

The Emancipation Proclamation:
Chapter 16 Section 4 (pp528 – 531)

Emancipation Defined

To Be Set Free (From Bondage) [Slavery]

Northern Opinion on Emancipation

Topic	Notes
Democrats	<i>Opposed the idea Believed freed slaves would take away wage-based jobs</i>
Abolitionists	<i>Argued that the [Civil] war was pointless if it did not win freedom for enslaved African Americans</i>
Lincoln's Government	<i>Believed emancipation would anger voters causing Republicans to lose in midterm (1862) elections This would result in loss of support for the war</i>
Edwin Stanton	<i>Supported the idea Slavery allowed Southerners to fight without a big impact on their economy</i>
What the Emancipation Proclamation did	<i>Military order that freed slaves in those states that had rebelled (seceded)</i>
What it DID NOT do	<i>It did NOT end slavery in the border states</i>

<p><i>Frederick Douglass' Opinion</i> He thought it was a GOOD thing (the beginning of the end of slavery in the U.S.)</p>	<p><i>William Lloyd Garrison's Opinion</i> It did not end the system of slavery throughout the U.S.</p>
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African American Participation in the War

Topic	Notes
Contraband (defined)	An escaped slaves who joined the Union army during the Civil War (many in this group were used for manual labor – non combat)
54 th Massachusetts Regiment (Significance & what did they do?)	First African American regiment <u>to see combat</u> during the Civil War Involved in the assault on Fort Wagner (SC)
How Many Served?	180,000
Special Problems faced by African Americans who served	Lower pay than white soldiers Discrimination African Americans who were captured were either killed or sold into slavery

