

The Emancipation Proclamation: Hope of Freedom for the Slaves, 48 pages, 9780736845175, 2000, Michael Martin, Capstone, 2000

In the book *The Emancipation Proclamation*, the author John Hope Franklin, tells a story of the emancipation of slaves through as it pertained to the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, President Abraham Lincoln. He leads us through the action before, during, and after the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation in an attempt to give us a greater understanding of the actions taken by Lincoln in the freeing of a race. Early in 1862 many people were calling on Lincoln for the emancipation of the slaves. But at that time Lincoln didn't think it wise to emancipate them for a few reasons. First, he explores the events leading up to Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which freed most slaves, and its effects on the course of the Civil War. Bu kitaba "İzleme yap". Kullanıcılar ne diyor? - Eleştiriyi yazın. Her zamanki yerlerde hiçbir eleştiriyi bulamadık. Gözlemlenilen sayfalar. Bu Sayfa. The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and, shall be, free." Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it captured the hearts and imagination of millions of Americans and fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. Moreover, the Proclamation announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy, enabling the liberated to become liberators. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom. From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own freedom. Other provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation allowed free black men and freed slaves to serve in the Union army, including as soldiers. Almost 200,000 black men were recruited to the army and navy of the Union, giving them not only personal freedom but a significant part in the Union's eventual triumph in the war. From this point onward, the war was described as being a battle for the "birth of freedom," a phrase Lincoln would later use in the Gettysburg Address. It also revolutionized the society of the South, as the foundation of its economy had been ripped away. The Thirteenth Amendment The Emancipation Proclamation did not actually free any enslaved people at the time it was issued. It proclaimed that all slaves in states "in rebellion against the United States" were free. People in rebellion against the United States would not free slaves because Lincoln declared them emancipated--in fact, defending the institution of slavery was the most important reason they had rebelled in the first place. Moreover, Lincoln did not free the slaves in the border states or even in some areas where Union troops had already taken over. He thought he lacked the constitutional authority to do