

UNIT: Primary Source Documents

LESSON: Emancipation Proclamation

GRADE(S): 4th grade and up

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

American Heritage

1. Demonstrate knowledge of and ability to think about the relationship among events by:
 - Identifying sequence of events in history
 - Grouping events by broad historical era on a time line;
 - Recognizing that change occurs in history; or
 - Identifying cause and effect relationships
2. Identify and use sources of information about a given topic in the history of Ohio and the United States.
3. Relate major events and individuals in state history to time periods in the history of the nation and the world.

World Interaction

7. Demonstrate Map Skills by
 - Identifying various reference points on the earth;
 - Locating major land forms and bodies of water; or
 - Using a number/letter grid system to locate places on a map, a map key to understand map symbols, a linear scale to measure distances on a map, and a direction indicator.

SPECIFIC STUDENT OUTCOMES:

1. Students will be able to identify the states of the North and South at the time of the issuing of the Emancipation
2. Students will be able to relate the states that were affected by the Emancipation Proclamation.
3. Students will be able to identify the war power of the President.

STUDENT GROUPING:

1. Individual or pairs.

METHODS:

1. Individual investigation and collaborative work

EVALUATION:

1. Completed worksheets

NOTES:

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ACTIVITY: Where Did It Count?

Opening:

1. In September of 1862 Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves in the southern states.
2. The document making this bold statement change the entire course of the Civil War. It became a war to free slaves in addition to preserve the Union.

Main Activity:

1. Students will use the Emancipation Proclamation and the map of the United States and follow the directions on the map worksheet.

Closing:

1. The Emancipation Proclamation was the most that Lincoln could do without the action of a law passed by Congress to free the remaining slaves in the United States. That would occur after the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment.

MATERIALS:

1. Emancipation Proclamation
2. Map worksheet

1862: The Emancipation Proclamation

A Proclamation: Whereas on the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: "That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, 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. "That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States." Now, therefore, I, 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 suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day 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, Palquemes, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, 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, Morthampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, 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 enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all case 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 act, 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, 1862

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LESSON: The Emancipation Proclamation

WORKSHEET: Where Did It Count? (Primary)

The issuing of the *Emancipation Proclamation* in 1862 freed slaves in the United States in certain areas. These areas were outlined in the document as well as when the freeing of the slaves would take effect.

1. On the map below, shade or color the states to which the *Emancipation Proclamation* applied. (If a portion of the state was not affected, then shade or color it in a different way.)



2. (Extra Points) Why did the Emancipation Proclamation not apply to the entire United States? (Hint: Art. 2, Sec. 2, of the U.S. Constitution) _____

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LESSON: The Emancipation Proclamation

WORKSHEET: Where Did It Count? (Advanced)

The issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862 freed slaves in the United States in certain areas. These areas were outlined in the document as well as when the freeing of slaves would take effect.

On the map, 1. Label each of the states. 2. Shade or color the states to which the Emancipation Proclamation applied. (If a portion of the state was not affected, then shade or color it in a different way.)



2. (Extra Points) **Why did the Emancipation Proclamation not apply to the entire United States?** (Hint: Art. 2, Sec. 2, of the U.S. Constitution) _____
