During the first few centuries of our country, numerous people were held in slavery and servitude to the elite. These people were treated inhumanely by their oppressors. Not everyone approved of the abuse suffered by thousands of people. Southern plantation owners were having a major problem with a movement to stop slavery and all of the businesses that profited by the sweat and blood of others. More and more people and groups were joining abolitionist groups. The effort to free slaves came to a head in the Civil War in the 1860’s. This activity is about the emancipation of slavery in the United States.

Write a five paragraph composition using the information found in the documents and the information you learned during class discussions. In your essay include: a.) how slaves were treated. b.) how most slaves escaped and where they went. c.) what President Lincoln did to ensure the emancipation of slaves in the United States?

PART I

Read each document below and answer the questions that follow. You will use the knowledge gained from the documents and other knowledge you may have to answer the essay question.

Document A:
Source: Yahoo.com/images

1.) Who or what do you think the central character of this picture is?

2.) Describe what is happening in this picture.
3.) Who is considered to be the Children’s Preacher?

4.) Can the children stop slavery?

5.) What do they want the children to do?
6.) Who do you think had this pamphlet printed?

7.) What does the slogan, “The Union Forever!” mean?

8.) What important document does the author refer to?

9.) How much reward is being offered for a human being?

10.) Who is James Dobbins?

11.) What will happen to anyone that helps the runaway slave?

Document D
Source: Newspaper article obtained from www.google.com/images

[Image of a printed document with text: 6 Cents Reward. Ran away from James Dobbins, about the 15th ult. a mulatto wench belong ing to the subscriber, named MIMA, of a middle size. The public are cautioned against trusting her on account of the subscriber; and any person harboring her will be prosecuted according to law. Whoever will return said wench to the owner, shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid. — WILLIAM POWELL. Geneva, August 1st. (59)]
12.) In what direction did most slaves run to find freedom?

13.) Was this map made before or during the Civil War?

**Document: F**

Source: **This is Your Time by: Walter Dean Meyers**

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Charlottesville, Oct. 8th, 1852

Dear Husband I write you a letter to let you know my distress my master has sold alberty to a trader on Monday court day and myself and other child is for sale also and I want you to let [me] hear from you very soon before next cort if you can I don’t know when I don’t want you to wait till Christmas I want you to tell dr Hamelton and your master if either will buy me they can attend to it know and then I can go afterwards. I don’t want a trader to get me they asked me if I had got any person to buy me and I told them no they took me to the court houste too they never put me up a man buy the name of brady bought alberty and is gone I don’t know where they say he lives in Scottsville my things is is in several places some is in staunton and if I should be sold I don’t know what will become of them I don’t expect to meet with the luck to get that way till I am quitte heartsick—nothing more—I am and ever will be your kind wife

*Maria Perkins* 

14.) Who is Maria Perkins?
15.) What is being done to this family of slaves?

16.) Was this written before or after the Civil War?

17.) Who is the man in the center on the bottom of the picture?

18.) What do these pictures tell us about life as a slave?

19.) What does emancipation mean?

20.) Describe what is happening in at least two of the smaller pictures?
Document: H
Source: excerpt from the Emancipation Proclamation

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 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 of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

21.) What is President Lincoln declaring?

22.) What does he recommend the freed slaves do?

23.) What does the President sincerely believe this proclamation to be?

24.) Who helped Lincoln write the proclamation?
25.) What group of people does the proclamation attempt to protect?

**Part II**

Write a five paragraph composition about the emancipation of slaves in the United States using the information found in the documents and the information you learned during class discussions. In your essay include: a.) how slaves were treated. b.) how most slaves escaped and where they went  c.) what President Lincoln did to ensure the emancipation of slaves in the United States.