

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.
 3. He believed 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.

Handout B: Johnson's First Annual Message to Congress, December, 1865

1. Permanence of the Union and importance of the Constitution: The Founders intended that the Union of the states would be permanent. The influence of Divine Providence was evident in the forming of the Constitution. The Constitution contains all the elements necessary for the preservation of the Union.
2. Relationship of the States to the central government: There is no power of the states to withdraw from the Union or to nullify the laws of the central government. The states and the central government need each other.
3. The right to vote: The President and Congress should leave each state free to determine the qualifications of its voters, just as the Founders did.
4. Amending the Constitution to abolish slavery: The Southern states can demonstrate their renewed loyalty to the Union by participating in the amendment process to abolish slavery. Ending slavery is a necessary step to unite the people.
5. Justice for the freedmen: The rights of the freedmen must be protected. This includes their rights to liberty and property, their right to work, and the right to a fair payment for their work.
6. Equal laws: The government must not provide preferential treatment for certain groups.