**Emancipation Proclamation**

Came after the Battle of Antietam;

it was a military, political and foreign affairs policy.

Freed only those slaves located in "rebelling" states (seceded Southern

states) – not the border states hoping to encourage slave insurrection, a military goal.

It also allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the

Union Army

Made the destruction of slavery a Northern war aim- a political goal.

Discouraged any interference of foreign governments- as France

and Britain were opposed to slavery- they would not assist the Confederacy

(foreign policy).

**Gettysburg Address**

Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address said the United

States was one nation, not a federation of independent states.

That was what the Civil War was about for

Lincoln: to preserve the Union as a nation of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation

that was dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and that was ruled by a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Lincoln believed America was "one nation," not a collection of sovereign states.

Southerners believed that states had freely joined the union and could freely leave.

Lincoln believed the Civil War was fought to fulfill the promise of the Declaration of Independence and was a "Second American Revolution."

He described a different vision for the United States from the one that had prevailed from the beginning of the Republic to the Civil War.