

# The Emancipation Proclamation

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## What is the Emancipation Proclamation?

—The Emancipation proclamation was proclamation declared in summer of 1862 that stated: “Any state that is still in rebellion as of January 1st, 1863 will, in those states, will be declared forever free”

—Because the confederate states did not surrender, the proclamation was signed on January 1st 1863

—This was written by Lincoln to execute his power as president in this crucial time of





# Proclamation of EMANCIPATION

**Whereas** On the 22<sup>d</sup> day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, a PROCLAMATION was issued by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, containing among other things the following: "That every day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons (SLAVES) within and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be forever free and the Executive Government will do no act or acts to assist such persons in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive (WELL) on the first day of January of every year in a Proclamation designating the States and parts of States in which the people thereof respectively shall be free, shall do all things in his power to maintain the freedom of such persons, and to suppress all rebellion in the States in which the Executive shall have participated, shall in the absence of such executive authority, demand and receive, whether such States and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the Executive."

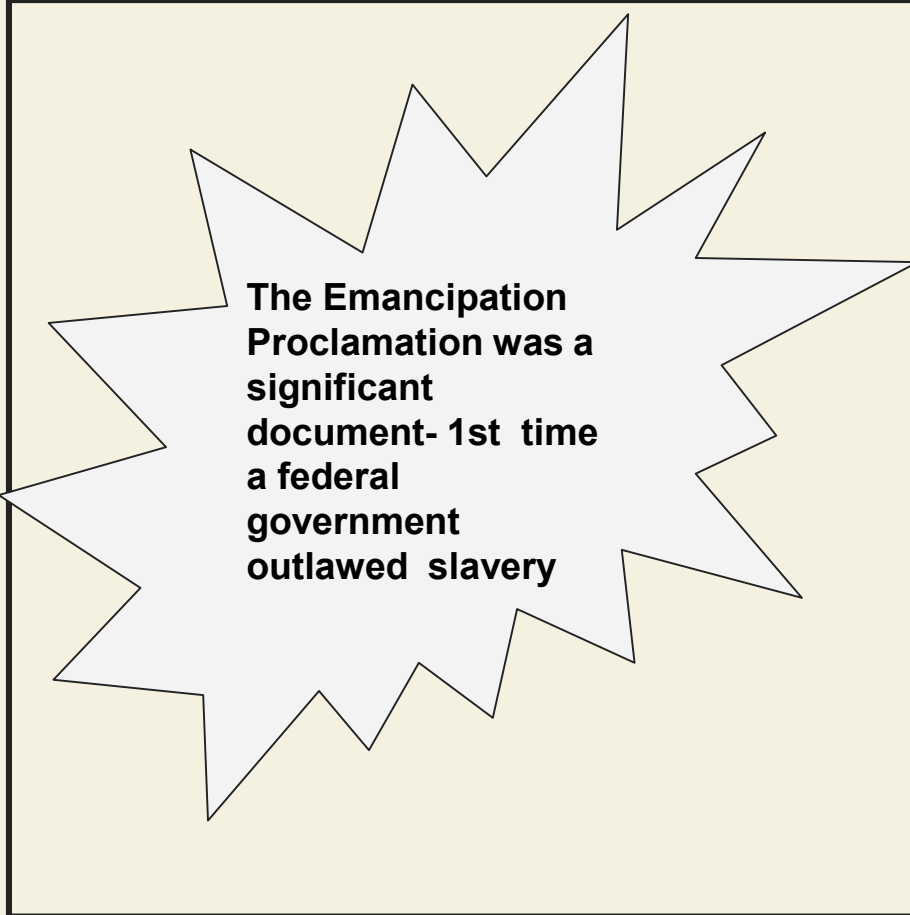


Now therefore  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
 BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER VESTED IN ME AS  
 COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

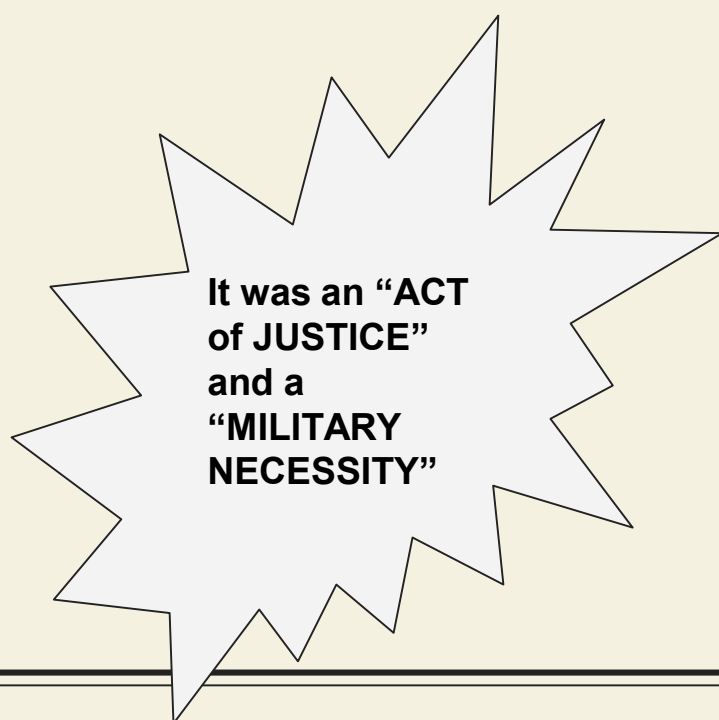
in a time of actual armed rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, and necessary and expedient, that I, then and there, do on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed by the first day of one hundred days from the date of the first of the foregoing mentioned acts, throughout all the States and parts of States within and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, the following: "That every day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons (SLAVES) within and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be forever free and the Executive Government will do no act or acts to assist such persons in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive (WELL) on the first day of January of every year in a Proclamation designating the States and parts of States in which the people thereof respectively shall be free, shall do all things in his power to maintain the freedom of such persons, and to suppress all rebellion in the States in which the Executive shall have participated, shall in the absence of such executive authority, demand and receive, whether such States and the people thereof are not in rebellion against the Executive."

**ORDER**  
**FREE**  
**CONSTITUTION**  
**INDEPENDENT**

The original parchment of which there are two copies was designed and engraved with a compass and galleys by the Rev. Ebenezer Kneass, of the City of New York, and printed by the Rev. John B. Ford, of the City of New York, in the year 1862. It is now in the possession of the Secretary of War, and is deposited in the National Archives.

A white starburst graphic with a black outline, containing text.

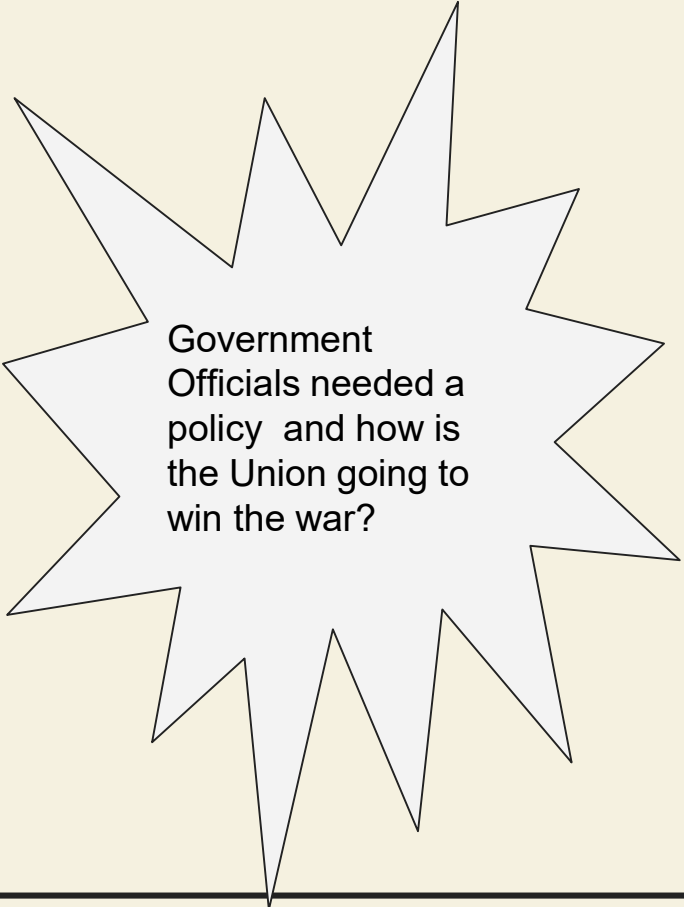
**The Emancipation  
Proclamation was a  
significant  
document- 1st time  
a federal  
government  
outlawed slavery**

A white starburst graphic with a black outline, containing text.

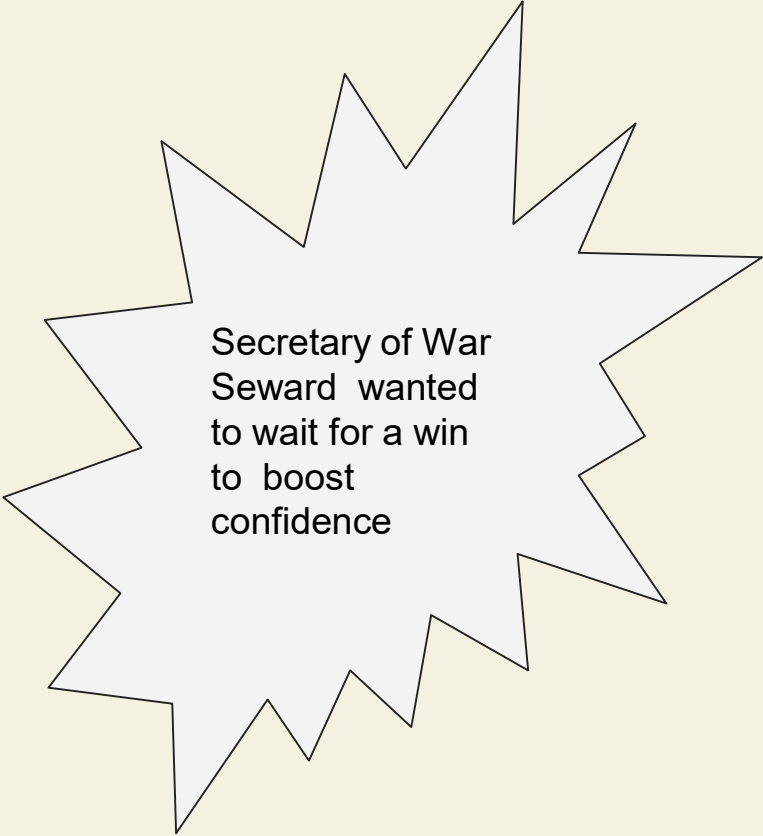
**It was an “ACT  
of JUSTICE”  
and a  
“MILITARY  
NECESSITY”**



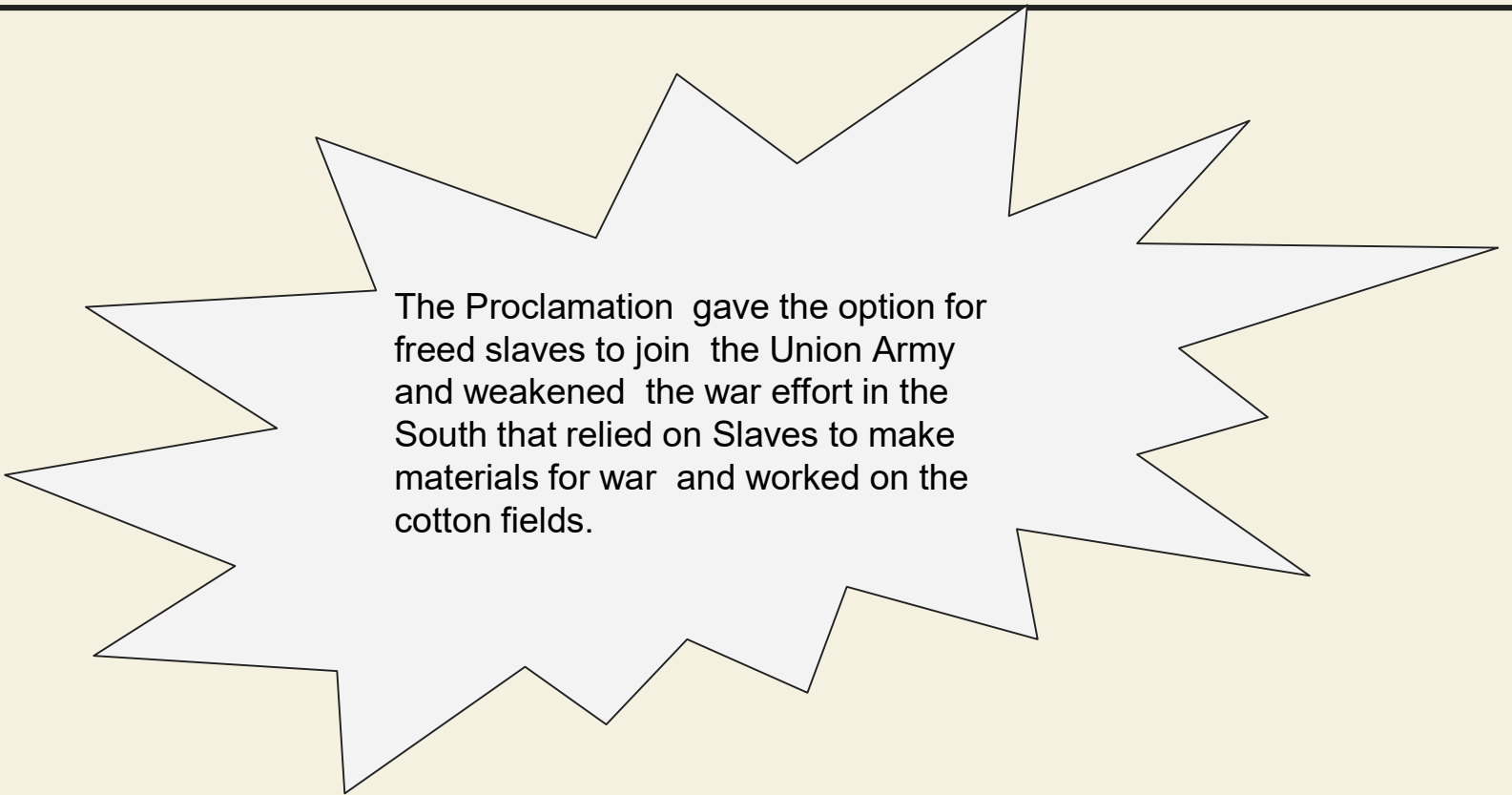




Government  
Officials needed a  
policy and how is  
the Union going to  
win the war?



Secretary of War  
Seward wanted  
to wait for a win  
to boost  
confidence



The Proclamation gave the option for freed slaves to join the Union Army and weakened the war effort in the South that relied on Slaves to make materials for war and worked on the cotton fields.



The following states slaves were freed:

Virginia

Georgia

Florida

Texas

Arkansas

Alabama

Louisiana

North Carolina

South Carolina