Mr. Watson

American History

Emancipation Proclamation

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: Often much information can be found in just a short article, though you have to read carefully. Following is an article about the Emancipation Proclamation with questions. The article is in bold face. Read the article and answer the questions.*

**The Emancipation Proclamation was an order given on January 1, 1863 by Abraham Lincoln to free the slaves. However, only about 50,000 of the 4 million slaves were immediately set free.**

1. When did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?
2. How many slaves were freed?
3. About how many slaves were there at the time?

**This is because it only freed the slaves in the Confederate States that were not under Union control. That is, these were the states that had seceded and were at war with the Union.**

**Slavery was still legal in border states that were still part of the Union. The slaves in these states were not immediately freed. Furthermore, in the rest of the Southern states, the slaves would not be free until the Union was able to defeat the Confederacy.**

1. In which states were slaves freed by this proclamation?
2. Where was slavery still legal?
3. Were slaves in the southern states feed immediately? If not, when would they receive their freedom?

**The Emancipation Proclamation, however, did eventually set millions of slaves free. It also made clear that in the near future all slaves should and would be set free.**

**The Emancipation Proclamation also allowed for Black men to fight in the Union Army. Around 200,000 black soldiers fought on the side of the Union Army. This helped the North win the war and expanded the area of freedom as they marched through the South.**

1. Name two reasons that the Emancipation Proclamation was so important?

**Why did Lincoln wait until 1863? The idea of freeing the slaves was still a very controversial idea, even in the North. Lincoln felt he needed a major military victory in order to have full support for the Emancipation. If he issued the order without public support, it might fail and he wanted to be sure that it was successful and seen as a major moral victory for the North.**

1. Why did Lincoln wait to issue the proclamation?

**When the Union Army turned back Robert E. Lee and the Confederates in the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, Lincoln knew it was time. The initial announcement that the Emancipation Proclamation order was coming was given a few days later on September 22, 1862.**

1. What victory made Lincoln decide it was time to issue the proclamation?

**The Emancipation Proclamation was an executive order. It wasn't fully law per the Constitution yet. The advantage of the Proclamation was that it could happen quickly.**

**It did pave the way for the Thirteenth Amendment, which truly abolished slavery. The Thirteenth Amendment took a few more years to get passed by Congress and implemented, but on December 6, 1865 the Thirteenth Amendment was adopted and became part of the United States Constitution.**

1. Was the Emancipation Proclamation fully law? Why or why not?
2. What actually ended all slavery in the United States?

**Here is the wording of the Thirteenth Amendment:**

**Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.**

**Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.**

1. What does Section 1 of the 13th Amendment state?
2. What does Section 2 of the 13th Amendment state?

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Emancipation Proclamation: Quiz

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) Which of the following did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

1. Freed all slaves in the Confederate states that were not currently under Union control.
2. Laid the groundwork for a future constitutional amendment to outlaw slavery.
3. Allowed for African American men to fight in the Union army.
4. All of the above

2) True or False: The Emancipation Proclamation immediately set all the slaves in the United States free?

TRUE FALSE

3) How many slaves were immediately set free by the proclamation?

1. All 4 million
2. Around half.
3. No slaves were set free.
4. 50,000 1,000

4) What president gave the order for the Emancipation Proclamation?

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. George Washington
3. Thomas Jefferson
4. Confederate president Jefferson Davis
5. Andrew Johnson

5) Lincoln gained the confidence to order the emancipation of the slaves due to the victory of the Union army in this battle:

1. Battle of Gettysburg
2. Battle of Antietam
3. Battle of Fredericksburg
4. Battle of Shiloh
5. Battle of Fort Sumter

6) The Emancipation Proclamation paved the way for what constitutional amendment that outlawed slavery in the United States? \

1. The thirteenth amendment
2. The nineteenth amendment
3. The fifth amendment
4. The first amendment
5. The twenty-first amendment

7) What date did Lincoln issue the proclamation?

1. July 4, 1776
2. January 1, 1863
3. April 7, 1860
4. August 12, 1880

8) Which of the below statements best describes the Emancipation Proclamation?

1. A change to the United States constitution allowing for all men to vote regardless of race.
2. A new law issued by congress that said slavery was illegal in the North.
3. An executive order from Abraham Lincoln that eventually led to the freedom of millions of slaves.
4. A speech given by Abraham Lincoln asking for the Civil War to end.
5. An order made by the Supreme Court saying that the Confederate states had the right to decide for themselves on slavery.

9) Why did President Lincoln wait to issue the proclamation until after the northern victory at Antietam?

1. He was too busy ordering troops around and didn`t have time before the victory
2. It was a complicated document and it took him a long time to write.
3. He was waiting for the states to ratify it.
4. He was waiting on the Supreme Court to say it was okay.
5. He wanted strong support for the proclamation from the people and felt that the timing was right after this major victory in the Civil War.

10) About how many black soldiers fought in the Union army during the Civil War?

1. 200,000
2. 10,000
3. 4 million
4. 50,000
5. None