

Chapter 1 : Emancipation Proclamation - Wikipedia

Take a quick interactive quiz on the concepts in Primary Source: The Emancipation Proclamation or print the worksheet to practice offline. These practice questions will help you master the.

Under this treaty, France ceded ownership of all of continental North America east of the Mississippi River , including Quebec, and the rest of Canada to Britain. Spain received all French territory west of the Mississippi. Both Spain and Britain received some French islands in the Caribbean. France kept a few small islands used by fishermen, [1] modern-day Haiti and the rich sugar island of Guadeloupe. New colonies[edit] The Eastern orange line in the southern areas, and St. They missed the amicable relationship with the French, along with the gifts they bestowed upon them, neither of which they had with the British. However tribes were able to take over a large number of the forts which commanded the waterways involved in trade within the region and export to Great Britain. Proclamation line[edit] New borders drawn by the Royal Proclamation of At the outset, the Royal Proclamation of defined the jurisdictional limits of the occupied territories of North America. Explaining parts of the Frontier expansion in North America, in Colonial America and especially Canada colony of New France , a diminutive new colony, the Province of Quebec was carved. The territory northeast of the St. John River on the Labrador coast was placed under the Newfoundland Colony. The proclamation line was not intended to be a permanent boundary between the colonists and Aboriginal lands, but rather a temporary boundary which could be extended further west in an orderly, lawful manner. Its contour was defined by the headwaters that formed the watershed along the Appalachians. All land with rivers that flowed into the Atlantic was designated for the colonial entities, while all the land with rivers that flowed into the Mississippi was reserved for the native Indian population. The proclamation outlawed the private purchase of Native American land, which had often created problems in the past. Instead, all future land purchases were to be made by Crown officials "at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians". Furthermore, British colonials were forbidden to settle on native lands, and colonial officials were forbidden to grant ground or lands without royal approval. The proclamation gave the Crown a monopoly on all future land purchases from American Indians. British colonists and land speculators objected to the proclamation boundary since the British government had already assigned land grants to them. For example, George Washington and his Virginia soldiers had been granted lands past the boundary. Prominent American colonials joined with the land speculators in Britain to lobby the government to move the line further west. Their demands were met, and the boundary line was adjusted in a series of treaties with the Native Americans. A new map was drawn up at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in , that moved the line from the green line to the red line on the map much further to the west, and gave the lands claimed by the colonists to the British side.

Chapter 2 : Proclamation of - HISTORY

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

It is devotion and companionship, parenthood, common ideals and standards. Baten dedicated a poem to his beloved wife, Beulah, entitled, *The Philosophy of Life*, which expresses his faith that his marriage tie would extend beyond the grave: I wed thee for the life beyond the tears, Beyond the heart pain and the clouded brow. Marriage should be beautiful and fulfilling, with joy beyond our fondest dreams. Gradually thoughts, aspirations, and ideas will merge into a oneness until you are seeking the same purposes and goals. The very words, *Our Father in Heaven*, have a tremendous effect. You cannot speak them with sincerity and with recognition without having some feeling of accountability to God. The little storms that seem to afflict every marriage become of small consequence while kneeling before the Lord and addressing him as a suppliant son and daughter. Your companionship will sweeten through the years. Your love will strengthen. Your appreciation one for another will grow. They will know and love parents who respect one another, and a spirit of respect will grow in their own hearts. They will experience the security of kind words quietly spoken. They will be sheltered by a father and mother who, living honestly with God, live honestly with one another and with their fellowmen. They will mature with a sense of appreciation, having heard their parents in prayer express gratitude for blessings great and small. When you invite the Lord to be a partner in your union, there is a softening of feelings, a moderation of tension that occurs through the power of the Spirit. See what happens when, as you kneel together, you hear your companion express gratitude and love for you. Pray that you, working together, may overcome whatever difficulties you may have so that your love can increase. Help her to know how much I love and appreciate her as one of Thy chosen daughters. Are you and your companion praying together daily that your marriage may be strengthened? If not, now is an excellent time to start! For the life of me I could not make the connection. I was much embarrassed. With my husband I spent all night with you one time, while you were trying to change our lives. We had committed sin, and we were struggling to get rid of it. You labored all night to help me to clear it. We have repented, and we have changed our lives totally. It is not found in divorce. It is found in the gospel of the Son of God. The remedy for most marriage stress is not in divorce. It is in repentance. It is not in separation. It is in simple integrity that leads a man to square up his shoulders and meet his obligations. In June they went to their respective bishops seeking recommends to the temple. The bishop of the other ward questioned the young man carefully and learned of the six months of transgression. How lacking was their training! How insincere was their approach! They were very disturbed when their marriage had to be postponed to allow time for repentance. They had rationalized the sin nearly out of existence. They pressed for a date, the first possible one they could set up and on which they could plan their temple marriage. They did not understand that forgiveness is not a thing of days or months or even years but is a matter of intensity of feeling and transformation of self. Again, this showed a distortion of attitude, a lack of conviction of the seriousness of their deep transgression. They had not confessed their serious sin. They had but admitted it when it had been dug out. There is a wide difference between the two situations. I asked them the question: They had thought of their heinous sin as nothing more than an indiscretion. They had been born and reared in the Church and had received the gift of the Holy Ghost at eight years of age. But in the successive nights of their perfidy they had driven the Holy Spirit away. They had made him unwelcome. They were not listening to his promptings. It is inconceivable that they did not know how wrong their sin was but they had convinced themselves against the truth. Early in their married life they had both committed adultery, and for many years had been suffering untold agonies of remorse. They had forgiven each other but were still suffering tortures. They could stand it no longer. The husband broke the silence. The specters of heartbreak and guilt [see Alma Every soul confined to a concentration camp of sin and guilt has a key to the gate. The adversary cannot hold them if they know how to use it. The key is labeled Repentance. The twin principles of repentance and forgiveness exceed in strength the awesome power of the

adversary. I do not exempt abortion. The formula is stated in forty words: With this in mind, I once wrote to a woman with whom I had had previous occasion to discuss at length her family problems. I had given counsel in my desire to prevent further misunderstandings and avoid a separation or divorce. After some weeks, she wrote that she would accept my decision. I responded in part as follows: You have your free agency. If you are determined to get a divorce it is your responsibility and your suffering if you are not willing to make adjustments. When I talked with you, I understood that you had forgiven each other and would start from there to build a beautiful life. Apparently, I was mistaken. All my warnings and pleadings seem to have fallen on deaf ears. I want you to know that I do not justify in your husband anything that was wrong, but I recognized all the way through that his was not the whole fault. I have never been able to feel that you had wholly purged the selfishness from your own soul. I do know that two people as seemingly intelligent and apparently mature as you two, could have a gloriously happy life, if both of you would begin to let your concerns run in favor of the other, instead of in favor of your selfish selves. If two people, selfish and self-centered, and without the spirit of forgiveness, escape from each other, they cannot escape from themselves. Occasionally we may stumble. I thank the Lord for the great principle of repentance and forgiveness. When we drop the ball, when we make a mistake, there is held out to us the word of the Lord that he will forgive our sins and remember them no more against us. After a lifetime of dealing in the affairs of men and women, I believe it is the ability to overcome personal ego and pride—both are enemies to the full enjoyment of the Spirit of God and to walking humbly before him. The ego interferes with husbands and wives asking each other for forgiveness. It prevents the enjoyment of the full sweetness of a higher love. The ego often prevents parents and children from fully understanding each other. The ego enlarges our feelings of self-importance and worth. It blinds us to reality. We need to make the marriage relationship sacred, to sacrifice and work to maintain the warmth and respect which we enjoyed during courtship. God intended marriage to be eternal, sealed by the power of the priesthood, to last beyond the grave. Differences should be worked out in love and kindness and with a spirit of mutual reconciliation. A man should always speak to his wife lovingly and kindly, treating her with the utmost respect. When children come into that home, they are nurtured and cared for, loved and blessed with the feeling that their father loves their mother. In that environment they find peace and strength and security. Watching their father, they develop respect for women. But with patience, mutual respect, and a spirit of forbearance, we can weather these storms. Where mistakes have been made, there can be apology, repentance, and forgiveness. The most perfect music is a welding of two voices into one spiritual solo. Marriage is the way provided by God for the fulfillment of the greatest of human needs, based upon mutual respect, maturity, selflessness, decency, commitment, and honesty. I know of no more certain way to keep it on a lofty and inspiring plane than for a man occasionally to reflect upon the fact that the helpmeet who stands at his side is a daughter of God, engaged with Him in the great creative process of bringing to pass His eternal purposes. I know of no more effective way for a woman to keep ever radiant the love for her husband than for her to look for and emphasize the godly qualities that are a part of every son of our Father and that can be evoked when there is respect and admiration and encouragement. When a woman understands that a man has the seeds of divinity within him, she honors him not only for who he is but for what he may become.

Chapter 3 : Royal Proclamation of - Wikipedia

merican congregations, this resource combines a collection of sermons by many of the best-known black preachers in the pulpit today with a "how-to" section providing the essential elements for putting their insights into practice.

Visit Website Did you know? When it took effect in January , the Emancipation Proclamation freed 3. And how did he get from his pledge not to interfere with slavery to a decision a year later to issue an emancipation proclamation? The answers lie in the Constitution and in the course of the Civil War. As an individual, Lincoln hated slavery. As commander in chief of the armed forces in the Civil War, Lincoln also worried about the support of the four border slave states and the Northern Democrats. These groups probably would have turned against the war for the Union if the Republicans had made a move against slavery in . If it restrained him from alienating proslavery Unionists, it also empowered him to seize enemy property used to wage war against the United States. Slaves were the most conspicuous and valuable such property. They raised food and fiber for the Southern war effort, worked in munitions factories, and served as teamsters and laborers in the army. Benjamin Butler, commander of Union forces occupying a foothold in Virginia at Fortress Monroe on the mouth of the James River, provided a legal rationale for the seizure of slave property. By the trickle had become a flood. Some Union commanders gave them shelter and protection; others returned them to masters who could prove their loyalty to the United States. In March Congress enacted a new article of war forbidding army officers to return fugitive slaves to their masters. Before the war was a year old, therefore, the slaves themselves had taken the initiative that forced Northern authorities to move toward making it a war for freedom. By the summer of , however, it was clear that he risked alienating the Republican half of his constituency if he did not act against slavery. Moreover, the war was going badly for the Union. After a string of military victories in the early months of , Northern armies suffered demoralizing reverses in July and August. The argument that emancipation was a military necessity became increasingly persuasive. It would weaken the Confederacy and correspondingly strengthen the Union by siphoning off part of the Southern labor force and adding this manpower to the Northern side. In July Congress enacted two laws based on this premise: By this time Lincoln had decided on an even more dramatic measure: We must free the slaves or be ourselves subdued. The Administration must set an example, and strike at the heart of the rebellion. Seward persuaded Lincoln to withhold the proclamation until a major Union military victory could give it added force. Lincoln used the delay to help prepare conservative opinion for what was coming. Lincoln had already decided to free some and was in effect forewarning potential opponents of the Emancipation Proclamation that they must accept it as a necessary measure to save the Union. In a publicized meeting with black residents of Washington , also in , Lincoln urged them to consider emigrating abroad to escape the prejudice they encountered and to help persuade conservatives that the much-feared racial consequences of emancipation might be thereby mitigated. Lincoln had tried earlier to persuade the border states to accept gradual emancipation, with compensation to slave owners from the federal government, but they had refused. Emancipation would vastly increase the stakes of the war. The Thirteenth Amendment Meanwhile Lincoln and the Republican party recognized that the Emancipation Proclamation, as a war measure, might have no constitutional validity once the war was over. The legal framework of slavery would still exist in the former Confederate states as well as in the Union slave states that had been exempted from the proclamation. So the party committed itself to a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. The overwhelmingly Republican Senate passed the Thirteenth Amendment by more than the necessary two-thirds majority on April 8, But not until January 31, , did enough Democrats in the House abstain or vote for the amendment to pass it by a bare two-thirds. Eric Foner and John A. The groundbreaking series reimaged.

Chapter 4 : The Family: A Proclamation to the World

Like Whoa. So, like many of you, I have been watching all things Moody unfold. And here is the truth. This happens almost every year at someone's college/university.

Slave states and free states Abraham Lincoln The United States Constitution of did not use the word "slavery" but included several provisions about unfree persons. Article I, Section 9 allowed Congress to pass legislation to outlaw the "Importation of Persons", but not until Maryland did not abolish slavery until , [16] and Delaware was one of the last states to hold onto slavery; it was still legal in Delaware when the thirteenth amendment was issued. Missouri , Kentucky , Maryland and Delaware , and so those states were not named in the Proclamation. Coverage[edit] The Proclamation applied in the ten states that were still in rebellion in , and thus did not cover the nearly , slaves in the slave-holding border states Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland or Delaware which were Union states. Those slaves were freed by later separate state and federal actions. The state of Tennessee had already mostly returned to Union control, under a recognized Union government, so it was not named and was exempted. Virginia was named, but exemptions were specified for the 48 counties then in the process of forming the new state of West Virginia , and seven additional counties and two cities in the Union-controlled Tidewater region. These exemptions left unemancipated an additional , slaves. This act cleared up the issue of contraband slaves. Some 20, to 50, slaves were freed the day it went into effect [28] in parts of nine of the ten states to which it applied Texas being the exception. The Proclamation provided the legal framework for the emancipation of nearly all four million slaves as the Union armies advanced, and committed the Union to ending slavery, which was a controversial decision even in the North. Hearing of the Proclamation, more slaves quickly escaped to Union lines as the Army units moved South. As the Union armies advanced through the Confederacy, thousands of slaves were freed each day until nearly all approximately 3. While the Proclamation had freed most slaves as a war measure, it had not made slavery illegal. Of the states that were exempted from the Proclamation, Maryland, [31] Missouri, [32] Tennessee, [33] and West Virginia [34] prohibited slavery before the war ended. In , President Lincoln proposed a moderate plan for the Reconstruction of the captured Confederate State of Louisiana. The state was also required to abolish slavery in its new constitution. Identical Reconstruction plans would be adopted in Arkansas and Tennessee. By December , the Lincoln plan abolishing slavery had been enacted in Louisiana. Background[edit] Military action prior to emancipation[edit] The Fugitive Slave Act of required individuals to return runaway slaves to their owners. During the war, Union generals such as Benjamin Butler declared that slaves in occupied areas were contraband of war and accordingly refused to return them. As a result, he did not promote the contraband designation. In addition, as contraband, these people were legally designated as "property" when they crossed Union lines and their ultimate status was uncertain. In December , Lincoln sent his first annual message to Congress the State of the Union Address , but then typically given in writing and not referred to as such. In it he praised the free labor system, as respecting human rights over property rights; he endorsed legislation to address the status of contraband slaves and slaves in loyal states, possibly through buying their freedom with federal taxes, and also the funding of strictly voluntary colonization efforts. On March 13, , Congress approved a "Law Enacting an Additional Article of War", which stated that from that point onward it was forbidden for Union Army officers to return fugitive slaves to their owners. Slaves in the District of Columbia were freed on April 16, , and their owners were compensated. On June 19, , Congress prohibited slavery in all current and future United States territories though not in the states , and President Lincoln quickly signed the legislation. Douglas as a solution to the slavery controversy, while completing the effort first legislatively proposed by Thomas Jefferson in to confine slavery within the borders of existing states. Public opinion of emancipation[edit] Medical examination photo of Gordon , widely distributed by Abolitionists to expose the brutality of slavery "Lincoln Speaks to Freedmen on the Steps of the Capital at Richmond" Abolitionists had long been urging Lincoln to free all slaves. In the summer of , Republican editor Horace Greeley of the highly influential New York Tribune wrote a famous editorial entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions" demanding a more aggressive attack on the Confederacy and faster emancipation of the

slaves: President, there is not one If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free. Therefore, this letter, was in truth, an attempt to position the impending announcement in terms of saving the Union, not freeing slaves as a humanitarian gesture. Rather, Lincoln was softening the strong Northern white supremacist opposition to his imminent emancipation by tying it to the cause of the Union. This opposition would fight for the Union but not to end slavery, so Lincoln gave them the means and motivation to do both, at the same time. Since slavery was protected by the Constitution, the only way that he could free the slaves was as a tactic of war—not as the mission itself. Late in 1862, Lincoln asked his Attorney General, Edward Bates, for an opinion as to whether slaves freed through a war-related proclamation of emancipation could be re-enslaved once the war was over. Bates had to work through the language of the Dred Scott decision to arrive at an answer, but he finally concluded that they could indeed remain free. Still, a complete end to slavery would require a constitutional amendment. Thomas Nast, a cartoon artist during the Civil War and the late 1800s considered "Father of the American Cartoon", composed many works including a two-sided spread that showed the transition from slavery into civilization after President Lincoln signed the Proclamation. Nast believed in equal opportunity and equality for all people, including enslaved Africans or free blacks. A delegation headed by William W. Patton met the president at the White House on September 1862. Lincoln had declared in peacetime that he had no constitutional authority to free the slaves. Even used as a war power, emancipation was a risky political act. Public opinion as a whole was against it. Delaware and Maryland already had a high percentage of free blacks: Lincoln first discussed the proclamation with his cabinet in July 1862. Seward and Welles were at first speechless, then Seward referred to possible anarchy throughout the South and resulting foreign intervention; Welles apparently said nothing. On July 22, Lincoln presented it to his entire cabinet as something he had determined to do and he asked their opinion on wording. McPherson, Lincoln told Cabinet members that he had made a covenant with God, that if the Union drove the Confederacy out of Maryland, he would issue the Emancipation Proclamation. The final proclamation was issued January 1, 1863. Although implicitly granted authority by Congress, Lincoln used his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, "as a necessary war measure" as the basis of the proclamation, rather than the equivalent of a statute enacted by Congress or a constitutional amendment. They chose to disregard it, and I made the peremptory proclamation on what appeared to me to be a military necessity. And being made, it must stand. Most slaves were still behind Confederate lines or in exempted Union-occupied areas. Secretary of State William H. Seward commented, "We show our sympathy with slavery by emancipating slaves where we cannot reach them and holding them in bondage where we can set them free. The Proclamation only gave the Lincoln Administration the legal basis to free the slaves in the areas of the South that were still in rebellion on January 1, 1863. It effectively destroyed slavery as the Union armies advanced south and conquered the entire Confederacy. The Emancipation Proclamation also allowed for the enrollment of freed slaves into the United States military. During the war nearly 2 million blacks, most of them ex-slaves, joined the Union Army. The Confederacy did not allow slaves in their army as soldiers until the last month before its defeat. Slaves in the border states of Maryland and Missouri were also emancipated by separate state action before the Civil War ended. In Maryland, a new state constitution abolishing slavery in the state went into effect on November 1, 1864. The Union-occupied counties of eastern Virginia and parishes of Louisiana, which had been exempted from the Proclamation, both adopted state constitutions that abolished slavery in April 1864. Slave and free states Areas covered by the Emancipation Proclamation are in red. Slave holding areas not covered are in blue. The Proclamation was issued in two parts. The first part, issued on September 22, 1862, was a preliminary

announcement outlining the intent of the second part, which officially went into effect days later on January 1, 1863, during the second year of the Civil War. Also not named was the state of Tennessee, in which a Union-controlled military government had already been set up, based in the capital, Nashville. Specific exemptions were stated for areas also under Union control on January 1, 1863, namely 48 counties that would soon become West Virginia, seven other named counties of Virginia including Berkeley and Hampshire counties, which were soon added to West Virginia, New Orleans and 13 named parishes nearby. Union-occupied areas of the Confederate states where the proclamation was put into immediate effect by local commanders included Winchester, Virginia, [73] Corinth, Mississippi, [74] the Sea Islands along the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, [75] Key West, Florida, [76] and Port Royal, South Carolina. Estimates of how many thousands of slaves were freed immediately by the Emancipation Proclamation are varied. Those 20, slaves were freed immediately by the Emancipation Proclamation. Slaves fled their masters and were often assisted by Union soldiers. Washington, as a boy of 9 in Virginia, remembered the day in early

Chapter 5 : Emancipation Proclamation - HISTORY

Building on the strength and importance of preaching in African American congregations, From Proclamation to Practice: A Unique African American Approach to Stewardship is a resource combing sermons by many of the best-known black preachers in the pulpit today with a "how-to" section providing the essential elements for putting their insights into practice.