

Lincoln and Emancipation DBQ Documents

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<http://housedivided.dickinson.edu/sites/emancipation/2012/07/15/emancipation-dbq/>

"When you are dead and in Heaven, in a thousand years that action of yours will make the Angels sing your praises."

—Hannah Johnson, the mother of a black Union soldier, expressed these thoughts in a letter to President Lincoln dated July 31, 1863.

To what was Hanna Johnson referring?

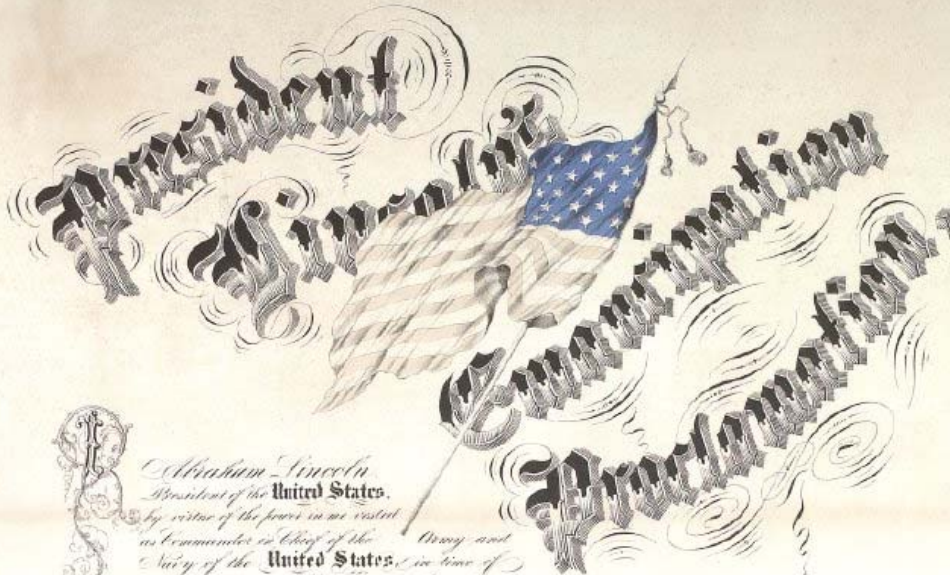
WHAT WAS HANNAH JOHNSON'S POINT OF VIEW REGARDING PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION?

Source: *Free at Last: A Documentary History of Slavery, Freedom and the Civil War* edited by Ira Berlin et al.,
The New Press, 1992

<http://www.learner.org/workshops/primarysources/emancipation/docs/hjohnson.html>

Lincoln and Emancipation

A Study in Points of View



Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States.
By virtue of the power in me vested
as Commander in Chief of the
Army and Navy of the United States, in time of
actual armed rebellion against the authority
and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppress-
ing said rebellion, do on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaim for the
full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and
parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the
following, to wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary,
St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans—Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia—except the forty eight counties designated as West Virginia,
and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk,
including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely
as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all
persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward
shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military
and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby express 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.

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.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution,
upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of

Almighty God Abraham Lincoln

An illustrated version of the Emancipation Proclamation. Executed and published by F.S. Butler, 1864. Printed by L. Nagel.

Source URL: [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lpbrbscsm&fileName=scsm0904/lpbrbscsm0904.db&recNum=0&itemLink=r?amem/scsmbib:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(scsm000904\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=lpbrbscsm&fileName=scsm0904/lpbrbscsm0904.db&recNum=0&itemLink=r?amem/scsmbib:@field(DOCID+@lit(scsm000904)))

Archives.gov printer friendly text of the Emancipation Proclamation:

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/print_friendly.html?page=transcript_content.html&title=Emancipation_Proclamation

Document #1



Francis Bicknell Carpenter's First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before Lincoln's Cabinet, 1864

Source URL:

http://senate.gov/artandhistory/art/common/image/Painting_33_00005.htm



The Emancipation Proclamation

Source URL:

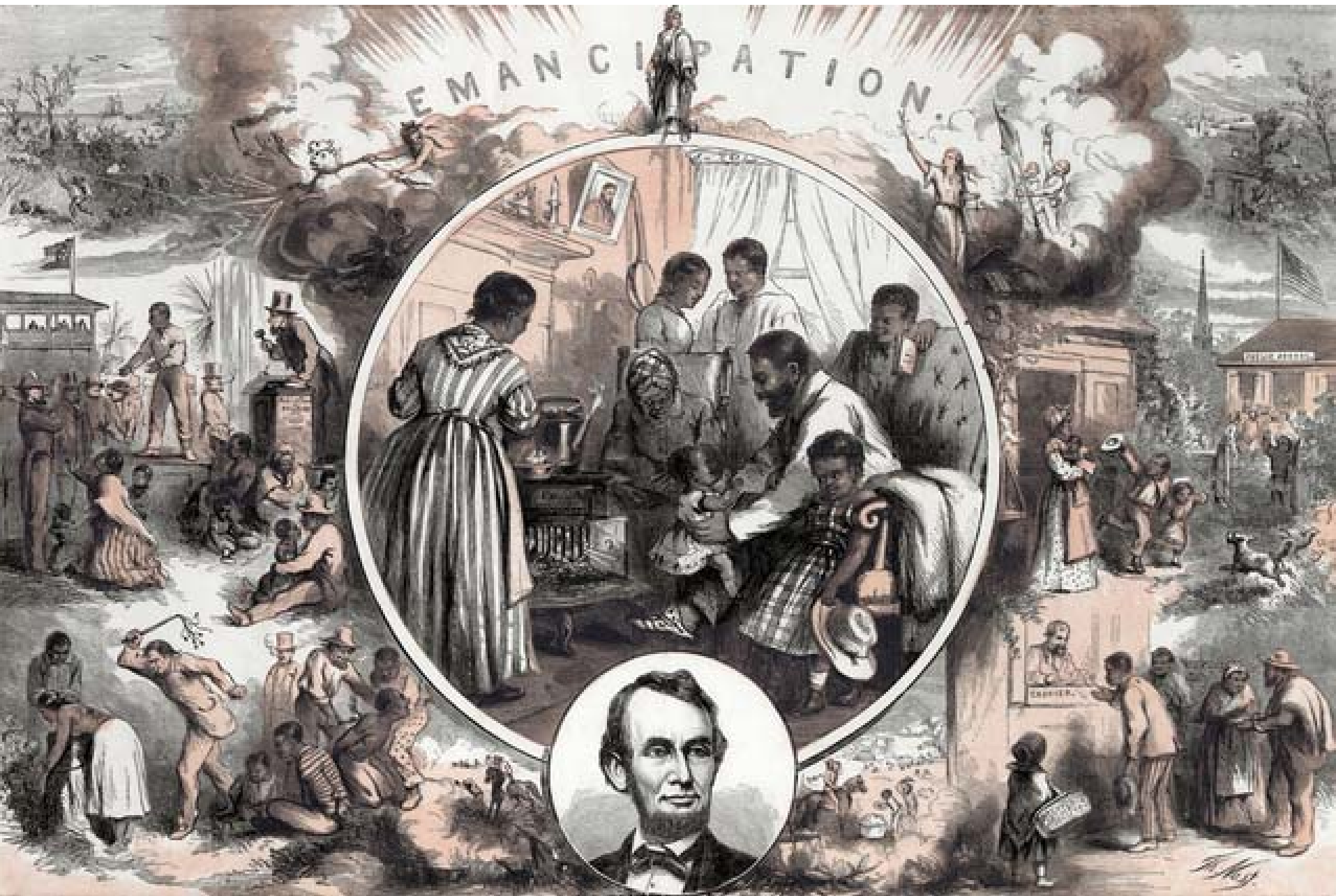
http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/transcript.html

Document #2

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

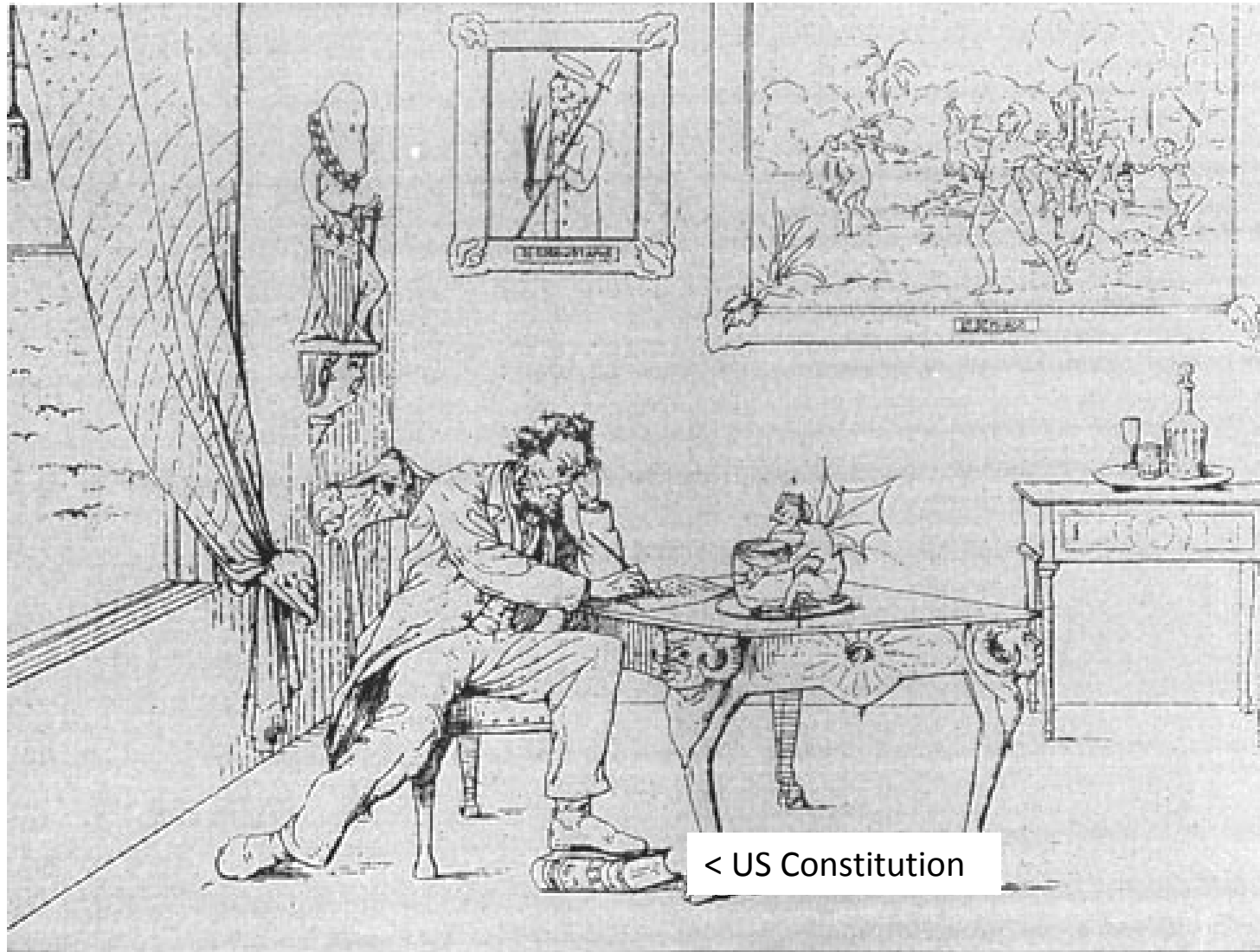
"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and 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.



Document #3 Thomas Nast's amended version of "Emancipation," 1865.

Source: <http://hd.housedivided.dickinson.edu/node/36409> Zoomifiable version: <http://hd.housedivided.dickinson.edu/node/36408>

Below: Sarcastic view of John Brown
entitled “St. Osawotomie.”



Left:
Haitian
Slave
rebellion
depicting
the mass
slaughter
of whites.

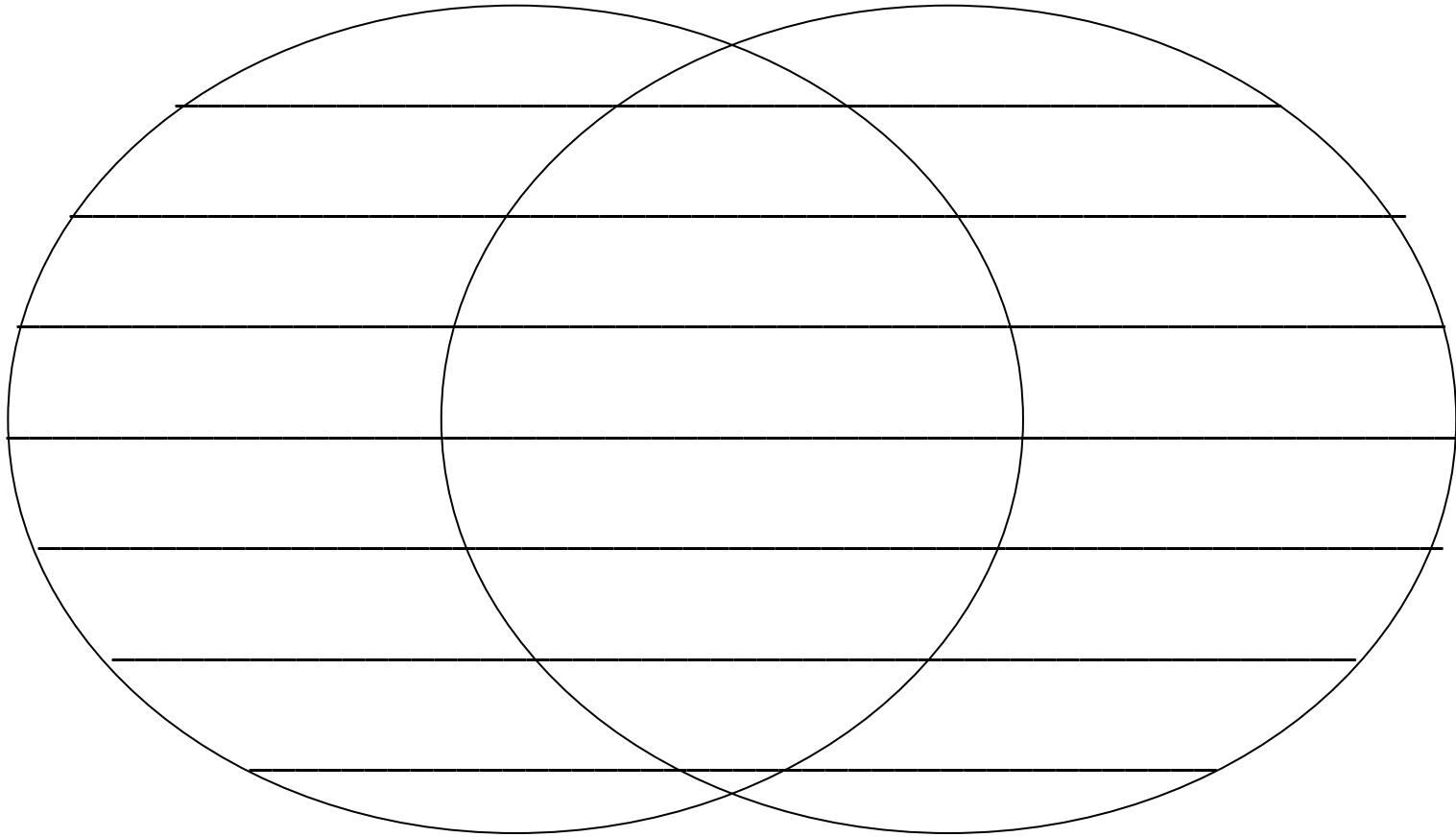
Document #4 “Lincoln Writing the Emancipation Proclamation,”
by V. Blada, pseudonym for Baltimore dentist, Adalbert Volck. (1864)

Source: <http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/history/carnegie/lincoln/writingdraw.html>

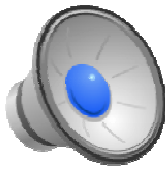
Venn Diagram Assignment

Adalbert Volck's Cartoon

Thomas Nast's Cartoon



Assignment: In collaboration with one other student in class, create a detailed venn diagram in which you compare and contrast Nast's and Volck's political cartoons. Your overall task is to determine the similarities and differences between the two points of view reflected in the respective cartoons. Please note the details of each cartoon. These details were quite deliberate and convey meaning. Your partner and you will present your venn diagram to the class.



“Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean”

Document #5>



Color Sergeant
George A. Simpson
Killed at Antietam
125th Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry
1st Brigade
1st Division
12th Corps

O, Columbia! the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.

Thy mandates make heroes assemble
When Liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble

When borne by the Red, White and Blue!
When borne by the Red, White and Blue!
When borne by the Red, White and Blue!
Thy banners make tyranny tremble
When borne by the Red, White and Blue!

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither, And fill
you it true to the brim! May the wreaths they have
won never wither, Nor the star of their glory grow
dim! May the service united ne'er sever, But they
to their colors prove true! The Army and Navy
forever, Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue, Three
cheers for the red, white and blue, The Army and
Navy forever, Three cheers for the red, white and
blue.

Source:

<http://kids.niehs.nih.gov/lyrics/columbiagem.htm>

T. Becket, D. Shaw; © 1999 AmeriMusic, Inc.



Document #6 This young boy was considered a “contraband” of war by the Union. Having escaped slavery, he was allowed to work as a drummer for the Union Army.

U.S. Army Military History Institute:

<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/ahec/USAMHI/default.cfm>

Document #7

“Excellent Sir My good friend says I must write to you and she will send it My son went in the 54th regiment. I am a colored woman and my son was strong and able as any to fight for his country and the colored people have as much to fight for as any. My father was a Slave and escaped from Louisiana before I was born morn forty years agoe I have but poor edication but I never went to schol, but I know just as well as any what is right between man and man.”

--Hannah Johnson, July 31, 1863
letter to President Lincoln

Source URL:

<http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/hjohnsn.htm>

Document #8

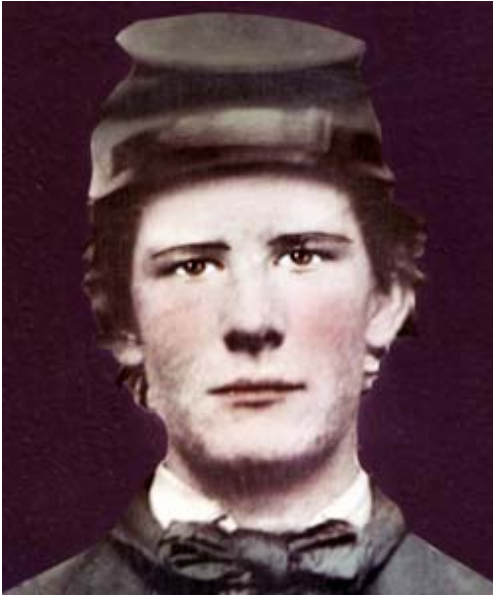


Men of Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry,
at Fort Lincoln, District of Columbia, circa 1864

Source URL:

<http://hd.housedivided.dickinson.edu/node/32501>

Document #9



John Taylor Cuddy: Courtesy of the House Divided Project.

“Dear parents with plesure i take up my pen to rite a few lines to you to let you now that i am well at presant and hope that thes few lines may find you all in the same state of helth....

Dear friends this ware is an auffel thing fighting for ngroes now is a bad thing but i hope that this ware will be over till spring Old abe done a bad thing wen he freed all the slaves now the rebels is fighting for ther rites dear friend i wish that this ware was over and i was at home with you all again i think that i will not go a soldgerner eny more for i am tiard of ware now i hope to get through this ware safe i am happy and send my love to you all....”

John T. Cuddy was a Union soldier from Carlisle, Pa. He was in the 36th Regiment of the 7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Corps. He wrote the letter excerpted above to family home in Carlisle. It is dated January 16, 1863.
URL Source: <http://hd.housedivided.dickinson.edu/node/32755>

Document #10

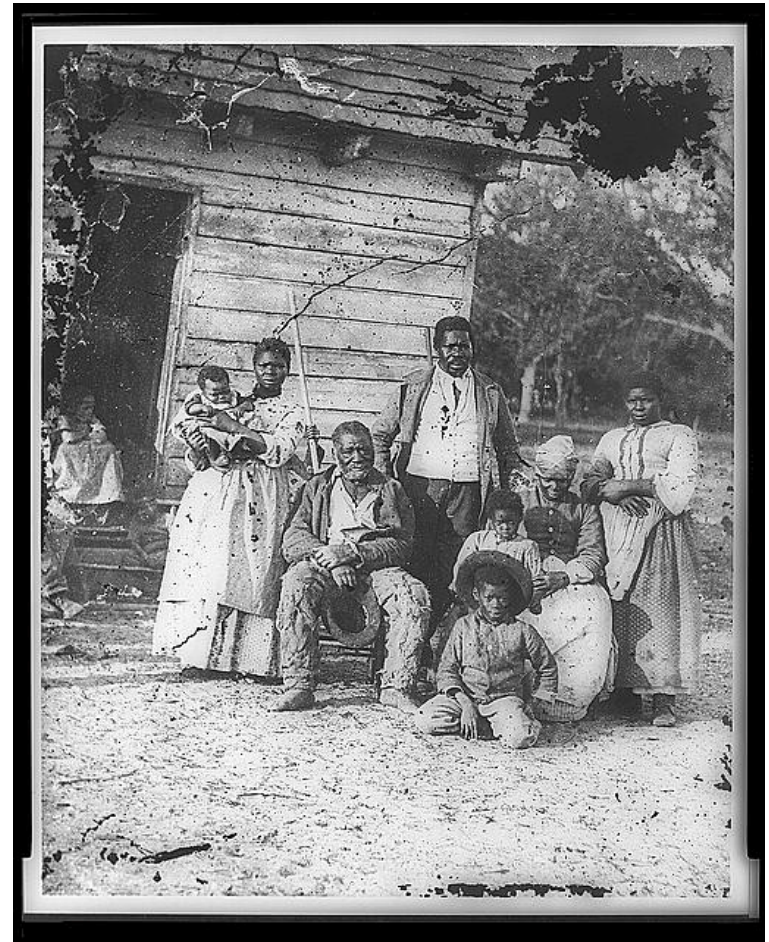
“The Proclamation of Freedom”

New York World editorial, January 3, 1863

“....Mr. LINCOLN’S paper proclamation is of no more force than the imprescriptable title to freedom born with every human being who has courage and vigor of character to assert it. There has never been a time when the negroes had so little to hope from an insurrection as at present. The whole white population of the South is in arms....Whither could they flee? If, assembling in large bodies, they should offer a show of violence, what chance have they, unarmed, against the abundance of improved artillery and firearms in the hands of the superior race....”

URL Source:

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/index.asp?document=1488>



Enslaved African Americans on Smith’s Plantation in Beaufort, South Carolina, 1862.

Library of Congress URL Source:

[http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/ppn/ppmsc/00000/00057r.jpg?__utma=37760702.87456388.1314824041.1314824041.1314824041.1&__utmb=37760702.12.9.1314824639861&__utmc=37760702&__utmz=37760702.1314824041.1.1.utmcsr=\(direct\)|utmccn=\(direct\)|utmcmd=\(none\)&__utmv=-&__utmk=237466562](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/ppn/ppmsc/00000/00057r.jpg?__utma=37760702.87456388.1314824041.1314824041.1314824041.1&__utmb=37760702.12.9.1314824639861&__utmc=37760702&__utmz=37760702.1314824041.1.1.utmcsr=(direct)|utmccn=(direct)|utmcmd=(none)&__utmv=-&__utmk=237466562)

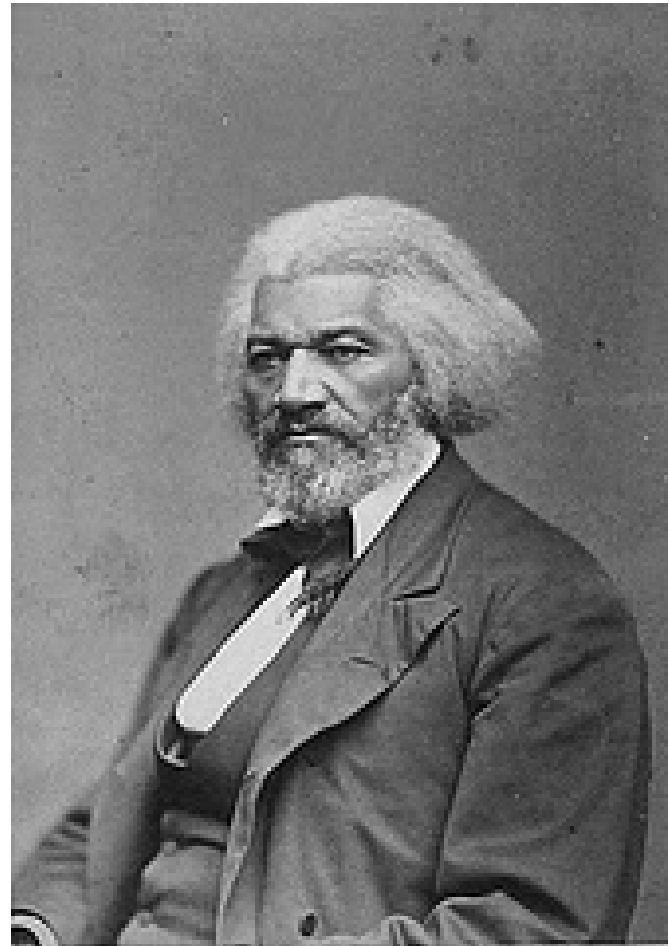
Document #11 “Oration in Memory of Abraham Lincoln,” by Frederick Douglass

“He was preeminently the white man’s President, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone, and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all his education and feeling he was an American of the Americans. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely, opposition to the extension of slavery.”

--Frederick Douglass, “Oration in Memory of Abraham Lincoln,” April 14, 1876

Photo source URL:

<http://frederickdouglassamerican.blogspot.com/2009/04/douglass-on-abraham-lincoln-in-1876.html>



BASED ON THIS EXCERPT ALONE, PREDICT DOUGLASS’S VIEW OF LINCOLN AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Source URL: <http://www.TeachingAmericanHistory.org/library/index.asp?documentprint=39>

WORDLE EXERCISE: COMPARE TWO EXCERPTS OF DOUGLASS' ORATION. HERE ARE SUGGESTED EXCERPTS:

Excerpt A.

He was preeminently the white man's President, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone, and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all his education and feeling he was an American of the Americans. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely, opposition to the extension of slavery. His arguments in favor of this policy had their motive and mainspring in his patriotic devotion to his own race.

Excerpt B.

Can any colored man, or any white man friendly to the freedom of all men, ever forget the night which followed the first day of January, 1863, when the world was to see if Abraham Lincoln would prove to be as good as his word? I shall never forget that memorable night, when in a distant city I waited and watched at a public meeting, with three thousand others not less anxious than myself, for the word of deliverance which we have heard read today. Nor shall I ever forget the outburst of joy and thanksgiving that rent the air when the lightning brought to us the emancipation proclamation. In that happy hour we all forgot delay...

<http://www.wordle.net/create>

Alternate Assignment 1. Roll Play: Rehearse each of the excerpts above. Imagine that you are Frederick Douglass. How would you have read each of these excerpts? Make your "orations" to the class.

Alternate Assignment 2. Draw: Create a separate political cartoon of Lincoln based on each of these excerpts. Present your political cartoons to the class.

Freedmen's
Monument
in Memory
of Abraham
Lincoln,
Lincoln Park,
Washington,
D.C.

Photo URL:
[http://picturing
history.gc.cuny.
edu/?p=1045](http://picturinghistory.gc.cuny.edu/?p=1045)

