

Written Document Analysis Worksheet

1.	TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one): ☐ Newspaper ☒ Letter ☐ Patent ☐ Memorandum ☐ Map ☐ Telegram ☐ Press Release ☐ Report ☐ Advertisement ☐ Congressional Record ☐ Census Report ☐ Other
2.	UNIQUE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more): ☐ Interesting Letterhead ☐ Handwritten ☐ Typed ☒ Seals ☐ Notations ☐ "RECEIVED" stamp ☐ Other
3.	DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT: The date was January 1, 1863
4.	AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT: Abraham Lincoln POSITION (TITLE): President of the US
5.	FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN? The audience was rebellious states.
6.	DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.) A. List three things the author said that you think are important: -The people whereof shall be rebellion against the US, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free. -The executive government of the US,,, will recognize and maintain the freedom. -I --declare that all persons held as slaves in designated states,,, and henceforward shall be free. B. Why do you think this document was written? The document was written to free the slaves in rebellious and designated states. C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document. "The Emancipation Proclamation declared that all persons held as slaves within the rebellious states and henceforward shall be free." D. List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written. -Even tho sectional conflicts over slavery had been a major cause of the war -It added moral force to the union cause and strengthened the union both militarily and politically. E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document: Why would Lincoln not choose to free all the slaves from all states?

History 1302

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Emancipation Proclamation

On September 22, 1862, during the civil war between the north and the south that was fighting over the southern states succeeding and trying to preserve the union; President Abraham Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation that all slaves in states that are involved with the rebellion would be declared free. Then as the rebellion unabated, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring that all people who are being held as slaves shall, and are now free.

Although Lincoln passed the Proclamation, it was limited in various ways. It only applied to states who had succeeded from the Union, and left slavery still legal in the loyal border states. It also exempted parts of the Confederacy that was already under control of the Union, and most of the freedom it promised was heavily depending on the Union military victory. The Proclamation didn't completely end slavery in the nation, but it did fundamentally transform the character of the war. Such as announcing the acceptance of blacks into the union army and navy which allowed the liberated to become the liberators.

The Emancipation Proclamation has already assumed its place among the great documents of human freedom. Which is why it had such a political impact on the nation and the world. Without the Proclamation, the slaves would have had no reason to try so secure their liberty. The Proclamation made it possibly for the slaves to fight for their freedom. By the end of the war almost 200,000 black soldier and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom. The Proclamation gave the blacks and slaves something to fight for during the civil war,