

SSUSH9: EVALUATE KEY EVENTS, ISSUES, AND INDIVIDUALS RELATED TO THE CIVIL WAR.



ELEMENT B: Discuss Lincoln's purpose in using emergency powers to suspend habeas corpus, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and delivering the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.



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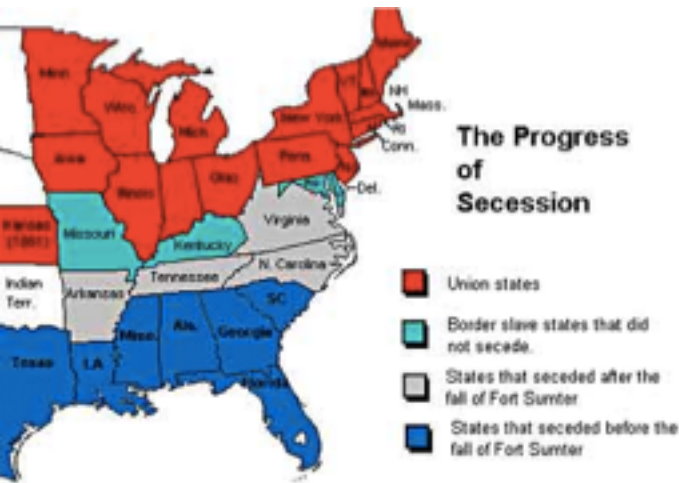


President Lincoln

- ❑ President Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860.
- ❑ The immediate reaction by the states of the “Deep South” was secession.
 - The eleven states that eventually formed the Confederate States of America (the "Confederacy") viewed themselves as a separate nation.
- ❑ Over the course of the Civil War, President Lincoln repeatedly demonstrated and spoke about his primary objective and purpose in the war, which was preserving the Union.
- ❑ In Lincoln's first inaugural address, he tried to conciliate Southerners by saying that he was not going to abolish slavery and that he only wanted to preserve the Union.
 - He went on to urge Southerners to abandon the idea of secession and rejoin the United States.
 - President Lincoln believed preservation of the United States (the "Union") was the most important task for any President.
 - He did not believe the southern states had the right to secede from the Union and thought they were merely rebelling against the government.

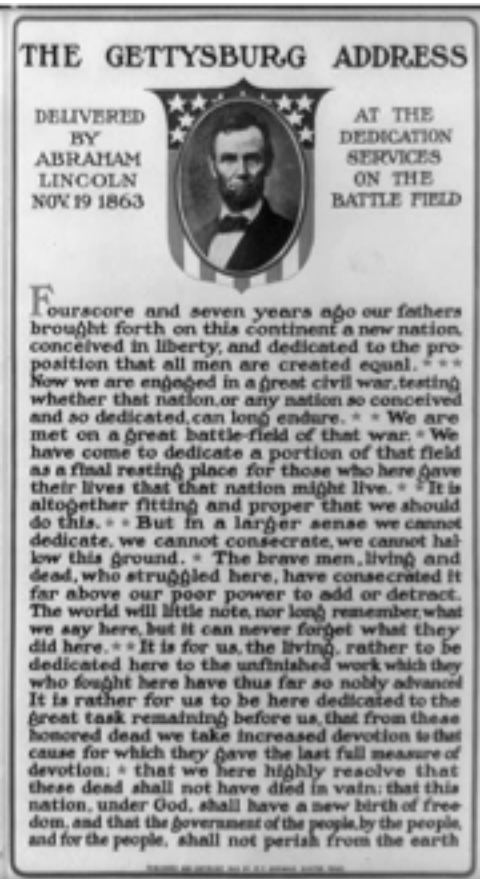
Attack at Fort Sumter

- ❑ As a result, Lincoln never considered the Confederacy a separate country.
- ❑ Confederate forces attacked the Fort Sumter, South Carolina United States Army fortification in April 1861, which marked the beginning of the long-feared Civil War.
- ❑ When Lincoln called for a large volunteer army to preserve the Union, more states - Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee - seceded to join the Confederacy.
- ❑ Although Lincoln often stated that he wished only to restrict the spread of slavery, not to abolish it, he did over the course of the war come to embrace the idea of ending slavery in the United States.



Gettysburg Address

- Lincoln's desire to preserve the Union can also be seen in his speech at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



- The occasion was the dedication of a military cemetery at the Gettysburg battlefield in November 1863, just four months after 51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were killed there in battle.
- When Lincoln rose to speak, starting with his famous words "Four score and seven years ago...", he spoke for just two minutes.
- Lincoln thought the speech was a failure because of the poor crowd response. It was not until the next day, when the Gettysburg Address was widely published by Northern newspapers, that Lincoln's words caught the imagination of the North.
- Lincoln's call to continue on with the fight for the fallen and to help preserve "...government of the people, by the people, and for the people..." helped to raise the spirits of Northerners who had grown weary of the war and were dismayed by Confederate victories over the larger Union armies.
- Lincoln did not support giving up the fight, which would have dissolved the Union created by the Patriots "four score and seven years" before.

Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

- ❑ President Lincoln was reelected in 1864.
- ❑ His Second Inaugural Address is another example of a speech where his determination to preserve the union of states is evident.



- When the Second Inaugural was given, Union victory over the Confederacy was eminent and Americans foresaw an end to slavery.
- Instead of boasting about the victory, Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully.
 - However, he clearly stated that slavery was such an evil that the North was right to have gone to war over the issue.
 - Nevertheless, he urged Americans not to seek revenge on slaveholders, their supporters, or the Confederate military. Instead, he urged reconstruction of the South in a spirit of "malice toward none; with charity for all."
 - Lincoln formed what would become the popular memory of why the war was necessary. He said it had been fought to preserve the Union as an indivisible nation of citizens who would no longer profit from "wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces" - from taking their earnings from the labor of slaves.



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

- ❑ Although Lincoln's objective was to preserve the United States, he also became more intent on ending slavery through the course of the war.
 - In 1862, after the bloody battle at Antietam, Lincoln used executive powers to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
 - The policy emancipated (freed) all slaves held in the states engaged in rebellion.
 - Lincoln did not expect Confederate slaveholders to free their slaves, but he thought news of the proclamation would reach southern slaves and encourage them to flee to the North.
 - Lincoln believed one reason southern Whites were free to join the Confederate Army was because slaves were doing their work at home on southern farms. Encouraging slaves to flee to the North would hurt the Southern war effort.



EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation



- ❑ Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not free slaves held in the North or in the Border States, free Blacks living in Union states warmly welcomed Lincoln's statement.
- ❑ The proclamation enlarged the purpose of the Civil War to include abolishing slavery and also opened the way for Blacks to join the Union Army.
- ❑ Not all Northerners supported President Lincoln's efforts to preserve the Union. Some were Confederate sympathizers (just as some Southerners were Union sympathizers).
- ❑ Throughout the war, in some states Lincoln suspended the constitutional right of habeas corpus - the legal rule that anyone imprisoned must be taken before a judge to determine if the prisoner is being legally held in custody.
 - The Constitution allows a President to suspend habeas corpus during a national emergency.
 - Lincoln used his emergency powers to legalize the holding of Confederate sympathizers without trial and without a judge to agree they were legally imprisoned.
 - Over 13,000 Confederate sympathizers were arrested in the North.
 - After the war, Lincoln's actions were partially repudiated by the Supreme Court decision Ex parte Milligan, 1866, which upheld the suspension of habeas corpus in times of national crisis.
 - Lincoln's purpose in suspending habeas corpus was to help ensure victory in the war - even if it meant restricting individual liberties- and ultimately preserve the Union as he had stated many times.

