

# 1862: Antietam and Emancipation



**THE Civil War Curriculum**

by the CIVIL WAR TRUST | [Civilwar.org/curriculum](http://Civilwar.org/curriculum)

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# Antietam & Emancipation



## Activity

Pick up a post-it note and answer the following question:

What does “emancipation” mean?



Emancipation: The act of freeing



# The War So Far



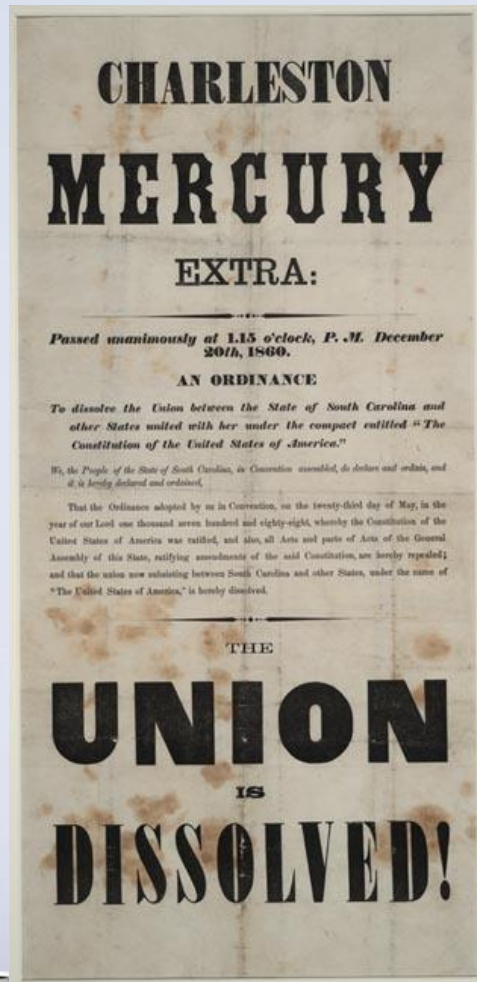
# The War So Far

The Confederacy was hoping that Great Britain and France might help them in the war, giving the Confederacy an advantage.



# The War So Far

What is the war about?  
Preserving the Union  
or Freeing the Slaves?



**William W. Patton**

Member of the anti-slavery movement. Met with Lincoln on Sept. 13, 1862 to press for the Emancipation Proclamation

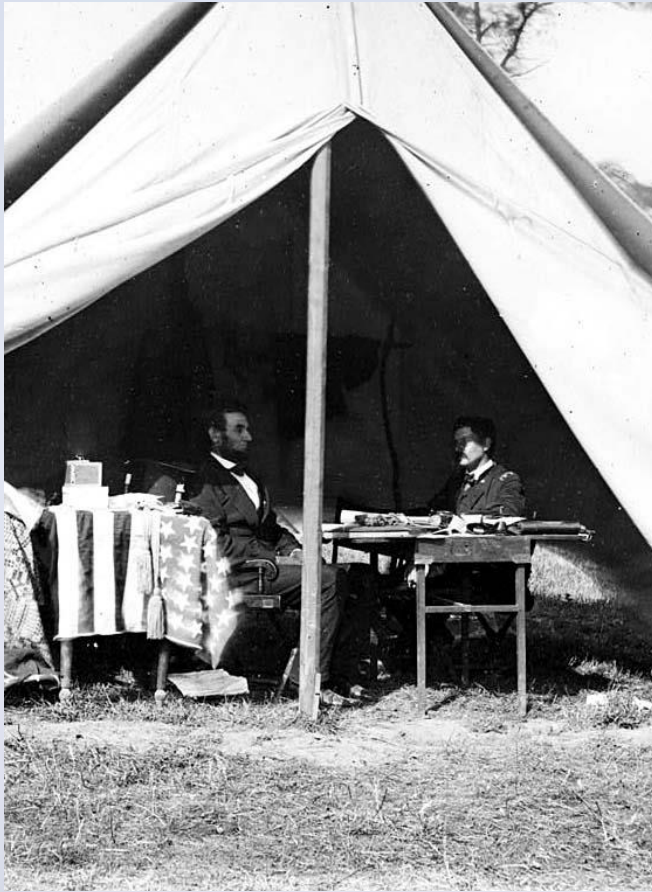


**Hannibal Hamlin**

Vice President to Abraham Lincoln. Hamlin pressed for the Emancipation Proclamation.



# The War So Far



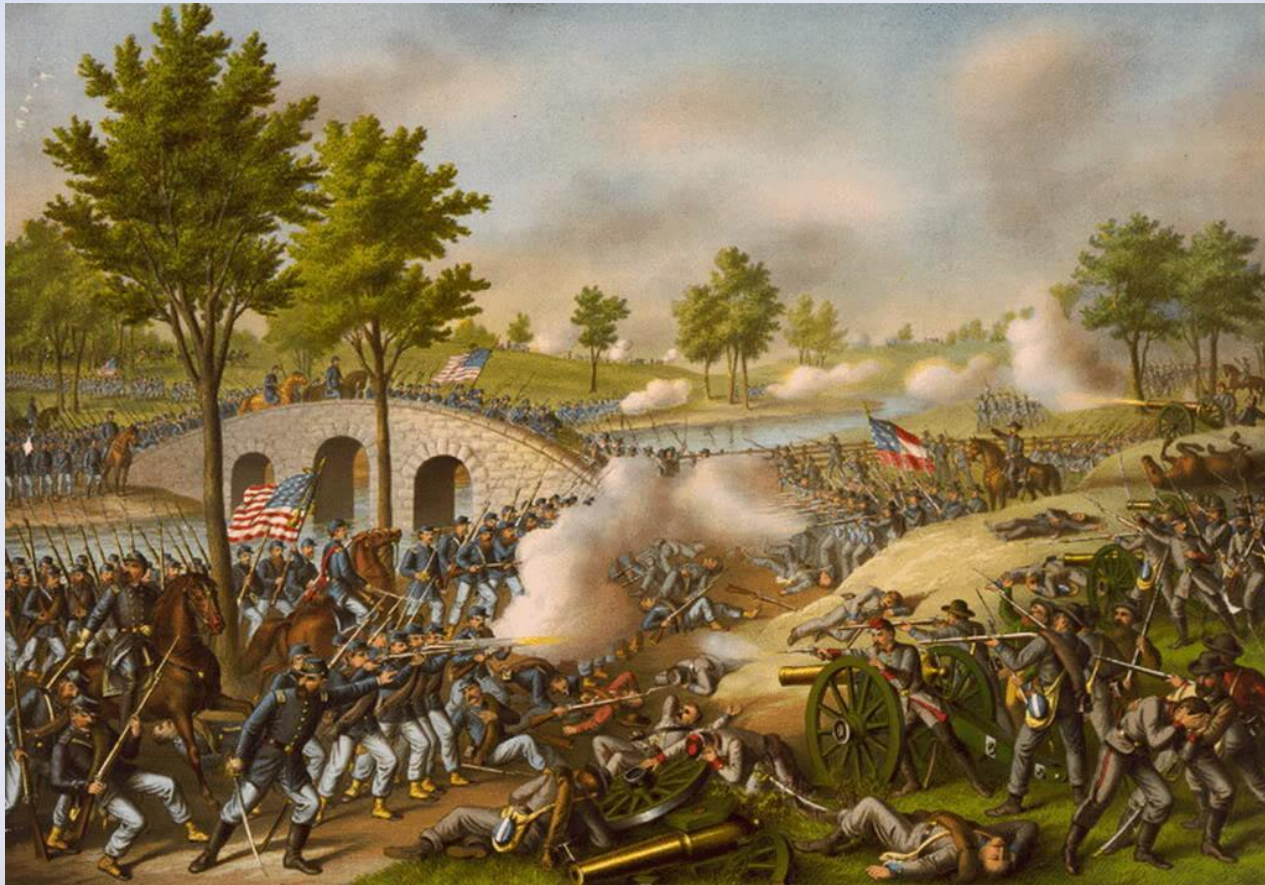
## Reasons a Victory was Needed:

- Lincoln wanted to show that his government was strong and could support or “back up” the proclamation.
- Lincoln didn’t want it to appear that his government was weak, and that he was asking the slaves to rebel against their masters.



# Antietam

September 17, 1862





# Antietam



## Activity

As a group read the Battle of Antietam Summary.



# Antietam



# Emancipation



# Emancipation

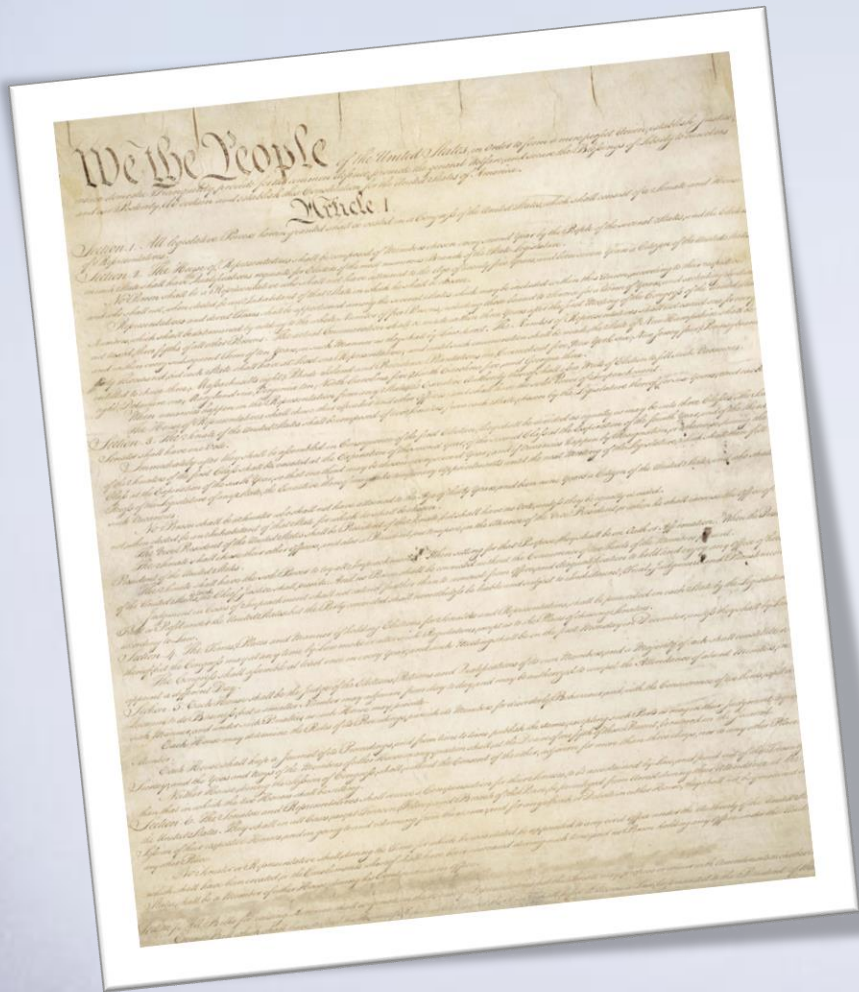


# Emancipation



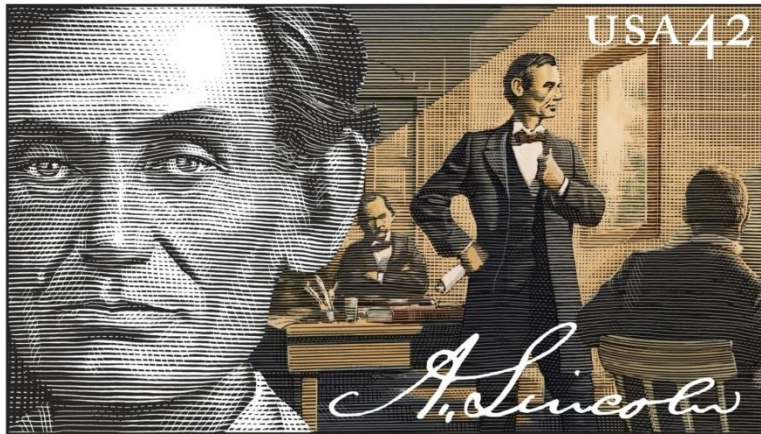
# Emancipation

His first challenge was that the U.S. Constitution did not prohibit slavery. Individual states could outlaw slavery, but not the U.S. Government.



# Emancipation

Lincoln used his background as a lawyer to come up with a solution more or less based on the following questions that I would like you to answer:



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# Emancipation



Question:

How did slave owners legally consider their slaves (and horses, buildings, etc...)?





# Emancipation

Answer:

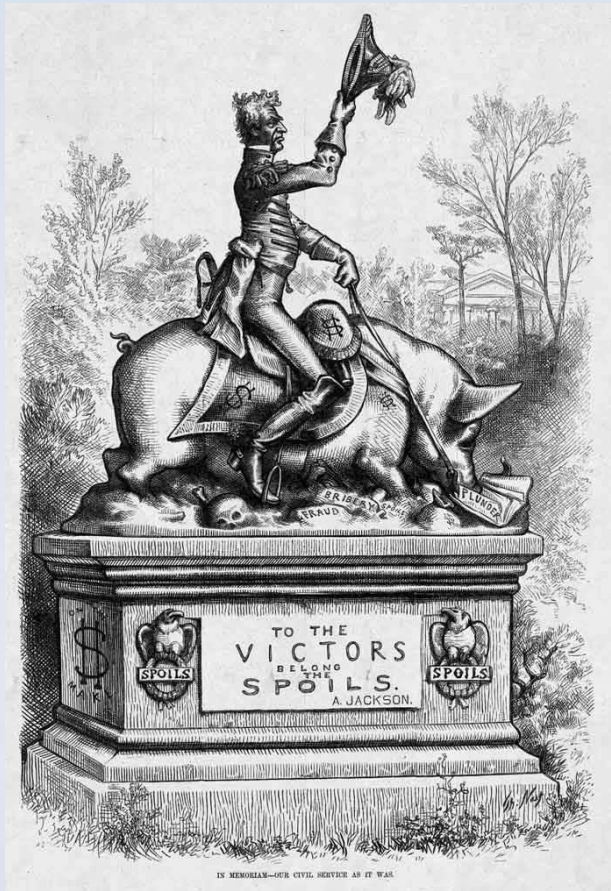
Slaves were considered to be property.



# Emancipation

Question:

What happens to property that armies capture from their enemy during a war?



# Emancipation



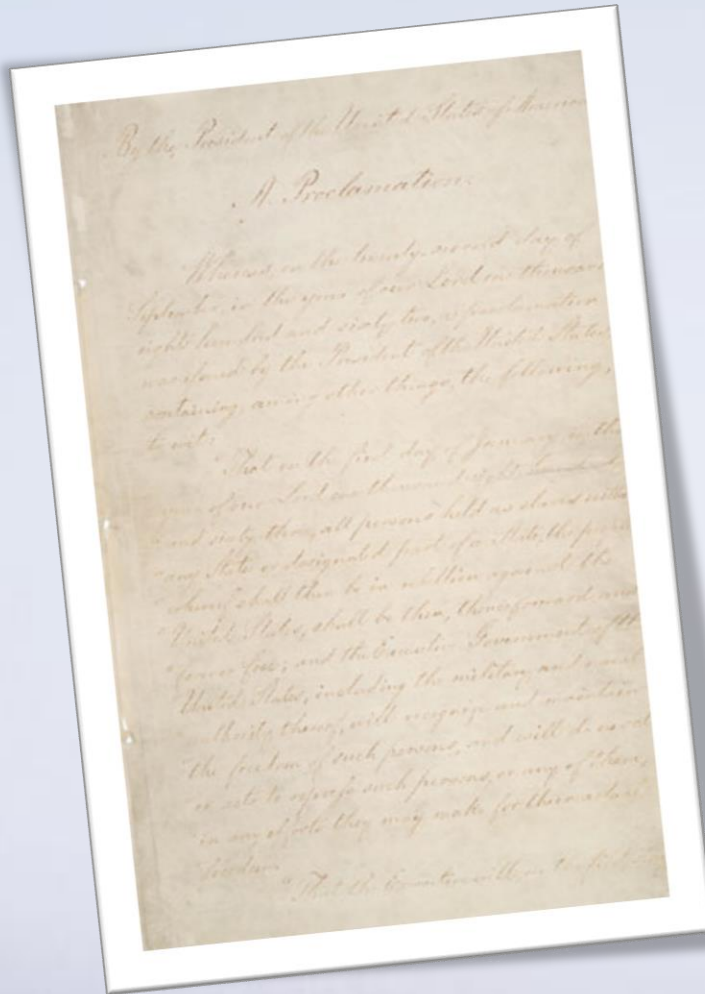
Answer:

The property captured (called contraband) belongs to the army that captured it and its government.





# Emancipation



## Activity

Look at your excerpt from the Emancipation Proclamation.

Let's read the second paragraph together.



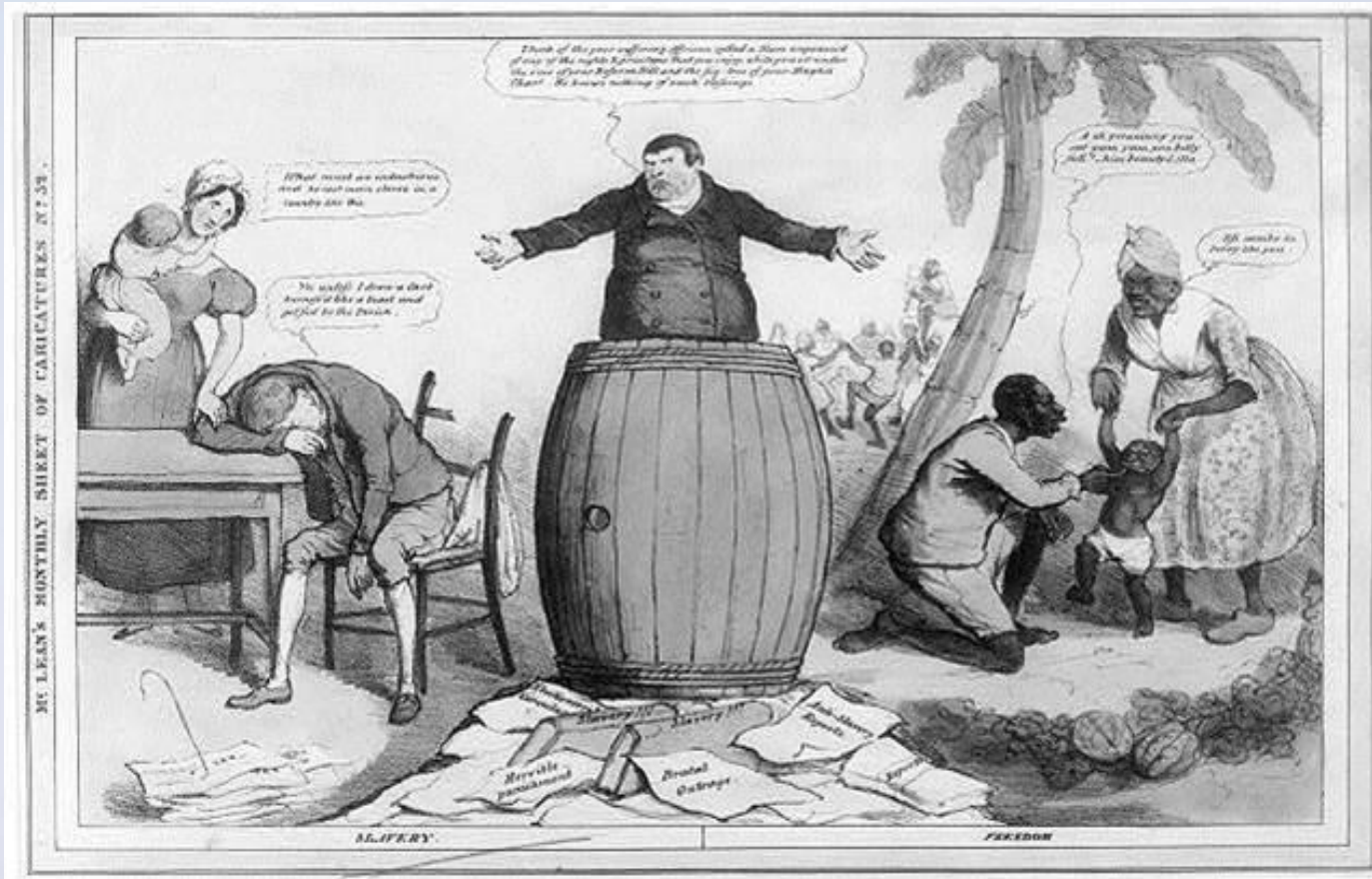
# Emancipation



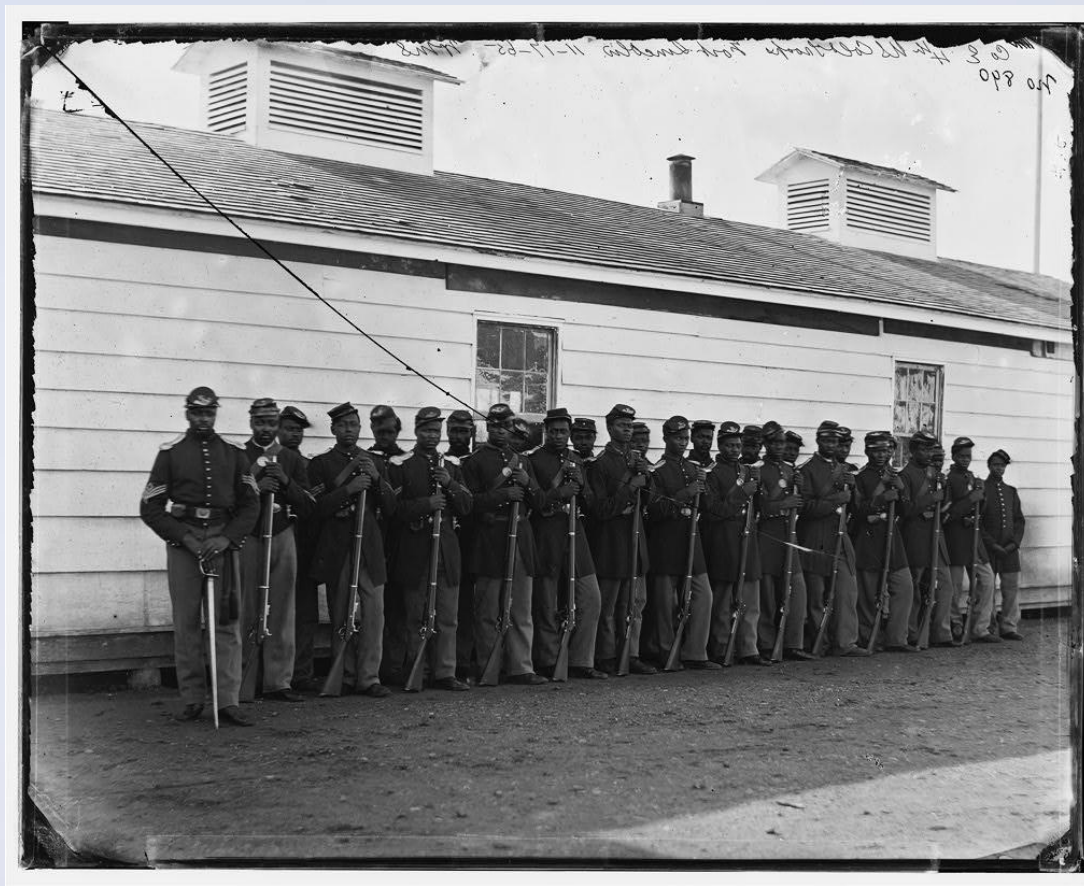
The war was no longer just about preserving the union, it was also about freeing the slaves.



# Emancipation



# United States Colored Troops





# United States Colored Troops



In the Emancipation Proclamation Lincoln addressed the enlistment of African Americans in the United States armed forces.



## Activity

In paragraph #8 Lincoln discusses them being accepted into the military. Let's read it together.





UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AT CAMP "WILLIAM PENN" PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Rally Round the Flag, boys! Rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of FREEDOM!"

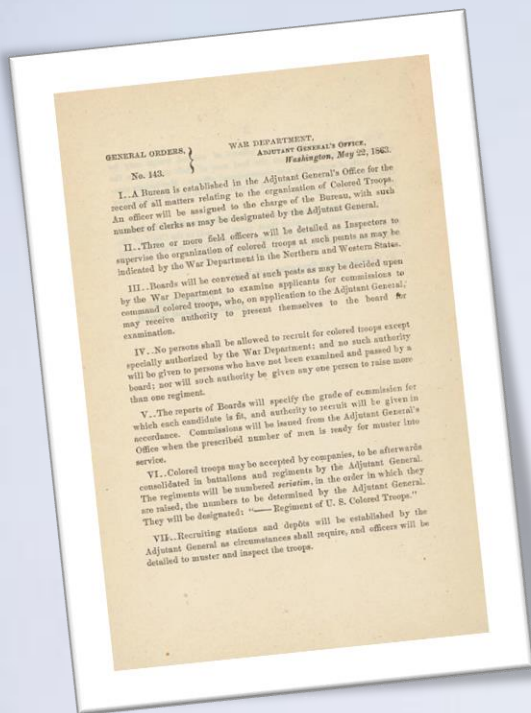
# United States Colored Troops

## Activity

Let's read an excerpts from General Order 143, which created the "United States Colored Troops" (USCT).

I -- A Bureau is established in the Adjutant General's Office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of Colored Troops

VI -- Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterward consolidated in battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General. The regiments will be numbered seriatim, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant General. They will be designated: "—Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops."



# United States Colored Troops



Question:

What do you think were some advantages for the United States in having African Americans serve in the military?

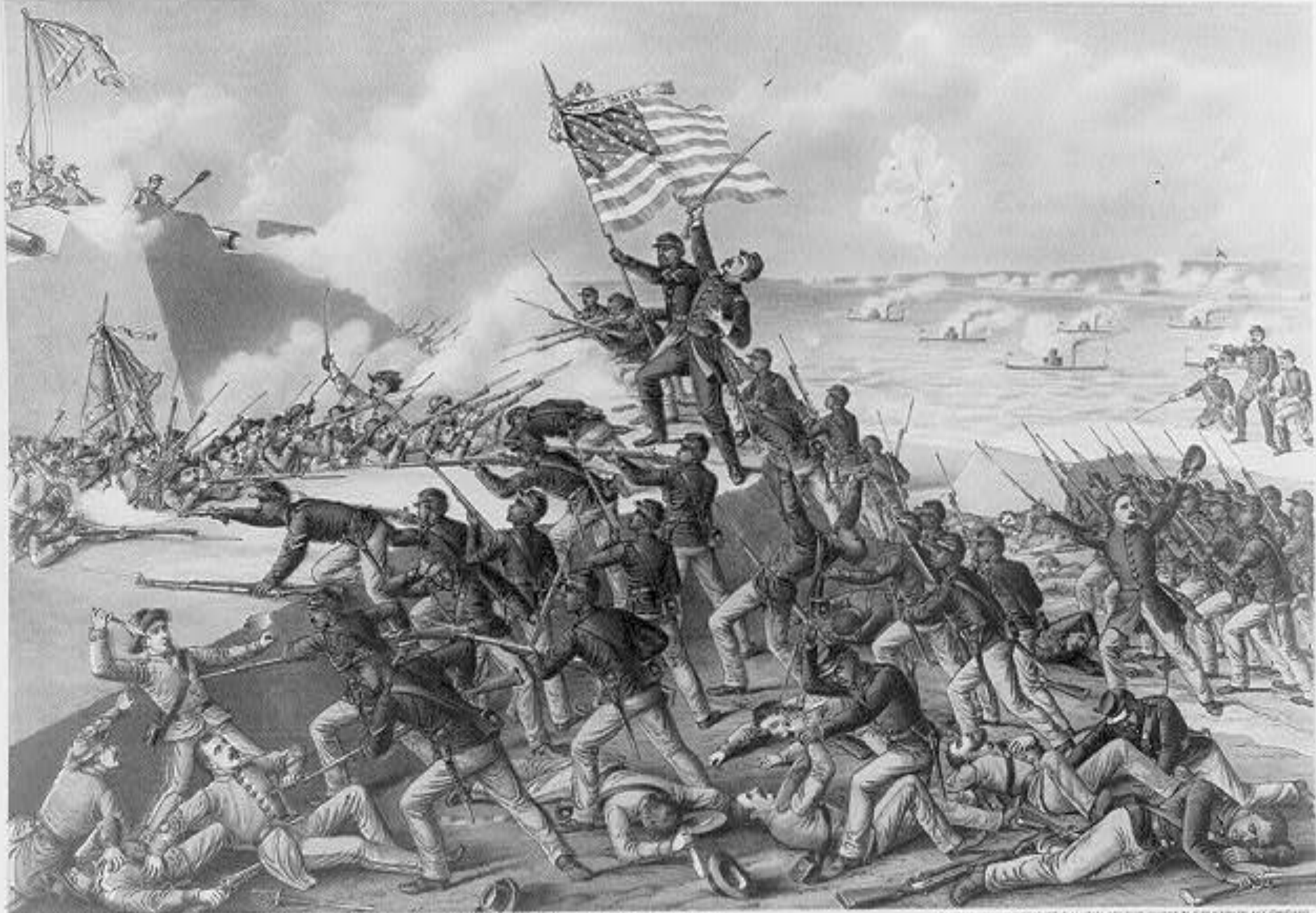


# United States Colored Troops

Answer:

African Americans joined the United States military in large numbers. Which led to a larger army, one of the deciding factors in the United States defeating the Confederacy.





STORMING FORT WAGNER.

W.H. & A. 1288



# Key items to remember from today's lesson

- The “bloodiest” day in American history was the Battle of Antietam, Maryland.
- The Union “victory” at Antietam allowed President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Great Britain and France remained neutral and did not enter the war on the side of the Confederacy.
- The Emancipation Proclamation freed slaves in the Confederate States  
(Eventually all states would free their slaves)
- With African Americans joining the armed forces, the United States had a greater advantage over the Confederate States because of its number of soldiers and sailors.



# Activity

Write a paragraph describing the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation and General Order 143. Consider the following questions to help organize your thoughts:

1. Do you think Abraham Lincoln needed to wait for the Union Army to win a battle before issuing the Proclamation? Why?
2. Why do you think these two documents were important during the Civil War?
3. Why do you think the Emancipation Proclamation and General Order 143 are important today?

**With an nice introductory sentence, that's a minimum of 4 well written sentences, required.**

