

4. He believed states had the power to make laws about slavery.
5. Since it supported the idea that there could be “property” in people, as opposed to supporting the human rights of enslaved individuals, the Supreme Court’s decision was inconsistent with the nation’s highest principles. It demonstrated that a political decision was unlikely, and set the stage for a Civil War.

### Handout C: Slavery and American Ideals

Liberty: 1, 2, 3,

Federalism/Powers of States: 2, 3, 4, 6 Property

Rights: 2, 3

Equality: 1, 2, 3

Limited Government: 4, 6

## LINCOLN AND EMANCIPATION

### Handout A: Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation

1. The primary object of the war was to save the Union.
2. Because the Union Army had so many losses by July 1862, this forced him to consider that freed slaves would fight for the Union if they could reach the North. Furthermore, the South would lose a significant work force, making it harder for them to continue the war. 160 He believed
3. slavery was protected by the Constitution. Only by exercising his wartime authority as Commander in Chief could Lincoln free the slaves while remaining consistent with the Constitution.
4. Because it applied only behind enemy lines, no one was legally freed at the time the Proclamation was issued. Slaves in territory re-conquered by the Union were also not freed. But emancipation led almost 200,000 formerly enslaved people to leave the South and serve the Union side.
5. The Emancipation Proclamation was an important first step toward abolition. Lincoln changed the meaning of the war. He said that people were fighting to make the nation live up to its promise that “...all men are created equal...”
6. Accept reasoned responses.

## ANDREW JOHNSON

### Handout A: Andrew Johnson and the Civil War Amendments

1. Johnson wanted to “restore” the former Confederate states to the Union while preserving states’ powers. Republicans in Congress hoped to severely punish the treason of the Confederate leaders and guarantee full civil and political rights for freedmen.
2. The purpose of the war was to restore the Union and its republican form of government—not to protect the rights of blacks.
3. He supported the Thirteenth Amendment because he saw the end of slavery as necessary to restore the Union. He also believed that ending slavery would enable the middle and working classes to displace the rule of the South’s planter aristocracy that he hated. Johnson maintained that it was improper to amend the Constitution when Southern states were not represented in Congress. In addition, he believed that each state should be able to determine who had the right to vote.
4. Students may suggest that we still have disputes about the proper distribution of power between state and national government, the proper division of power between executive and legislative, and the difficulties of race relations in America.