**The Civil War 4.2**

**SSUSH9 Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals relating to the Civil War.**

**a. Explain the importance of the growing economic disparity between the North and the South through an examination of population, functioning railroads, and industrial output.**

**Northern vs Southern Economy**

**Document Analysis 1**



**1. According to the document, what side (North or South) had the advantage in industry workers, railroad mileage, and firearms production?**

**2. Summarize: Which side (North or South) had the economic advantage during the Civil War?**

**3. In your opinion which side should win the Civil War?**

**b. Discuss Lincoln’s purpose in using emergency powers to suspend habeas corpus, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and delivering the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.**

**Abraham Lincoln's use of Emergency Powers**: **Suspends Habeas Corpus**

**Document Analysis 2**

**Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.**

***Source: The Constitution: Article I, Section 9, Clause 2***

4. According to the Constitution, what’s the only reason for suspending Habeas Corpus?

Lincoln was glad that several slave states elected to stay with the Union. He realized, however, that southern sympathizers were common in these areas. If Maryland joined the Confederacy, the Union capital of Washington, DC would be surrounded by Confederate territory. Concerned that Confederate sympathizers might successfully sway Maryland to secede, President Lincoln took drastic action. He declared martial law in Maryland, suspended the **writ of habeas corpus** (the guarantee that a person cannot be imprisoned without being brought before a judge) and jailed the strongest supporters of the Confederacy. This allowed the Maryland legislature to vote in favor of remaining with the Union. Lincoln continued to use habeas corpus throughout the war to suppress confederate supporters in the norther states.

5. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joined the Confederacy, the Union capital of Washington, DC would be surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territory

6. Define: Habeas Corpus

7. Summarize: Why did Lincoln suspend habeas corpus in the North?

**Abraham Lincoln's use of Emergency Powers**: **Issuing the Emancipation Proclamation**

On January 1, 1863, following a much needed Union victory at Antietam, Maryland, President Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation**. This proclamation freed the slaves in the Confederate States, while maintaining slavery in the Border States loyal to the Union. (Lincoln still needed the support of these states and could not yet risk alienating them by forcing them to give up slavery.) With this executive order, Lincoln hoped to give the war a moral focus by making freeing the slaves the main issue and not just saving the Union. He also hoped to undermine the South's reliance on slave labor and ensure the support of England and France, both of which had already abolished slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation also encouraged free African Americans to serve in the Union army. Although originally not allowed to enlist, early Union defeats led Congress to authorize accepting African Americans into the army in 1862. On warships, whites and blacks served side by side. In the army, however, African Americans served only in all black regiments under the command of white officers. Seeing their battle as one to free their own people from the bonds of slavery, African Americans served notably during the war. One of the most valiant African American units, the 54th Massachusetts, actually saw its first action in Georgia. The movie Glory tells the story of the 54th Massachusetts.

8. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?

9. What was the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation?

10. Summarize: Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?

11. What two country did Lincoln try to win the support of with his Emancipation Proclamation?

12. The Emancipation Proclamation also encouraged free \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to serve in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ army.