

PAIRED TEXT ANALYSIS CHART (ANSWER KEY)

Text 1: The Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

- The Emancipation Proclamation freed enslaved people in the states that were rebelling.
- Abraham Lincoln presented freeing enslaved people in the Confederacy as a necessary war measure to help defeat the Confederacy and end the war.
- Black men freed from slavery were then able to be accepted into the Union military.

Text 2: Lincoln's First Inaugural Address (1861)

- In 1861 (right before the Civil War began), Lincoln stated that he did not intend to take any action to interfere with slavery in the slave states (where slavery already existed).

Both Texts Together

1. **Based on your analysis of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address (1861) and the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), how does the Emancipation Proclamation impact the Union's goals of the Civil War? Explain.**

The Emancipation Proclamation impacts the Union's goals for the Civil War by expanding those goals. Lincoln stated in his First Inaugural Address that he had no intention of interfering with slavery where it already existed. This means that, initially, Lincoln's only goal was to preserve the union, with slavery if necessary. Once Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation two years later, the goals expanded because the Emancipation Proclamation made enslaved people in the Confederacy free. With the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln expanded the goals of the Union, making freedom for enslaved people a legitimate aim as well as preserving the Union.

2. **How does the Emancipation Proclamation impact slavery? Explain.**

The Emancipation Proclamation threatened the institution of slavery by freeing enslaved people in the states rebelling against the U.S. This was a step toward total abolition of slavery. Additionally, it allowed black men to join the Union army, providing an opportunity for those formerly enslaved to literally fight for their own freedom and abolition of slavery.