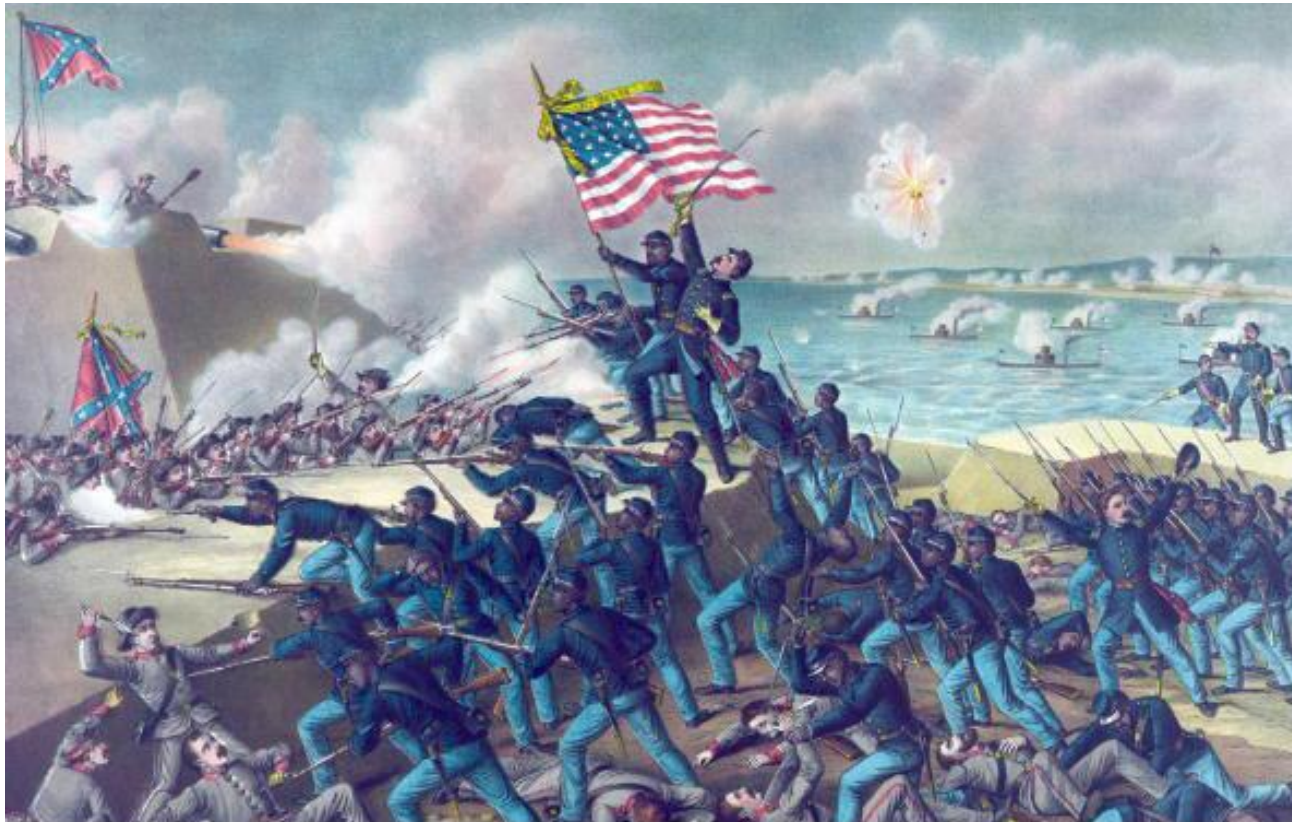
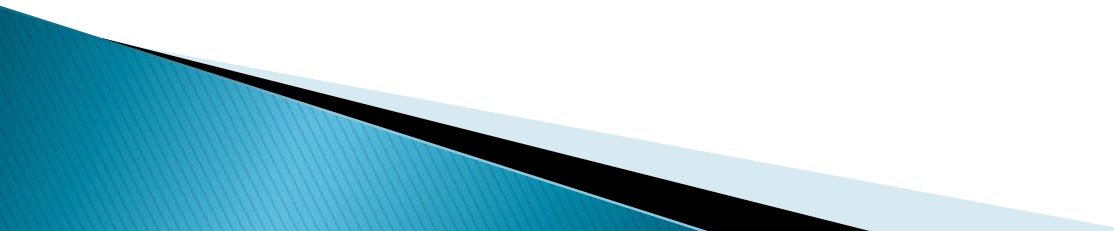


African Americans and the Civil War



Objectives

- Explain why Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - Identify the effects of the proclamation.
 - Describe the contributions African Americans made to the Union.
- 

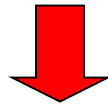
Terms and People

- **emancipate** – to set free
- **Horace Greeley** – abolitionist newspaper publisher



What were the causes and effects of the Emancipation Proclamation?

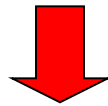
President Lincoln realized how important slavery was to the South's war effort.



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation declared an end to slavery in the Confederacy. His actions altered the nature of the war, the lives of African Americans, and the future of the United States.

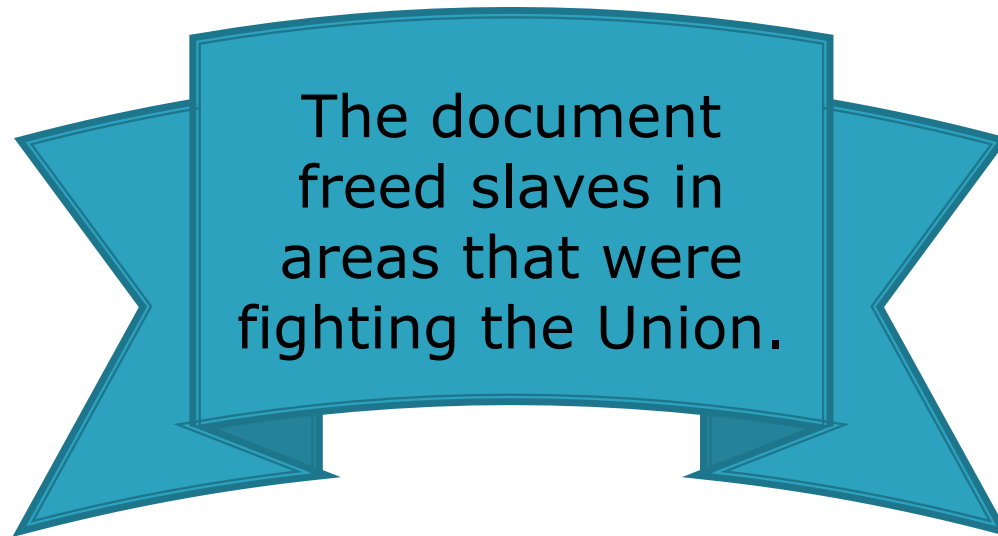
President Lincoln feared that any action to **emancipate** slaves might make the border states secede.

In a letter to **Horace Greeley**, Lincoln made it clear that his main goal was to restore the Union, even if it meant letting slavery continue.

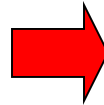


Lincoln gradually changed his mind as he realized how important slavery was to the South's war strategy.

On January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

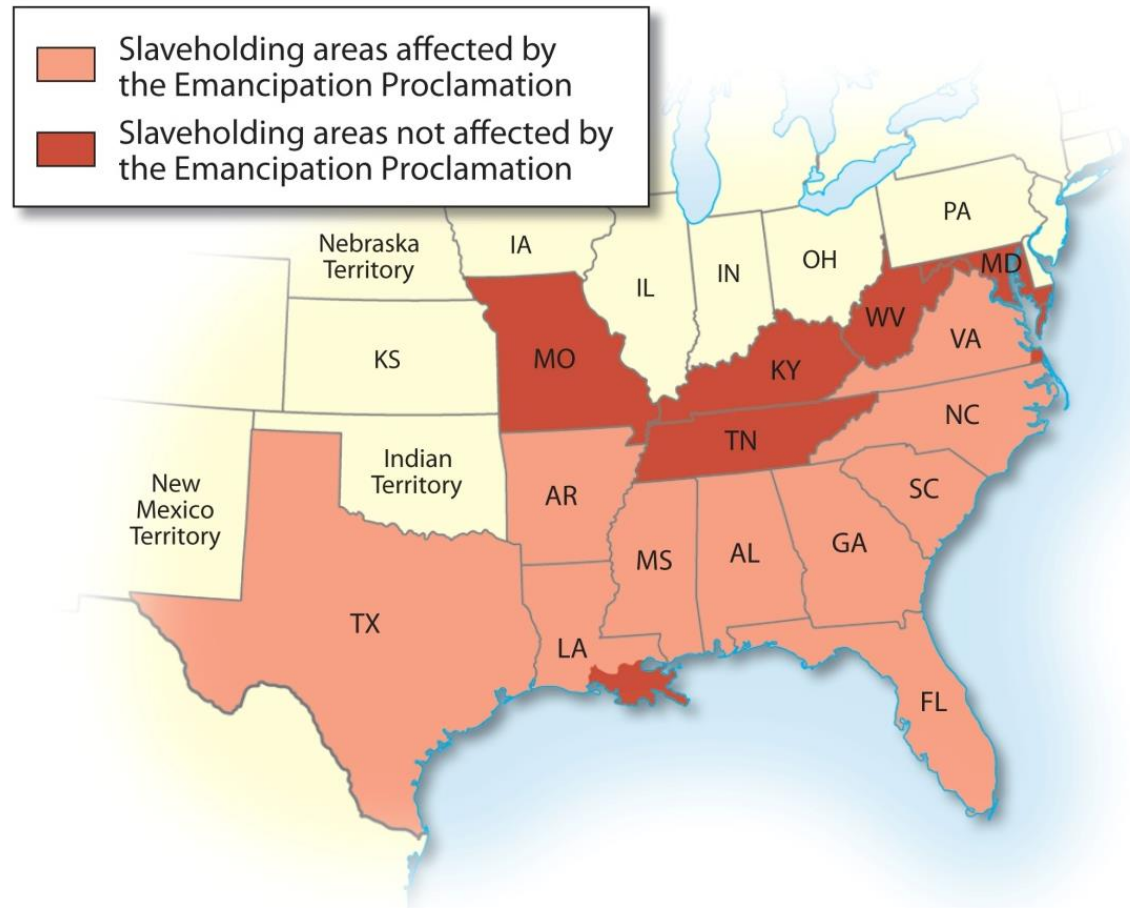


The Union had no power in these places.

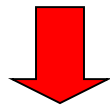


Few slaves were freed at first.

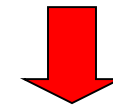
Lincoln's proclamation did not apply to the border states or to areas under Union control.



The proclamation was both criticized and praised.



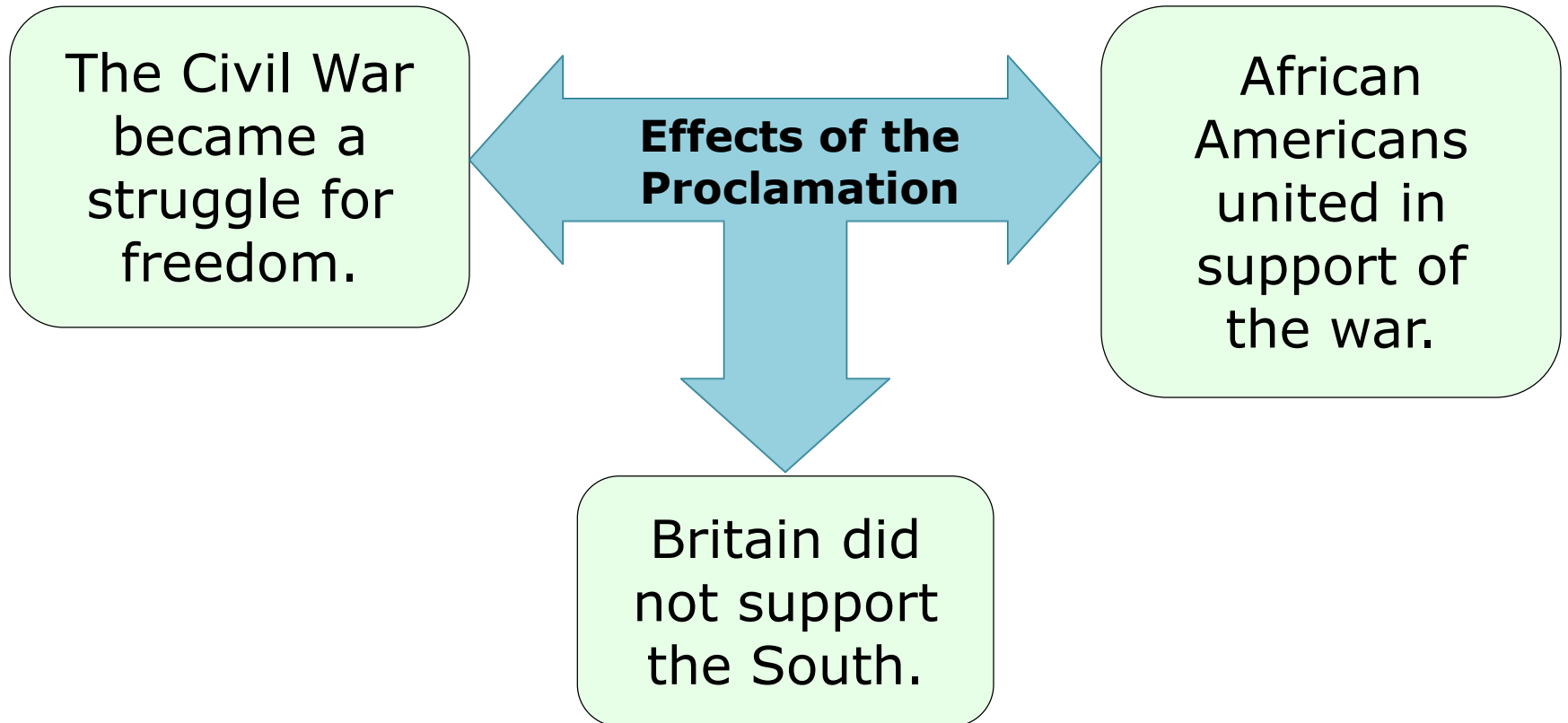
Union soldiers supported it because it weakened the South.



White southerners said Lincoln was trying to start a slave revolt.

Abolitionists said it should be applied throughout the country.

The Emancipation Proclamation had important effects.





Following the Emancipation Proclamation, the Union allowed African Americans to serve in the military.

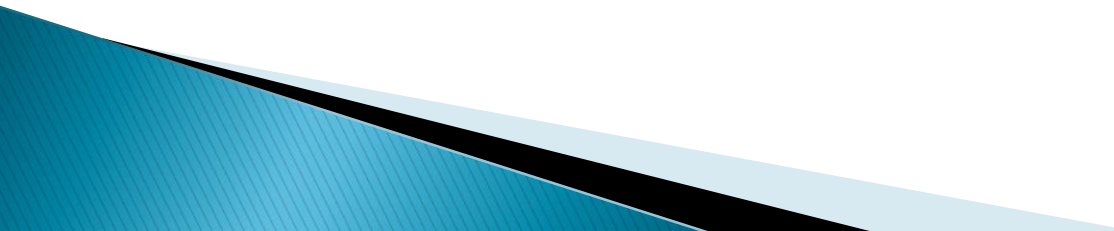
Many soldiers were former slaves who had escaped or were freed during the war.

African American soldiers faced extra risks.

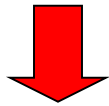
When they were captured, they were not treated as prisoners of war.

African Americans captured in the South became slaves again or were killed.

Also, black and white soldiers were not treated as equals.

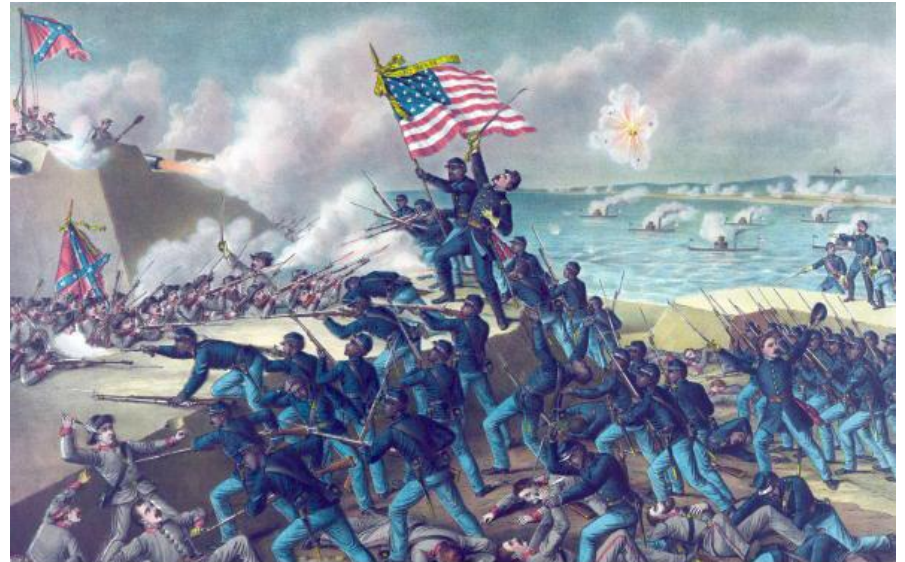
- African American soldiers served in all-black army regiments under white officers.
 - The black soldiers earned less pay than the white soldiers.
- 

The most famous battle in which African Americans participated occurred at Fort Wagner.

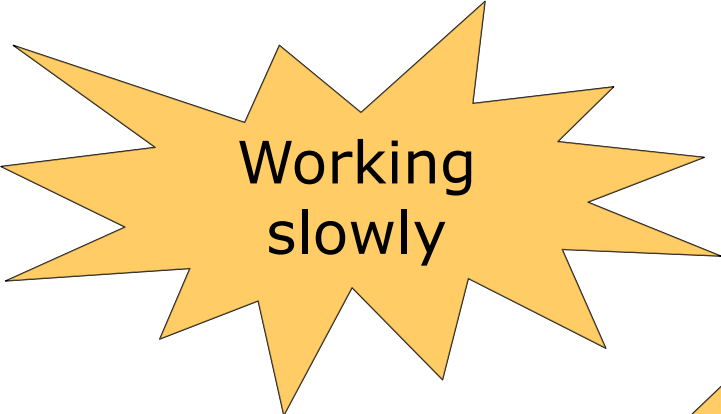


Although the Union force was overpowered, they fought bravely.

Many African Americans also supported the Union cause as army cooks, wagon drivers, and hospital aides.



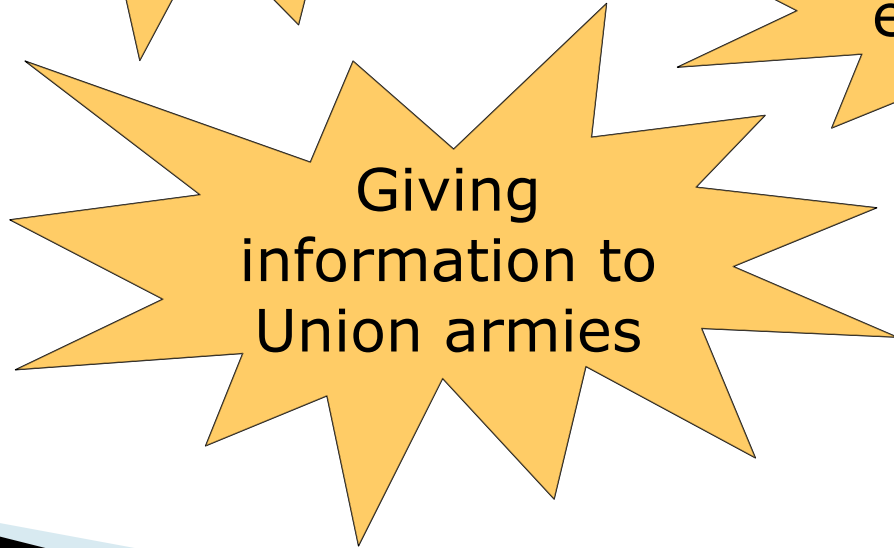
In the South, many enslaved African Americans did what they could to hurt the Confederates.



Working
slowly



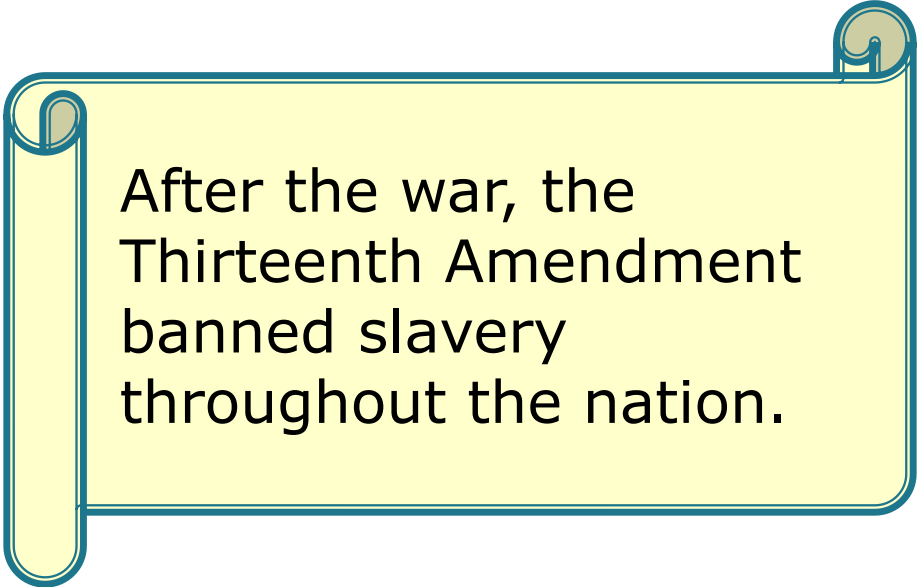
Damaging
equipment



Giving
information to
Union armies

The Emancipation Proclamation changed the focus of the Civil War and, thus, the future of the United States.

The fight was now about abolishing slavery.



After the war, the Thirteenth Amendment banned slavery throughout the nation.

1. publisher of an abolitionist newspaper
2. Emancipation Proclamation issued after this battle
3. to set free
4. document issued by President Lincoln that freed slaves in areas fighting the Union

5. President Lincoln issued the _____ to free enslaved African Americans.

6. The _____ showed its determination to win the war in its attack on Fort Wagner.

7. Not all _____ liked the Emancipation Proclamation.

8. President Lincoln thought freeing slaves would _____ the South's war effort.

9. What were the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation?

- a. Bill of Rights
- b. Antietam
- c. emancipate
- d. sustain
- e. Horace Greeley
- f. Tenth Amendment
- g. David Farragut
- h. Emancipation Proclamation

- a. abolitionists
- b. help
- c. Confederate Army
- d. Emancipation Proclamation
- e. 54th Massachusetts Infantry
- f. hurt