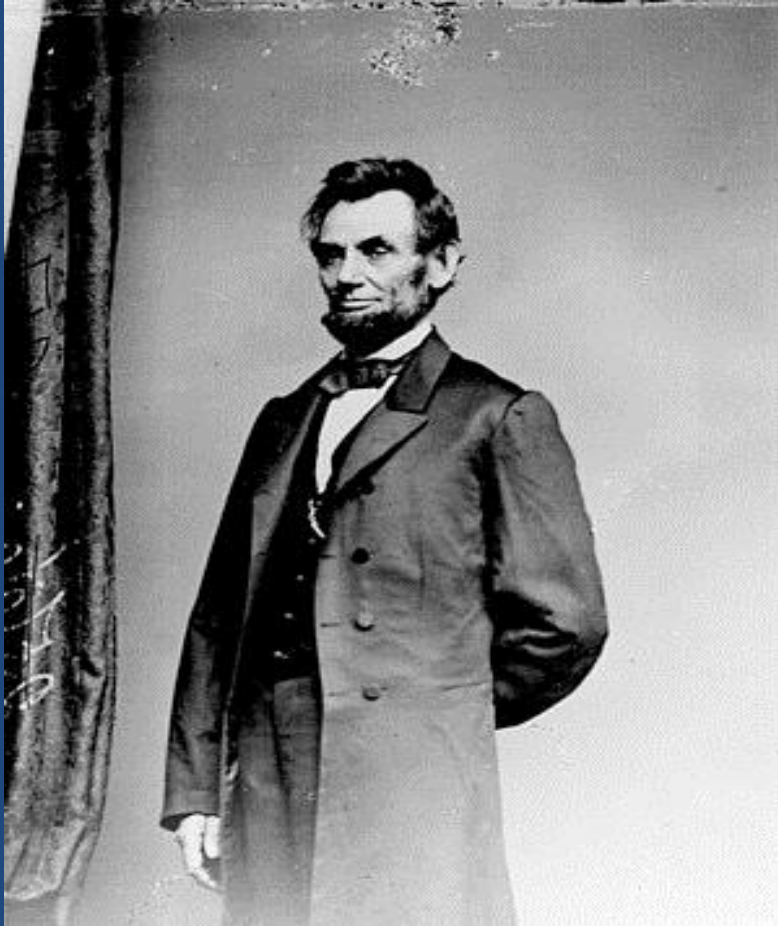


# Learning from Lincoln



**Abraham Lincoln,  
16<sup>th</sup> President of the United  
States, 1861-1865**

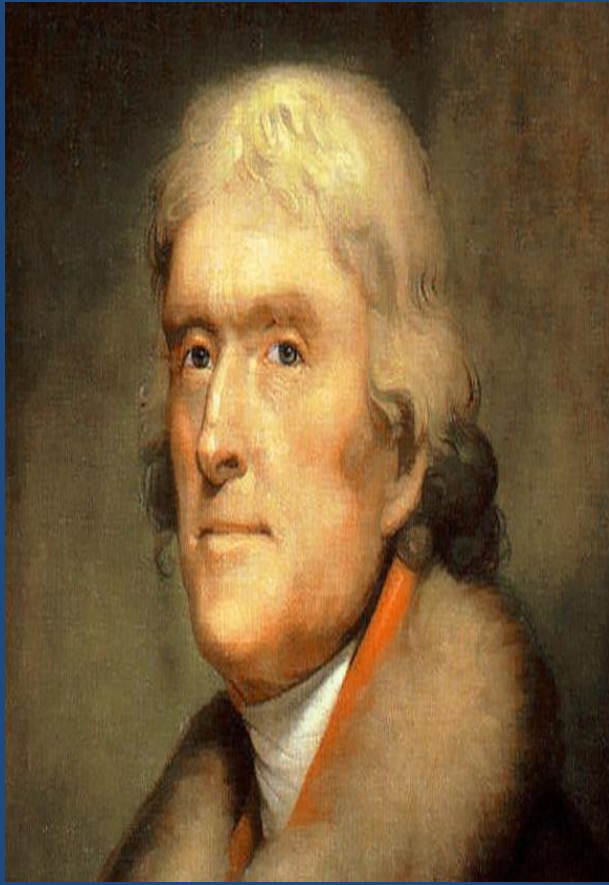
**Presented by  
Steven S. Berizzi, Professor,  
History & Political Science,  
Norwalk Community College**

**38th Annual Conference  
Eastern Community College  
Social Science Association**

***“The Great Renewal:  
Rebuilding Our Nation—  
Visions and Challenges”***

**Center for Innovative Technology,  
Herndon, Virginia  
March 30, 2012**

# The American Political Tradition



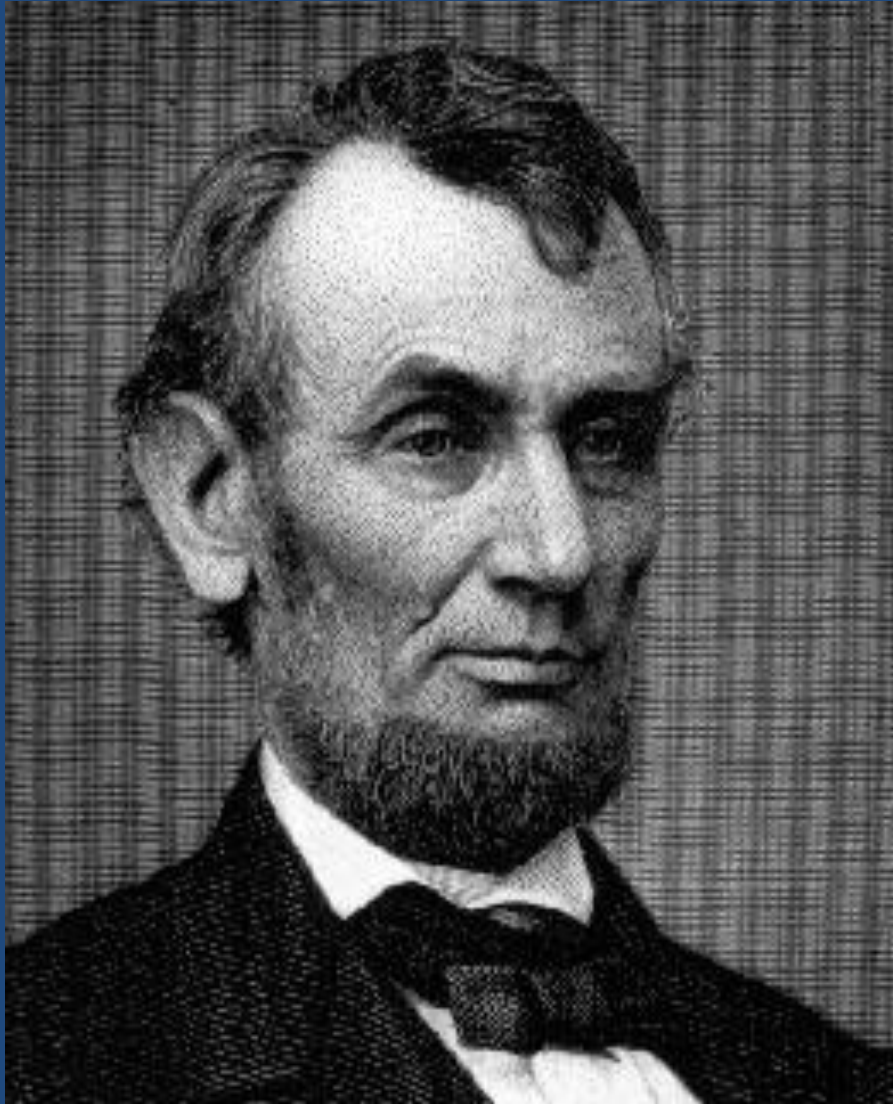
Virginian Thomas Jefferson



Tennessean Andrew Jackson



Kentuckian Henry Clay



# Abraham Lincoln

1861

*“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.”*

- First Inaugural Address  
March 4, 1861



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1863  
**Emancipation Proclamation**

**Whereas** On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, concerning the subject herein hereinafter mentioned;

And in the said day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the President of the United States, by and through the Secretary of War, did issue a Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

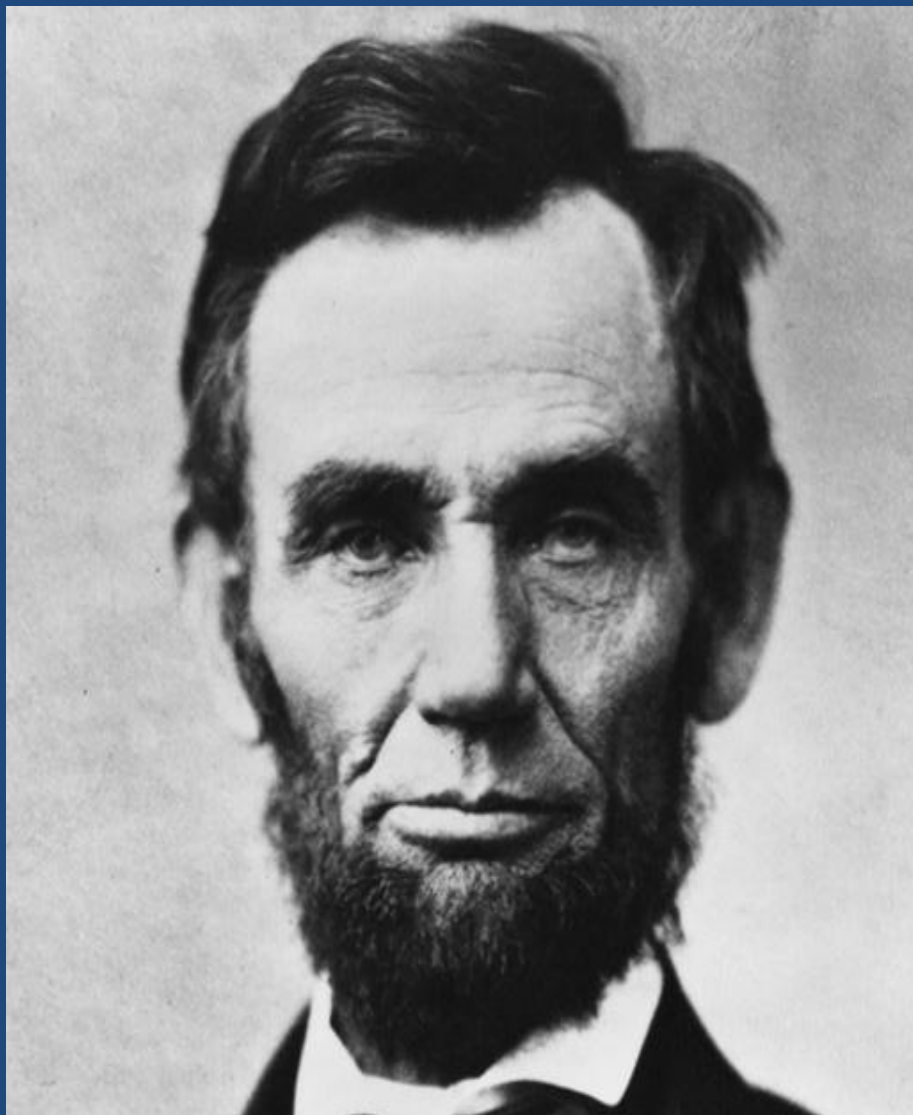
And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

And whereas, the said Proclamation, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, did not extend to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, did in compliance with the Provisions of said Proclamation, and did do and cause to be done, in and to the States and Territories of the United States, in relation to the subject herein above mentioned;

Witness my hand and the seal of the Executive Government of the United States, at the City of Washington, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: **ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

WILLIAM D. SEWARD, Secretary of State.  
1863.—The year of the above were afterwards read by Legislative and Constitutional Assemblies.



# Abraham Lincoln

1863

*...on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free....*

- Emancipation Proclamation  
January 1, 1863

# TO COLORED MEN!

## FREEDOM, Protection, Pay, and a Call to Military Duty!

On the 1st day of January, 1863, the President of the United States proclaimed FREEDOM to over THREE MILLIONS OF SLAVES. This decree is to be enforced by all the power of the Nation. On the 21st of July last he issued the following order:

### PROTECTION OF COLORED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 21.

General Order, No. 233.

The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 30.

“It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens, of whatever class, color, or condition, and especially to those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations, and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age.

“The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, ordered, for every soldier of the United States, killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

“ABRAHAM LINCOLN.”

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.”

That the President is in earnest the rebels soon began to find out, as witness the following order from his Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, August 3, 1863.

“Sir: Your letter of the 3d inst., calling the attention of this Department to the cases of Orin H. Brown, William H. Johnston, and Wm. Wilson, three colored men captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, has received consideration. This Department has directed that three rebel prisoners of South Carolina, if there be any such in our possession, and if not, three others, be confined in close custody and held as hostages for Brown, Johnston and Wilson, and that the fact be communicated to the rebel authorities at Richmond.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.”

And retaliation will be our practice now—man for man—to the bitter end.

## LETTER OF CHARLES SUMNER,

Written with reference to the Convention held at Poughkeepsie, July 15th and 16th, 1863, to promote Colored Enlistments.

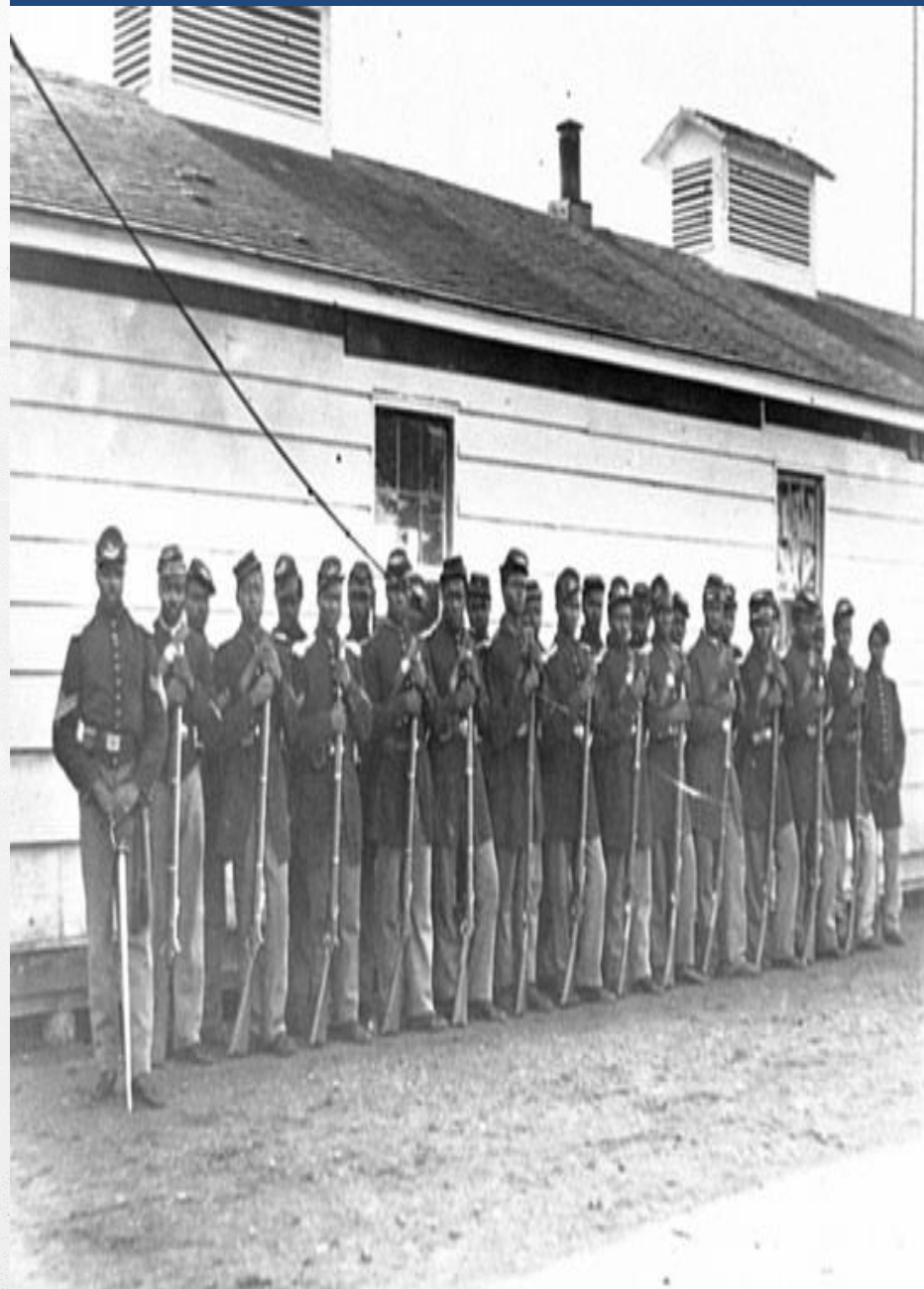
BOSTON, July 13th, 1863.

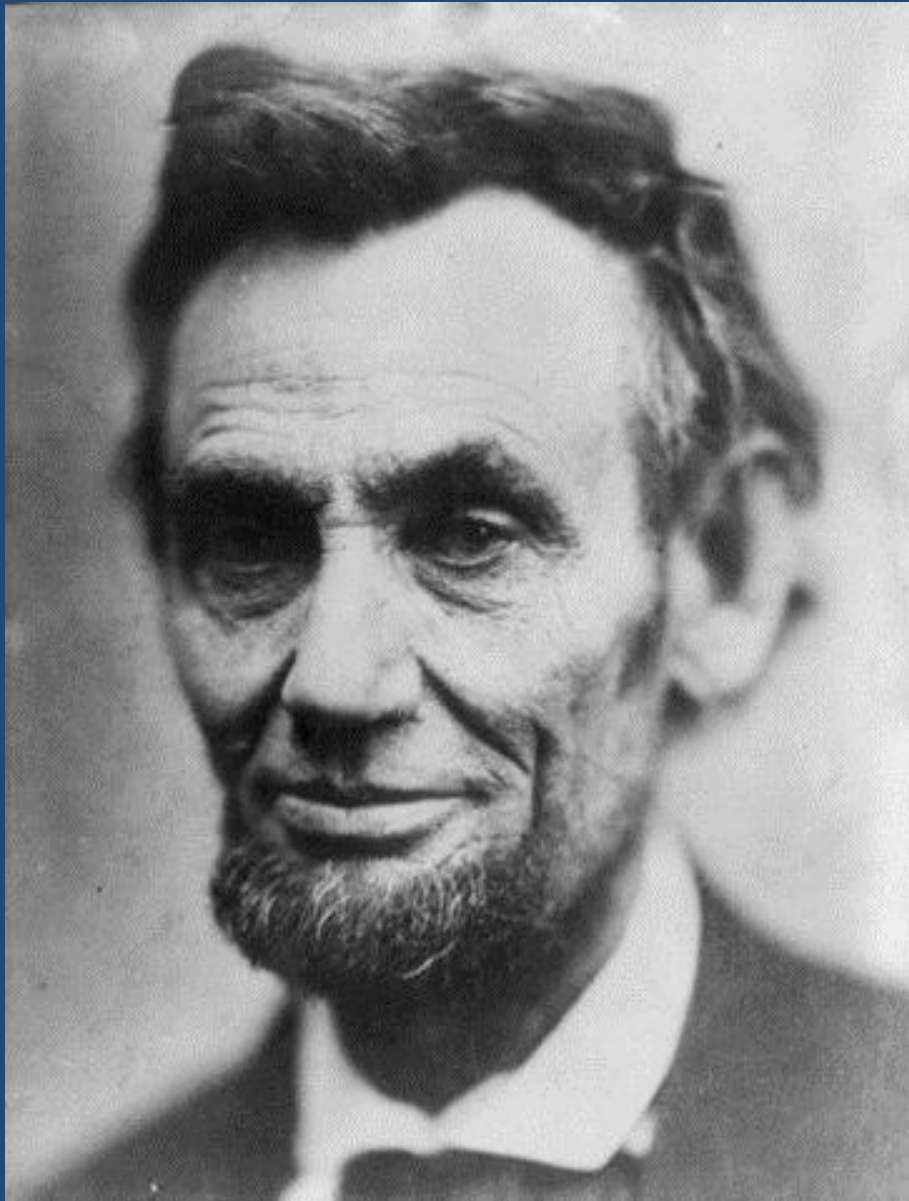
“I doubt if, in times past, our country could have expected from colored men any patriotic service. Such service is the return for protection. But now that protection has begun, the service should begin also. Nor should relative rights and duties be weighed with nicety. It is enough that our country, aroused at last to a sense of justice, seeks to enrol colored men among its defenders.

“If my counsels should reach such persons, I would say: enlist at once. Now is the day and now is the hour. Help to overcome your cruel enemies now battling against your country, and in this way you will surely overcome those other enemies hardly less cruel, here at home, who will still seek to degrade you. This is not the time to hesitate or to boggle. Do your duty to our country, and you will set an example of generous self-sacrifice which will conquer prejudice and open all hearts.

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.”





# Abraham Lincoln

1865

*"...if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"*

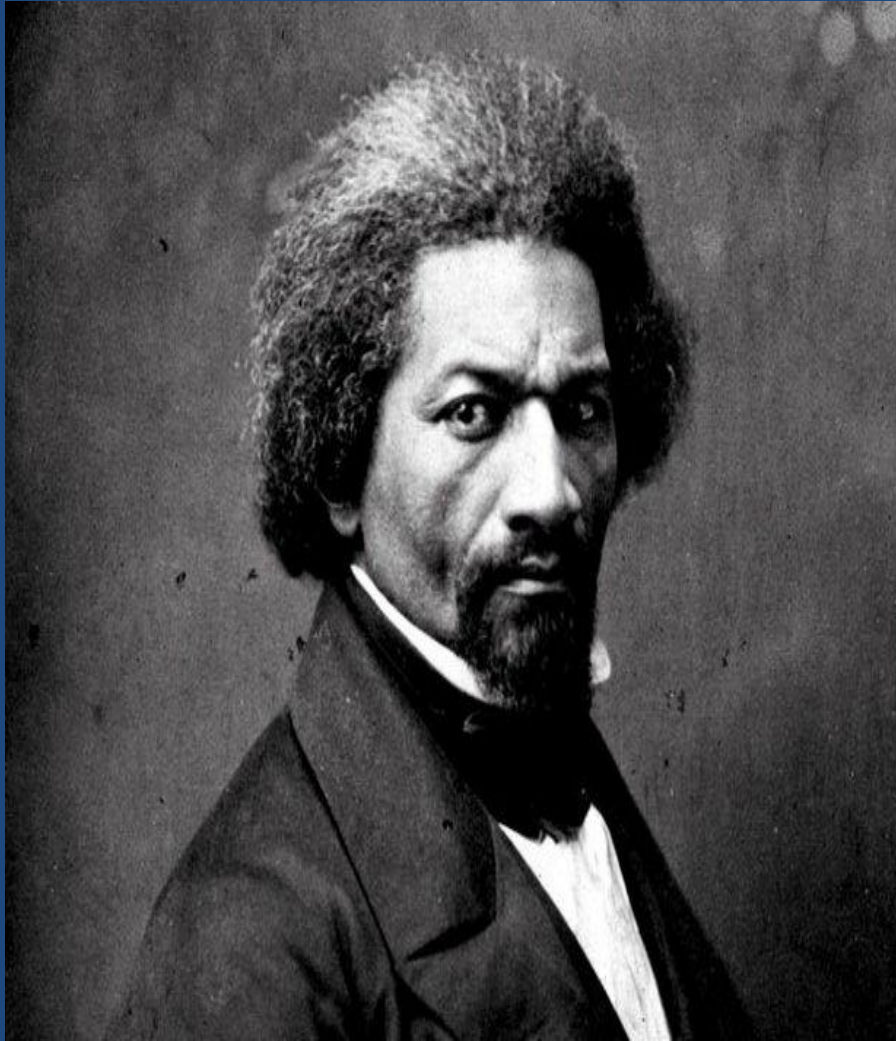
-Second Inaugural Address  
March 4, 1865



The statue of President Abraham Lincoln at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington



# The Last Word on Lincoln



According to Frederick Douglass: Lincoln's *"great mission was to accomplish two things: first, to save his country from dismemberment and ruin; and, second, to free his country from the great crime of slavery."* (Oration in Memory of Abraham Lincoln, 1876, delivered at the unveiling of The Freedmen's Monument in Memory of Abraham Lincoln Lincoln Park, Washington, D.C.)

Norwalk Community College

# The Lincoln Years

## Honors Program Seminar

Fall 2012 Term

REQUIRED TEXTS  
(Subject to Change)

William E. Gienapp, *Abraham Lincoln and Civil War America: A Biography* (New York: Oxford University Press, paperback, 2002)

Andrew Delbanco, ed., *The Portable Abraham Lincoln* (New York: Penguin Classics, Bicentennial Edition, paperback, 2009)

Mark E. Neely Jr., “The Constitution and Civil Liberties Under Lincoln” in Eric Foner, ed., *Our Lincoln: New Perspectives on Lincoln and His World* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2008) (Handout)

Daniel A. Farber, *Lincoln's Constitution* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, paperback, 2004)