

Civil War Speeches

Today, you will be able to:

Analyze the Gettysburg Address and ideas contained in Lincoln's and Davis' inaugural address and **explain** the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation

Directions:

- 1. Write vocabulary words on page 113**
- 2. Analyze the important speeches by answering the guided questions**

The Civil War

Vocabulary

The Civil War Vocabulary Page



Timeline Voc.

Civil War

Confederacy States Of America

Preserve

Address

Casualties

Civil War Battles

Retreat

Defeat

Arms

Surrender

Pardon

Union vs. Confederate

Medal of Honor

Seaman

Regiment

Civil War Speeches

Inaugural

Controversial

Reconciliation

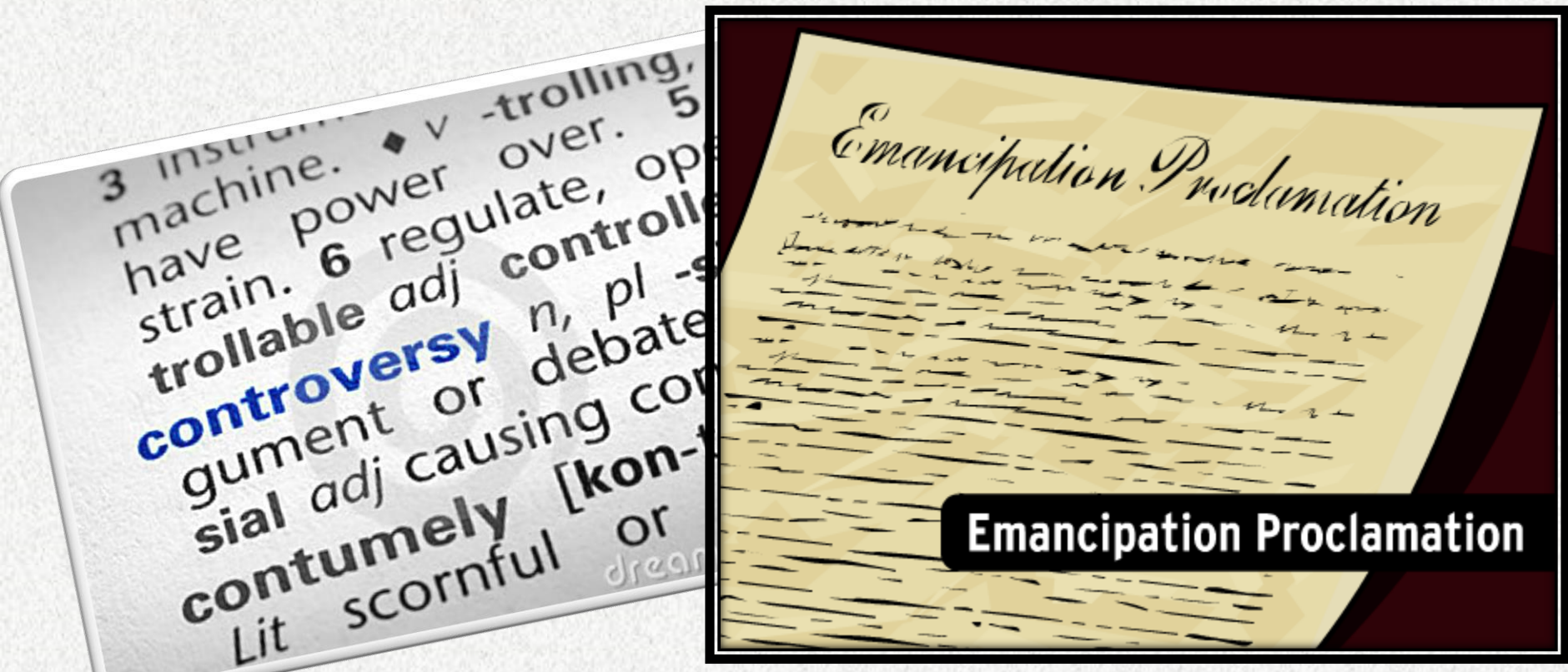
Inaugural

- **Speech given when the President becomes the nation's leader; During the inaugural ceremony which informs the people of his/her leader**



Controversial

❑ **Public disagreement;** The Emancipation Proclamation was the most controversial document during Lincoln's presidency.



Reconciliation




Pages 113-114



- ❑ **To restore friendly relations;** Lincoln's thoughts for national reconciliation was his focus after the Civil War



Civil War Speeches

- Explain the important speeches during the Civil War


Name Important Speech	Excerpt from Speech Passage or Quote	Big Idea Question What is main point of view?	Details of Speech Why is this Speech important to learn?
	<p>"You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the gov., while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it... I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Let us be friends not enemies."</p>	*How did Lincoln based his idea on the Constitution?	*Why did Lincoln denied Davis' to secede?
	<p>"we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility(calm), and to obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to separation; and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity(survival) of the Confederacy... If [The North] shall permit us to pursue our separate political career.. There should be a well instructed disciplined army.."</p>		
	<p>That on the first day of January, 1863, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves in the rebelling Southern 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 will do no act to repress such persons, [from] their actual freedom."</p>		

Name Important Speech	Excerpt from Speech Passage or Quote	Big Idea Question What is main point of view?	Details of Speech Why is this Speech important to learn?
	<p>"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure.... we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."</p>	<p>*What was the purpose of this speech?</p> <p>*What was the impact for Lincoln's presidency?</p>	<p>*How did Lincoln view the "terrible task"?</p> <p>*According to Lincoln, what was the purpose of the war?</p>
	<p>"One-eight of the population were colored slaves... These slaves constituted powerful interest and somehow the cause of the war... While the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial [growth] of it... With malice (hatred) toward none, with charity for all.. let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds... to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations"</p>	<p>*What did Lincoln now saw was the underlying issue of the Civil War?</p>	<p>*What was Lincoln's attitude towards the future treatment of the South?</p>

If you were President Lincoln, what would YOU do?

- ❖ Imagine if you were President Lincoln in 1861. Write a short speech to the Southern states to convince them not to secede from the Union.

Lincoln's First Inaugural Speech



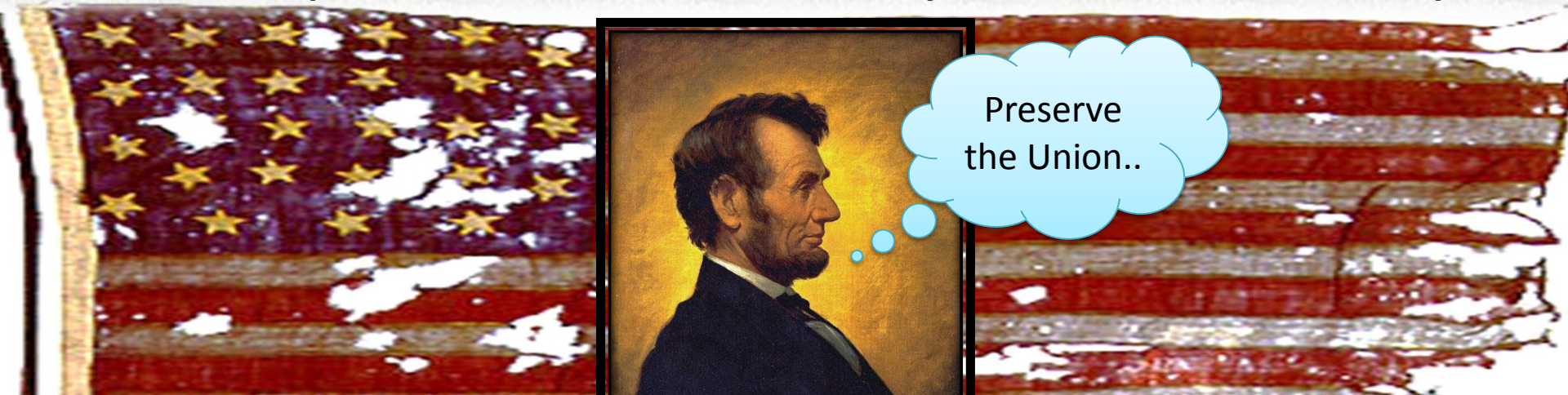
Lincoln's first inaugural spoke about the crisis facing the nation (1861)



Lincoln's First Inaugural Speech

*How did Lincoln based his idea on the Constitution? *What was Lincoln's goal regarding the Union?

Lincoln responded to the challenge of Davis's first inaugural speech for the newly Confederacy. Lincoln reassured Southerners that he would not interfere with slavery in the South. But he warned that the Constitution was based on the idea that "No union can lawfully get out of the Union." He would do his utmost to preserve the Union, by force if necessary.





Lincoln's First Inaugural Speech

*Why did Lincoln denied Davis' claim to secede? * How did Lincoln view the Union?

Lincoln denied Jefferson Davis' claim that Southern states had a lawful right to leave it. He further stated that even if the Constitution were taken to be a simple contract, it could not be legally cancelled without an agreement between all states, both North and South. He saw the Union as a union of people, not states.



Union of the
people, not states..

Jefferson Davis's First Inaugural Speech

Jefferson Davis

First and only Confederate President warned the Confederacy to prepare to fight for its independence (1861)





Jefferson Davis's First Inaugural Speech

- How did Davis explained his argument to secede?

The newly president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, delivered his Inaugural Address in the first Confederate capital Montgomery, Alabama. Davis argued that the seceding states were acting on principles found in the Declaration of Independence. According to Davis, the Southern states had lawfully chosen to leave the Union.

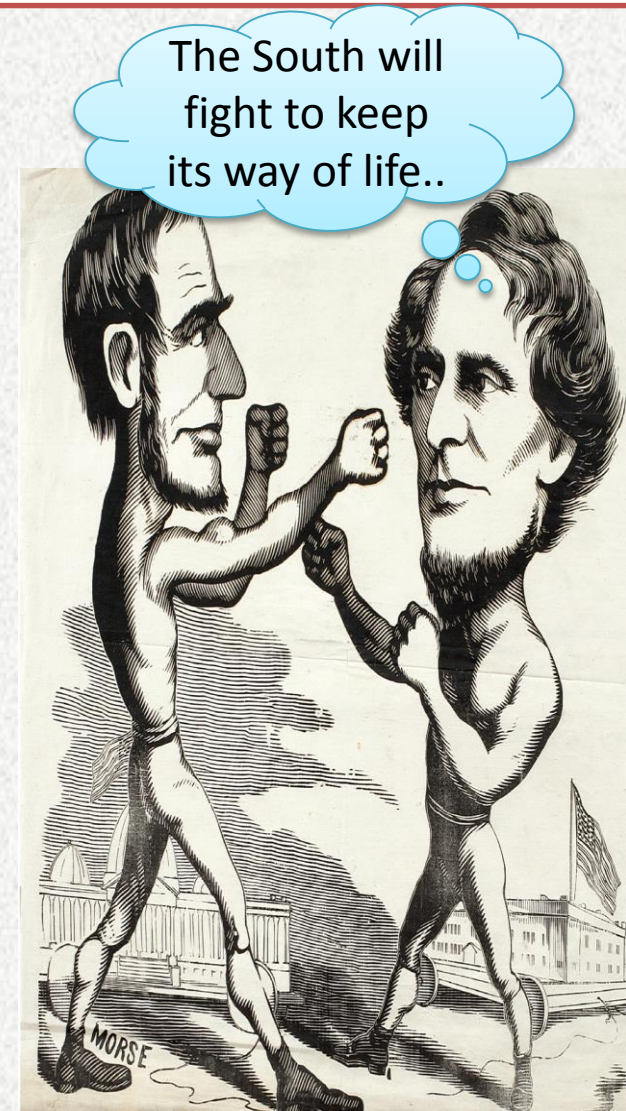




Jefferson Davis's First Inaugural Speech

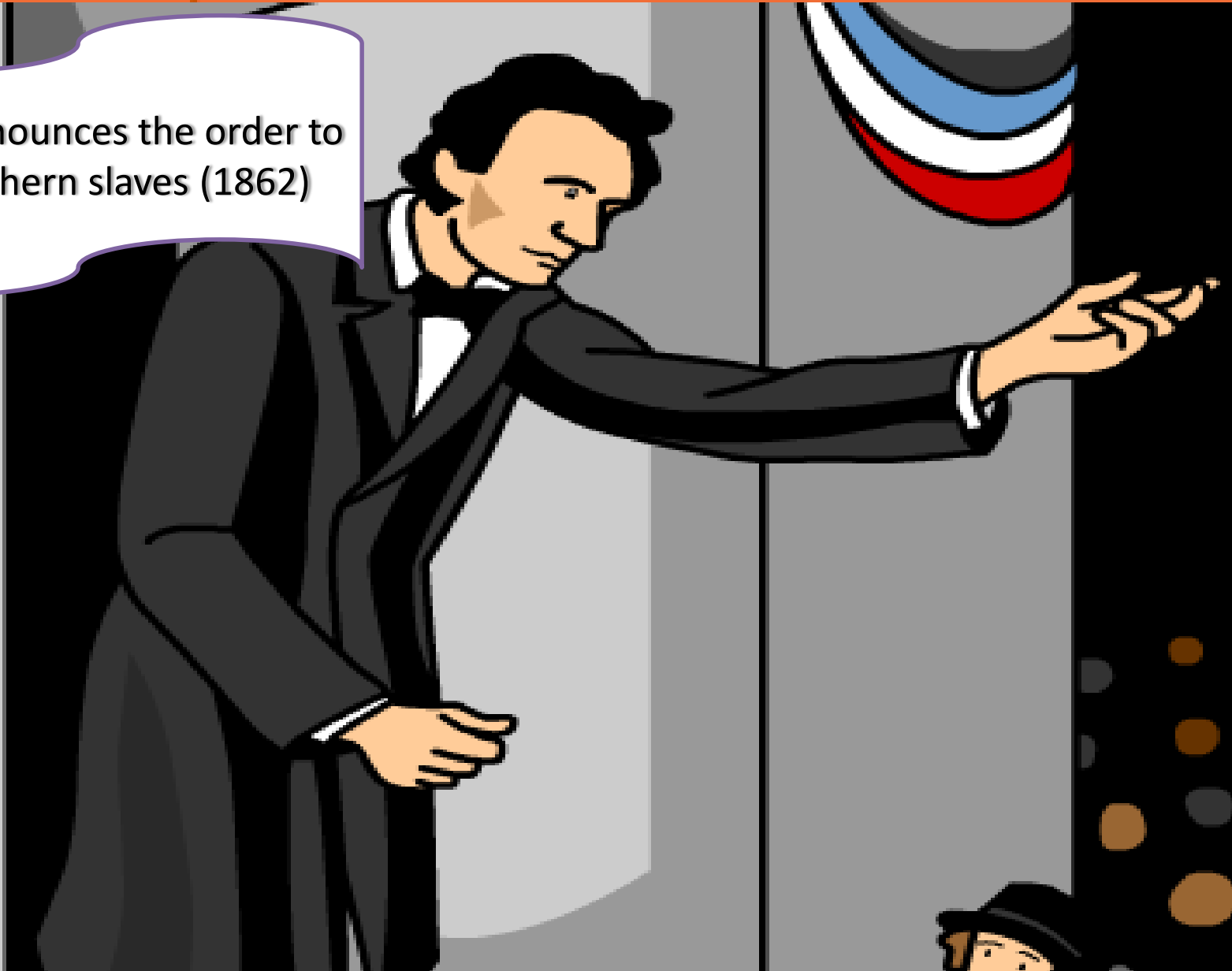
*Why did Davis believe there were no grounds of conflict? *What did Davis warn to the North?

Davis explained that the South had no aggressive designs on the North. Since the South's economy was primarily agricultural – growing and exporting cotton, and the North's interest were industrial, Davis did not believe there were any grounds for conflict. But if the North attacked the South, Davis warned the new Confederacy would be prepared to fight to maintain its independence.



Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln announces the order to
free southern slaves (1862)



Emancipation Proclamation

*Which area did Emancipation Proclamation declare? *What did Lincoln hope the order will do?

Lincoln did not originally believe he had the power to end slavery but he believed he should help save the Union. After the victory at Antietam he announce the Emancipation Proclamation. The order only freed the slaves in the rebelling states, not in the border states. Lincoln also wanted to prevent Southern States from using former slaves as troops for combat.

I am certain I am doing right, signing this paper..

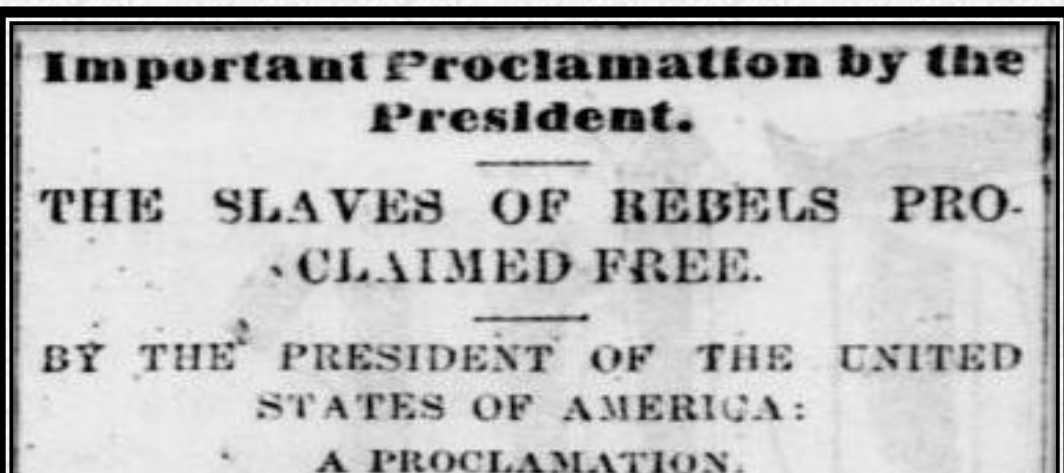




Emancipation Proclamation

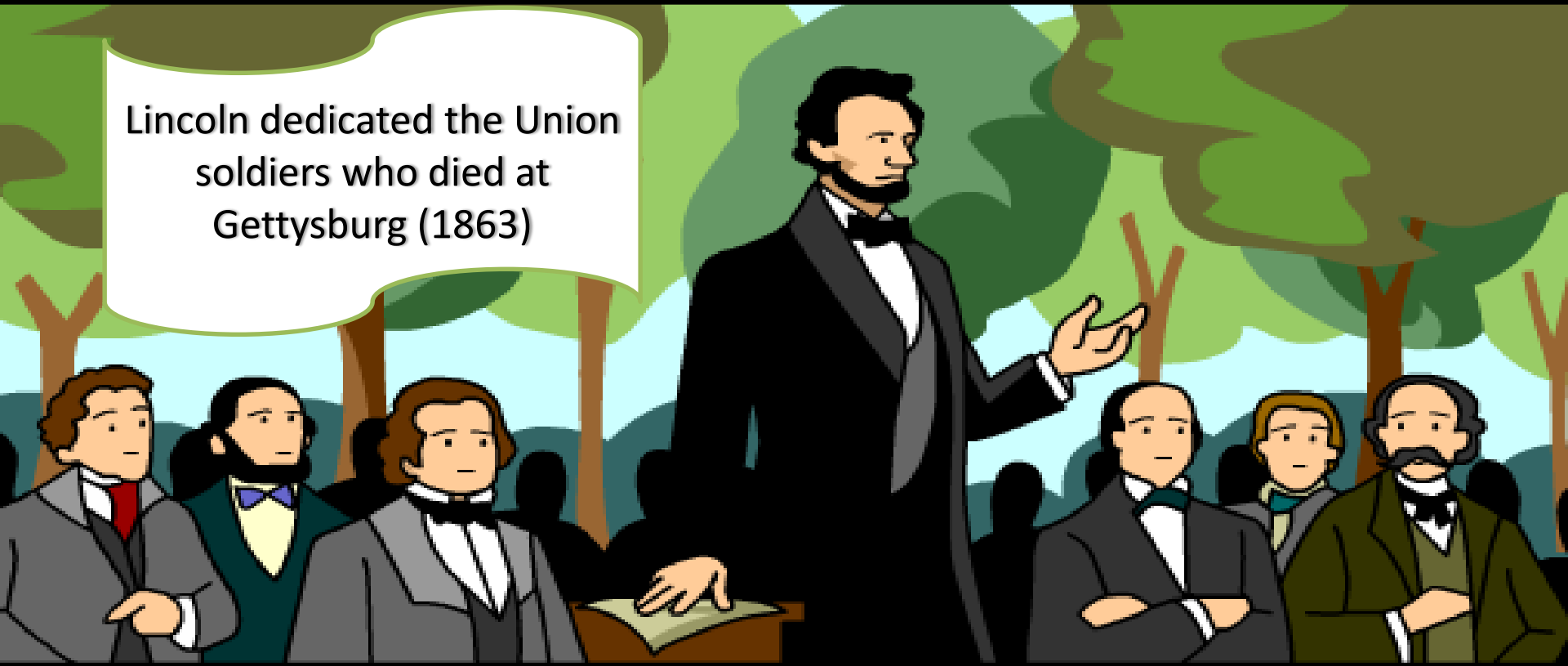
*Why was the order controversial? *What were the effects of the order?

The Emancipation Proclamation was the most controversial document of Lincoln's Presidency. The announcement of the Proclamation met with both anger and triumph in the North. Two effects: 1) it disrupted the Confederacy's agricultural economy as slaves fled plantations, 2) ended all chances of British or French intervention.

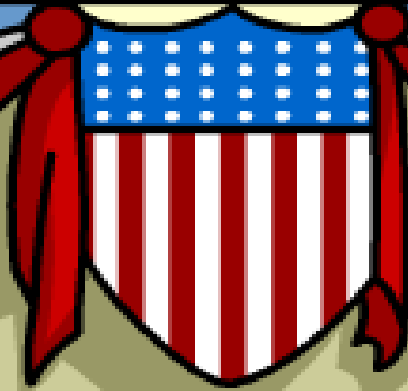


Gettysburg Address

Lincoln dedicated the Union soldiers who died at Gettysburg (1863)



Gettysburg Address





Gettysburg Address

*What was the purpose of this speech? *What was the impact for Lincoln's presidency?

After the major first victory for the Union or the turning point of the war, heavy casualties were left on the battlefield. Lincoln was invited to the battlefield of Gettysburg and spoke for nearly 2 minutes. Within those two minutes, became the most famous speech Lincoln ever delivered as President.

Lincoln's speech was so short, the photographers did not have time to set up their camera to take his picture





Gettysburg Address

*How did Lincoln view the “terrible task”? *According to Lincoln, what was the purpose of the war?

Lincoln told his 20,000 listeners that those who had sacrificed their lives had already made holy the ground where they were buried. The best that those still living could do was to continue with the terrible task that the fallen soldiers had died for. The purpose for the war was to see if democracy could survive.



Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address



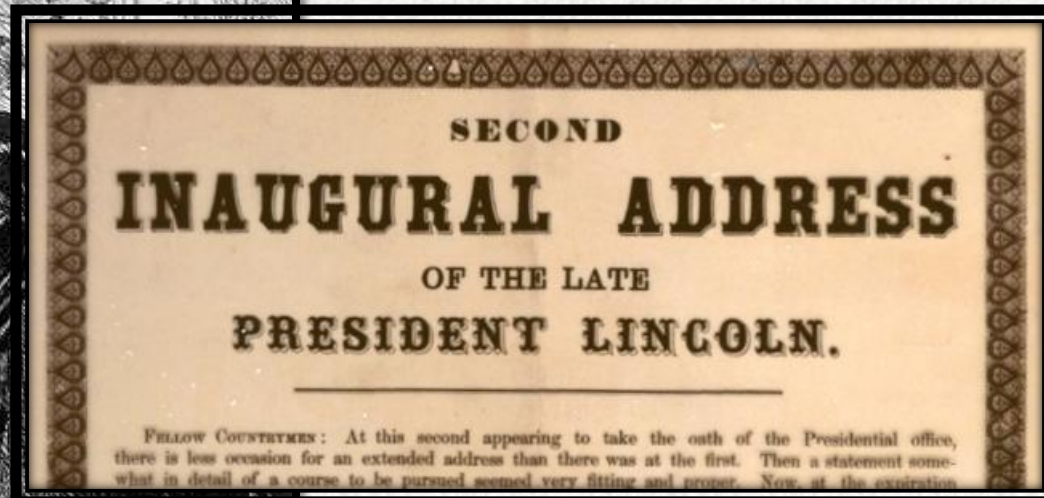
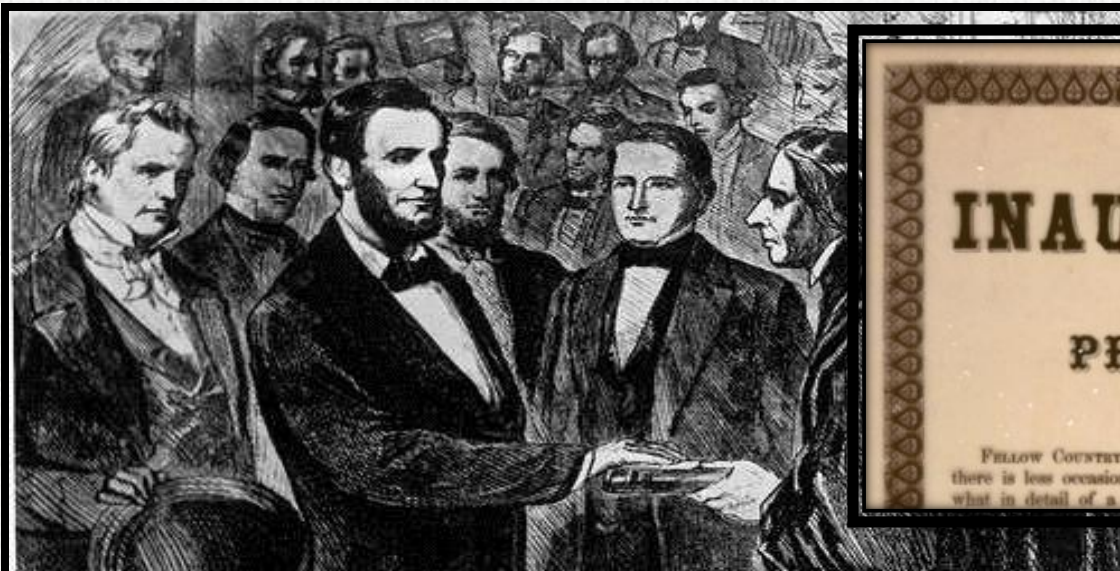
Reelected Lincoln focus on
the sin of slavery (1865)



Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

*What did Lincoln now saw was the underlying issue of the Civil War?

As of 1864 approached, Lincoln's ideas shifted. Lincoln's second inaugural speech was not on the nature of the Union, but on the sin of slavery. Southern slave owners had been willing to make war on the Union rather than to give up on their slaves.

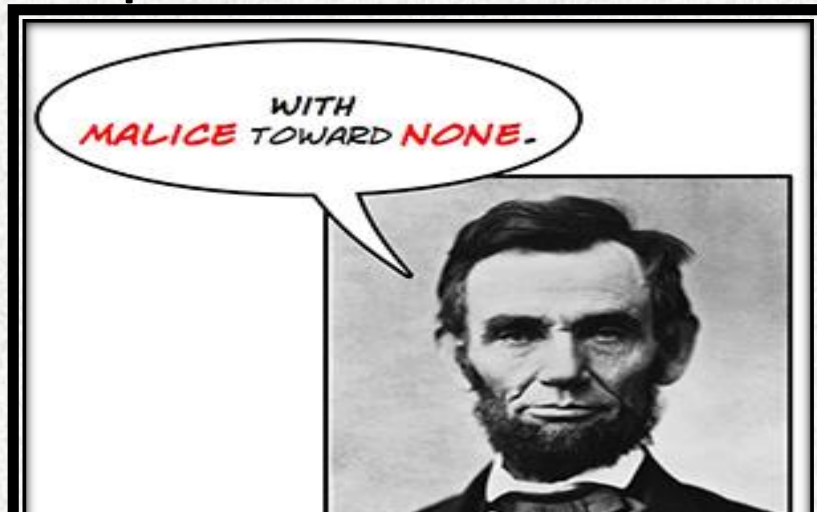




Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

*What was Lincoln's attitude towards the future treatment of the South?

The heavy costs of the war, Lincoln believed, were God's punishment on both the North and South for centuries of slavery – “every drop of blood drawn from the lash shall be paid by another drawn from the sword.” Even though he blamed slavery, Lincoln ended his speech of national reconciliation.



If you were President Lincoln, what would YOU do?

Imagine If you were President Lincoln in 1861.
Write a short speech to the Southern states to
convince them not to secede from the Union.

