Southerners complained that it was a “rich man’s war but a poor man’s fight.”

The North offered **bounties**, or cash payments, to men who volunteered to serve. As a result, only a small percentage of men in the North were drafted. Most volunteered and received the bounty. Even so, the draft law was not popular in the North. In July 1863, anger over the draft, along with racial tensions, led to the New York City draft riots. More than 100 people were killed. Many of the victims were African Americans.

2. What led to the New York City draft riots?

Economic Effects of the War; Resistance by Slaves (pages 509–510)

How did the war help the Northern economy?

Many people had economic hardships during the war. Food shortages were common in the South. This was partly the result of farmers abandoning their farms to fight. Another problem in the South was inflation, or increasing prices. Over the course of the war, prices rose 9,000 percent in the South.

Slave resistance also hurt the Southern economy. Many slaves slowed their pace or stopped working. Some even ruined crops and *sabotaged* farm machines. A few slaves rose up in rebellion against their owners. More often, slaves simply fled their plantations to join the Union forces. With fewer slaves to provide the region's backbreaking labor, the South's economy suffered.

On the other hand, the war helped the Northern economy. War production boosted Northern industry. Also, inflation in the North was much lower than it was in the South. Even so, prices did rise faster than wages. This made life hard for working people.

During the war, the Union passed two important economic measures. In 1861, the government established the first **income tax**. This is a tax on people's earnings. The next year, the government issued a new paper currency. The bills were known as **greenbacks** because of their color. The new money helped the Union government to pay for the war.

3. How did the war affect the Northern and Southern economies differently?

Women Aid the War Effort (page 510)

What did women do during the war?

During the war, women took on new duties. With so many men away at war, women had to plow the fields and run the plantations. They also took over jobs in offices and factories.

Women also helped in the war effort. Many served on the front lines as nurses. **Clara Barton** organized a relief agency of women who washed clothes and cooked for Union soldiers. Women also played a key role as spies for both the North and the South. Harriet Tubman served as a spy for Union forces in South Carolina. The most famous Confederate spy was Belle Boyd.

4. What new roles did women take on during the war?

Civil War Prison Camps (page 511)

What were the prison camps like?

Soldiers captured during the war faced terrible conditions. One of the worst prison camps in the North was in Elmira, New York. The sanitary conditions there were awful. The harsh winters were even worse. During one year, almost one-fourth of Elmira's 12,122 prisoners died of sickness and *exposure* to severe weather.

The South had its share of horrible prison camps. The worst was at Andersonville, Georgia. Inmates held there had little shelter from the heat and cold. Many slept in holes scratched in the dirt. As many as 100 men per day died at Andersonville from starvation, disease, and exposure.

5. Name two of the nation's worst prison camps.

The North Wins

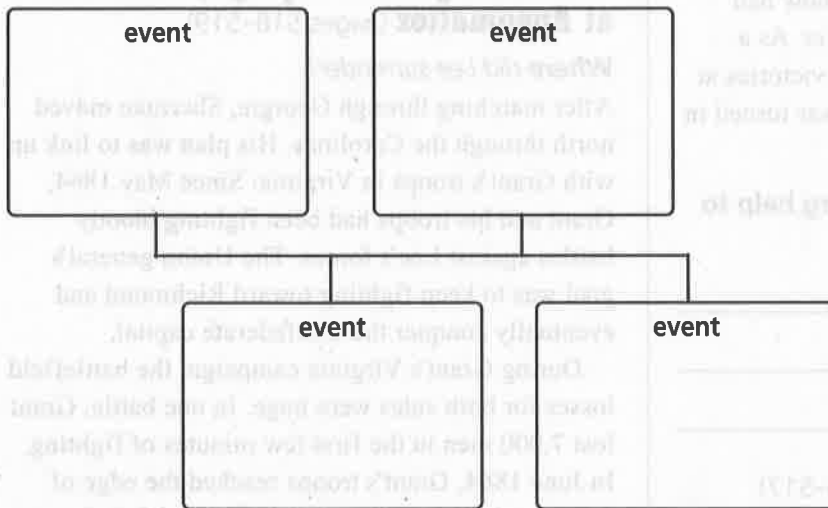
Before You Read

In the last section, you learned about the many ways the war affected society in both the North and the South.

In this section, you will learn how the Union finally won the war.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the events that led up to the Confederacy's surrender.



TERMS & NAMES

Battle of Gettysburg Union victory that put the North ahead in the war

Pickett's Charge Confederate attack on Union lines at Gettysburg

Robert E. Lee Confederate general

Ulysses S. Grant Union general

Siege of Vicksburg Union victory that split the South in two

William Tecumseh Sherman Union general who won significant victories

Appomattox Court House Location of South's surrender

The Road to Gettysburg; The Battle of Gettysburg (pages 512–513)

Why was the Battle of Gettysburg significant?

Confederate forces had failed in their first attempt to invade the North. In September 1862, Union forces turned back Southern troops at the bloody Battle of Antietam. Soon, however, Confederate leaders decided to head north once again. They hoped that a Confederate victory in the North would make people in the North tired of the war. In turn, this might lead to calls for peace. Southern leaders also hoped that a victory in the North would lead to help from countries in Europe.

In June 1863, Confederate forces crossed into southern Pennsylvania. They met Union troops near the town of Gettysburg. The **Battle of Gettysburg** raged for three days. An important moment came when General George Pickett attacked the middle of

the Union line. It proved to be a deadly mistake. **Pickett's Charge**, as it was called, was torn to pieces by Union troops. The Confederates retreated. As was the case after the Battle of Antietam, Union forces failed to pursue the Confederate general, **Robert E. Lee**.

Even so, the Union victory at Gettysburg was a turning point of the war. While the North had lost 23,000 men, more than 28,000 Confederate soldiers lay dead or wounded. With such losses, Lee's hopes for a Confederate victory in the North were gone.

1. Why was Gettysburg considered a turning point of the war?

The Siege of Vicksburg (page 516)

Why was victory at Vicksburg important?

The day after Pickett’s Charge, Union general **Ulysses S. Grant** defeated rebel troops at the **Siege of Vicksburg**. Grant had gained control of much of the Mississippi River by 1863. Vicksburg was the last Confederate stronghold on the river. Grant began his attack on Vicksburg in May 1863. His troops surrounded the city and prevented the delivery of food and supplies. After a month and a half, the starving Confederates finally surrendered.

Grant’s victory at Vicksburg fulfilled a major part of the *Anaconda Plan*. The Union now had complete control of the Mississippi River. As a result, the South was split in two. With victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the tide of war turned in favor of the North.

2. How did the victory at Vicksburg help to fulfill the Anaconda Plan?

Sherman’s Total War (pages 516–517)

What is total war?

Unlike other Union generals, Ulysses Grant was willing to follow and fight General Lee. This impressed President Lincoln. In March 1864, Lincoln made General Grant commander of all the Union armies. Grant quickly made a plan to defeat the Confederacy. He would pursue Lee’s army in Virginia. Meanwhile, Union forces under **William Tecumseh Sherman** would push through the Deep South to Atlanta and the Atlantic Coast.

As he marched through the South, Sherman waged total war. This was war not only against the enemy troops. It was also against everything that supported the enemy. His troops tore up rail lines, destroyed crops, and burned towns.

Sherman’s victories were important for Lincoln. In 1864, Lincoln was involved in a tough reelection

campaign. Many Northerners were tired of the war. With Sherman’s successes, Northerners suddenly could sense victory. This optimism helped Lincoln to win reelection.

3. Why were Sherman’s successes important for Lincoln?

Grant’s Virginia Campaign; Surrender at Appomattox (pages 518–519)

Where did Lee surrender?

After marching through Georgia, Sherman moved north through the Carolinas. His plan was to link up with Grant’s troops in Virginia. Since May 1864, Grant and his troops had been fighting bloody battles against Lee’s forces. The Union general’s goal was to keep fighting toward Richmond and eventually conquer the Confederate capital.

During Grant’s Virginia campaign, the battlefield losses for both sides were huge. In one battle, Grant lost 7,000 men in the first few minutes of fighting. In June 1864, Grant’s troops reached the edge of Richmond. There, the two sides battled for ten months. In the end, Lee could not hold out. The Union army marched into Richmond on April 3, 1865.

On April 9, 1865, Lee and Grant met at **Appomattox Court House** in Virginia. There, the two men arranged a surrender. Grant offered *generous* terms. After handing over their weapons, the Confederates were free to return home. After four long years, the Civil War was over.

4. Why were Grant’s terms of surrender considered generous?

The Legacy of the War

Before You Read

In the last section, you read about how the Union won the war.

In this section, you will learn how the Civil War brought many changes and challenges to the United States.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the social, economic, and political legacy of the war.

Legacy of the War		
Social	Economic	Political

TERMS & NAMES

Thirteenth Amendment Constitutional amendment that officially ended slavery

John Wilkes Booth Confederate who murdered President Lincoln

Costs of the War (pages 520–521)

What was the war's human cost?

The Civil War was the deadliest war in American history. In four years of fighting, about 620,000 soldiers died. The Union lost about 360,000 soldiers, while roughly 260,000 died fighting for the Confederacy. Another 535,000 soldiers were wounded.

Altogether, about 3 million soldiers served in the armies of the North and the South. That was nearly 10 percent of the country's population. Along with the soldiers, many other Americans had their lives disrupted by the war.

The war also had great economic costs. Together, the North and the South spent more than five times the amount spent by the government in the previous 80 years. Many years after the war, the federal government was still paying interest on loans taken out during the war.

1. How many soldiers were killed on each side?

The Thirteenth Amendment (page 521)

What did the Thirteenth Amendment declare?

One of the greatest effects of the war was the freeing of millions of enslaved persons through the Emancipation Proclamation. As the Union army marched through the South during and after the war, soldiers released African Americans from slavery.

The Emancipation Proclamation applied mainly to slaves in the Confederacy. However, African Americans in the border states were still enslaved. In 1864, President Lincoln had approved a constitutional

amendment to end slavery throughout the nation. The measure failed to pass Congress.

In January 1865, Lincoln tried again. This time, Congress passed the **Thirteenth Amendment**. The amendment officially banned slavery in the United States. By the end of the year, the required number of states had ratified the amendment. As a result, it became part of the U.S. Constitution.

2. What was the difference between the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment?

Lincoln's Assassination (pages 521–522)

Who killed President Lincoln?

President Lincoln did not live to see the end of slavery. Five days after the South surrendered, the president and his wife went to see a play at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. During the play, a Confederate supporter named **John Wilkes Booth** crept into the balcony where Lincoln and his wife sat. He shot the president in the back of the head. Booth managed to escape but was found several days later and killed by soldiers.

President Lincoln died the next day. He was the first American president to be assassinated. Lincoln's murder stunned the nation and caused intense grief. The loss of his experience and political skills was a terrible setback for a people faced by the challenges of rebuilding their nation.

3. Why did Booth assassinate President Lincoln?

Consequences of the War (pages 522–523)

How did the war affect the nation?

The Civil War changed the nation in many ways. In the North, the conflict changed the way people thought about the country. In fighting to defend the Union, people began to think of the United States as a single nation rather than as a collection of states.

The war also caused the national government to *expand*. Before the war, the government was relatively small and had limited powers. With the demands of war, the government grew larger and more powerful. The war also *transformed* the Northern economy. New industries such as steel, petroleum, food processing, and manufacturing grew rapidly. By the late 1800s, industry was replacing farming as the basis of the national economy.

For the South, the war brought economic disaster. Farms and plantations were destroyed. About 40 percent of the South's livestock was killed. Half of its farm equipment was wrecked. Factories were destroyed, and thousands of miles of railroad tracks were torn up. In addition, slavery—the system that built the Southern economy—was gone.

The country as a whole faced other difficult challenges after the war. How would the South be brought back into the Union? Moreover, how would the nation address the needs of four million former slaves and bring them into national life? These questions would occupy the nation's energies for many years to come.

4. What challenges did the nation face after the war?

Glossary/After You Read

abolitionist Someone who called for an end to slavery

Anaconda Plan A plan that called for the control of the Mississippi River

discourage To deter from doing

enforce To compel obedience to

expand To enlarge, grow

exposure Subjected to elements, such as weather

generous Lacking meanness or pettiness

hesitate To wait before acting

liberation Freedom from oppression or slavery

quarrel To argue

sabotage To secretly damage property

transform To change appearance

Terms & Names

A. Fill in the blanks with the letter of the term that best completes the sentence.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Emancipation Proclamation | d. Appomattox Court House |
| b. conscription | e. Clara Barton |
| c. Ulysses S. Grant | |

- Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at _____ in Virginia.
- Anger over _____ helped spark riots in New York City.
- The _____ freed slaves living in rebellious Confederate states.
- _____ organized other women to help with the war effort by washing clothes and cooking for the Union soldiers.
- _____ led the Siege of Vicksburg.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. General Sherman | e. John Wilkes Booth | h. Ulysses S. Grant |
| b. Battle of Gettysburg | f. greenbacks | i. Robert E. Lee |
| c. Copperheads | g. Pickett's Charge | j. bounties |
| d. 54th Massachusetts | | |

- _____ 1. Most famous African-American regiment
- _____ 2. Confederate general
- _____ 3. Union commander that finally stopped Lee
- _____ 4. President Lincoln delivered an important speech after this battle
- _____ 5. Assassinated President Lincoln
- _____ 6. Bold Confederate attack in the middle of Union lines
- _____ 7. Paper currency issued in the North
- _____ 8. Waged total war on the Deep South
- _____ 9. Northerners who wanted to make peace with the South
- _____ 10. Cash payments offered to men who volunteered to serve in the Union army

Main Ideas

1. What were Lincoln's reasons for not emancipating slaves when the war began?

2. How did the draft laws in the North and South differ?

3. How did women aid the war effort?

4. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg important?

5. What did the Thirteenth Amendment achieve?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- How did the Emancipation Proclamation change the role of African Americans in the war?
- Do you agree with President Lincoln's methods of dealing with war protestors? Why or why not?