

# READING CLOSELY GRADES 11-12 UNIT TEXTS

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Because of the ever-changing nature of website addresses, the resources may no longer be available through the suggested links. Teachers and students can relocate these texts through web searches using the information provided.

AUTHOR	DATE	PUBLISHER	L	NOTES
<b>Text #1: Civil War (Photos)</b>				
William M. Smith ; Alexander Gardner	1861- 1865	Library of Congress - U.S. Army Center of Military History	NA	Photos portraying various scenes from the Civil War.
<b>Text #2: The Wound Dresser (Letter )</b>				
Walt Whitman	1898	Small, Maynard & Company	970L	Letters from Whitman describing his observations made in the hospitals around Washington D.C., 1862-1863.
<b>Text #3: The Civil War (Video)</b>				
Ken Burns	1990	PBS	NA	Short informational video summarizes the violent battle; uses historical paintings and narrative.
<b>Text #4: Interactive Civil War (Website)</b>				
History Channel	NA	History Channel	NA	Website contains multiple resources and media related to the Civil War.
<b>Text #5: American Civilization (Essay)</b>				
Ralph Waldo Emerson	1862	Atlantic Magazine	1210L	Essay argues for the liberation of slaves based on both humanitarian and militarily strategic grounds.
<b>Text #6: The Emancipation Proclamation (Essay)</b>				
Dr. James A. Burran	2012	Dalton Daily Citizen	1330L	Essay provides a rich analysis of Lincoln's proclamation arguing it helped the North win the war and eventually liberate the slaves.
<b>Text #7: Sullivan Ballou to Sarah Ballou (Letter)</b>				
Sullivan Ballou	1861	NA	1290L	Letter details Ballou's willingness give up all he loves for the cause of the Union.
<b>Text #8: Letter to Franklin Pierce (Letter)</b>				
Jefferson Davis	1861	NA	1430L	Letter describes Davis' feelings & support for Mississippi's secession from the Union and the oncoming conflict with the North.
<b>Text #9: Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl (Personal Narrative)</b>				
Harriet Jacobs	1860- 1861	New York Tribune	630L	Excerpt of Harriet Jacobs, aka Linda Brent, narrates the decision a fellow slave makes to risk escape to the North pre-Emancipation.
<b>Extended Reading: A Declaration of the Immediate Causes which Induce and Justify the Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Federal Union (Government Doc.)</b>				
NA	1861	Journal of the State Convention & Ordinances & Resolutions	1240L	Declaration establishes Mississippi's financial and political reasons for seceding from the Union.
<b>Extended Reading: The Bonnie Blue Flag (Song)</b>				
Harry Macarthy	1880	NA	NA	Song describes the South's resentment towards the North, and support of States and leaders in the Confederacy.
<b>Extended Reading: Emancipation Proclamation (Government Document)</b>				
Abraham Lincoln	1862	National Archives	1710L	Lincoln's proclamation declares all slaves free in the rebellious states and allows freed slaves to enlist in the Union army.



# TEXT #1

## *Civil War*

**William Morris Smith  
and Alexander Gardner**  
Library of Congress, 1861-1865

<http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/2012/02/the-civil-war-part-2-the-people/100242/>

<http://www.loc.gov/index.html>



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**Photo 1**



© Library of Congress

Photo 2



© Library of Congress

Photo 3





# TEXT #2

## *The Wound Dresser*

Walt Whitman

Small, Maynard & Company, 1898

<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/35725/35725-h/35725-h.htm>

### (Excerpt)

Began my visits (December 21, 1862) among the camp hospitals in the Army of the Potomac, under General Burnside. Spent a good part of the day in a large brick mansion on the banks of the Rappahannock, immediately opposite Fredericksburg. It is used as a hospital since the battle, and seems to have received only the worst cases. Outdoors, at the foot of a tree, within ten yards of the front of the house, I notice a heap of amputated feet, legs, arms, hands, etc.—about a load for a one-horse cart. Several dead bodies lie near, each covered with its brown woollen blanket. In the dooryard, toward the river, are fresh graves, mostly of officers, their names on pieces of barrel **staves** or broken board, stuck in the dirt. (Most of these bodies were subsequently taken up and transported North to their friends.)

The house is quite crowded, everything **impromptu**, no system, all bad enough, but I have no doubt the best that can be done; all the wounds pretty bad, some frightful, the men in their old clothes, unclean and bloody. Some of the wounded are rebel officers,




prisoners. One, a Mississippian—a captain—hit badly in the leg, I talked with some time;  
**15** he asked me for papers, which I gave him. (I saw him three months afterward in Washington, with leg amputated, doing well.)

I went through the rooms, down stairs and up. Some of the men were dying. I had **P3**  
nothing to give at that visit, but wrote a few letters to folks home, mothers, etc. Also talked to three or four who seemed most **susceptible** to it, and needing it.

**20** December 22 to 31.—Am among the regimental brigade and division hospitals **P4**  
somewhat. Few at home realize that these are merely tents, and sometimes very poor ones, the wounded lying on the ground, lucky if their blanket is spread on a layer of pine or hemlock twigs, or some leaves. No **cots**; seldom even a mattress on the ground. It is pretty cold. I go around from one case to another. I do not see that I can do any good, but I  
**25** cannot leave them. Once in a while some youngster holds on to me **convulsively**, and I do what I can for him; at any rate stop with him, and sit near him for hours, if he wishes it.

Besides the hospitals, I also go occasionally on long tours through the camps, talking **P5**  
with the men, etc.; sometimes at night among the groups around the fires, in their **shebang enclosures of bushes**. I soon get acquainted anywhere in camp with officers or  
**30** men, and am always well used. Sometimes I go down on **picket** with the regiments I know best.




As to rations, the army here at present seems to be tolerably well supplied, and the men have enough, such as it is. Most of the regiments lodge in the flimsy little shelter tents. A few have built themselves huts of logs and mud, with fireplaces.

P6

**35** I might give a long list of special cases, interesting items of the wounded men here, but have not space.

P7

Left Falmouth, January, 1863, by Aquia creek railroad, and so on Government steamer up the Potomac. Many wounded were with us on cars and boat. The cars were just common platform ones. The railroad journey of ten or twelve miles was made mostly

P8

**40** before sunrise. The soldiers guarding the road came out from their tents or shebangs of bushes with rumpled hair and half-awake look. Those on duty were walking their posts, some on banks over us, others down far below the level of the track. I saw large cavalry camps off the road. At Aquia Creek Landing were numbers of wounded going North. While I waited some three hours, I went around among them. Several wanted word sent home to  
**45** parents, brothers, wives, etc., which I did for them (by mail the next day from Washington). On the boat I had my hands full. One poor fellow died going up.




## TEXT #3

*The Civil War*

Ken Burns

PBS, 1990

**Video: Episode One, *The Cause*.**

<http://video.pbs.org/video/1832543409>

## TEXT #4

*Interactive Civil War*

History Channel

**Website:**

<http://www.history.com/interactives/civil-war-150#/home>



# TEXT #5

## *American Civilization*

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Atlantic Magazine, 1862

[http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1862/04/american-civilization/306548/?single\\_page=true](http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1862/04/american-civilization/306548/?single_page=true)

### (Excerpt)

The state of the country fills us with anxiety and stern duties. We have attempted to **P1**  
hold together two states of civilization: a higher state, where labor and the **tenure** of land  
and the right of **suffrage** are democratical; and a lower state, in which the old military  
tenure of prisoners or slaves, and of power and land in a few hands, makes an **oligarchy**:  
**5** we have attempted to hold these two states of society under one law.

The times put this question—Why cannot the best civilization be extended over the **P2**  
whole country, since the disorder of the less civilized portion **menaces** the existence of  
the country? ...

In this national crisis, it is not argument that we want, but that rare courage which **P3**  
**10** dares commit itself to a principle, believing that Nature is its ally, and will create the  
instruments it requires, and more than make good any petty and **injurious** profit which it  
may disturb. There never was such a combination as this of ours, and the rules to meet it  
are not set down in any history. We want men of original **perception** and original action,






who can open their eyes wider than to a nationality, namely, to considerations of benefit  
**15** to the human race, can act in the interest of civilization ...

We cannot but remember that there have been days in American history, when, if the **P4**  
 Free States had done their duty, Slavery had been blocked by an immovable barrier, and  
 our recent calamities forever precluded. The Free States yielded, and every compromise  
 was surrender, and invited new demands. Here again is a new occasion which Heaven  
**20** offers to sense and virtue ... **Emancipation** is the demand of civilization. That is a  
 principle; everything else is an **intrigue** ...

Congress can, by **edict**, as a part of the military defence which it is the duty of **P5**  
 Congress to provide, **abolish** slavery, and pay for such slaves as we ought to pay for.  
 Then the slaves near our armies will come to us: those in the interior will know in a week  
**25** what their rights are, and will, where opportunity offers, prepare to take them. Instantly,  
 the armies that now confront you must run home to protect their estates, and must stay  
 there, and your enemies will disappear. There can be no safety until this step is taken ...

The power of Emancipation is this, that it alters the **atomic** social constitution of the **P6**  
 Southern people. Now their interest is in keeping out white labor; then, when they must  
**30** pay wages, their interest will be to let it in, to get the best labor, and, if they fear their  
 blacks, to invite Irish, German, and American laborers. Thus, whilst Slavery makes and  
 keeps disunion, Emancipation removes the whole objection to union. Emancipation at one




stroke elevates the poor white of the South, and identifies his interest with that of the Northern laborer.

**35** Now, in the name of all that is simple and generous, why should not this great right **P7** be done? Why should not America be capable of a second stroke for the well-being of the human race, as eighty or ninety years ago she was for the first? An affirmative step in the interests of human civility, urged on her, too, not by any romance of sentiment, but by her own extreme perils? It is very certain that the statesman who shall break through the **40** cobwebs of doubt, fear, and petty **cavil** that lie in the way, will be greeted by the unanimous thanks of mankind.




# TEXT #6

## *The Emancipation Proclamation*

**Dr. James A. Burran**

**Dalton Daily Citizen, 2012**

<http://daltondailycitizen.com/local/x403278048/Civil-War-anniversary-The-Emancipation-Proclamation>

On Sept. 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, **P1** the document that added an important new dimension to the Civil War. Originally intended as a measure to disrupt the Confederate war effort, Lincoln's proclamation eventually led to the abolition of slavery in the United States.

**5** Prior to the Civil War, the American nation had never known a time without slavery. In **P2** the days before the American Revolution, captured West Africans were imported into the British North American colonies to **furnish** a source of labor. From these beginnings the institution of human **bondage** took root, and by 1776 slavery was present in all 13 of the original United States. Gradually, however, over the next 30 years all of the states north of **10** the Chesapeake Bay region abolished this practice, thus setting in motion the sectional conflict between North and South that reached its **zenith** in 1860.

Like most members of the **fledgling** Republican Party, Lincoln was bothered by the **P3** existence of slavery as a legal institution, but was not all that concerned about people of color. Except for a **fringe** group of abolitionists led by spokesmen such as William Lloyd




15 Garrison and former slave Frederick Douglass, the majority of Republicans wanted to gradually suffocate slavery by preventing its expansion into the new western territories. Early in the war, Lincoln even backed a plan to remove slaves to a federally sponsored colony in Central America.

How then, did the Emancipation Proclamation come into existence? As the war P4  
20 entered its "death grip" phase in 1862, Lincoln came to the realization that he could use his war powers to cripple the Confederate cause by **confiscating** its human property. "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union," Lincoln wrote. "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  
25 that."

Because of recent military reverses during the spring and summer of 1862, the P5  
president thought it necessary to wait for a victory before going public with his proclamation. That victory came on September 17, when Confederate General Robert E. Lee's bold offensive into the North ended at the Battle of Antietam near Sharpsburg,  
30 Maryland. Five days later, Lincoln issued perhaps the single most important document of his administration.




The Emancipation Proclamation essentially gave the **wayward** Southern states 100 days' notice to lay down their arms, after which "all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, **thenceforward**, and forever free." It is important to note that through this language Lincoln was using his war powers to create mayhem among those Confederate regions not already in federal possession. He had no constitutional authority to abolish slavery in areas loyal to the United States as such action required Congress to authorize a constitutional amendment. But he did have the authority to seize enemy property. And Union armies would serve as his liberating agents as they moved through the South.

On January 1, 1863, a revised version of the Emancipation Proclamation made its appearance. The most important difference from the preliminary version was the inclusion of a **provision** permitting African-Americans to enlist in the armed forces of the United States. Over the next several months the War Department established a Bureau of Colored Troops and began recruiting regiments. Two of these, the 14th and 44th U.S. Colored Infantry, were **garrisoned** in Dalton during 1864 and earned distinction as the only African-American units to see combat within the boundaries of Georgia. By the end of the war, an estimated 186,000 African-Americans had been **inducted** into military service.




**50** The Emancipation Proclamation was not without its critics. Many white Northerners saw no need to liberate slaves, especially since many of those thus liberated would undoubtedly make their way into the northern states. A number of Republicans in Congress feared that the proclamation would cost the party dearly in the elections of 1862 and 1864. There were even a few abolitionists who criticized Lincoln for not going far **55** enough. **P8**

The Confederate government was **livid**. President Jefferson Davis proclaimed the Emancipation Proclamation "the most **execrable** measure in the history of guilty man." And on the field of battle, United States soldiers of color were frequently singled out for brutal treatment. Several cases were recorded in which African-American troops **60** suffered death rates far in excess of what would otherwise have been characterized as normal. **P9**

In the end, however, the Emancipation Proclamation materially assisted the Union cause. Not only did it increase the nation's military ranks, it also prompted Great Britain, the most powerful nation on the planet, to back away from aligning itself with the **65** Confederacy. It also had the desired effect of disrupting the Southern war effort and striking fear into those regions with significant slave populations. But most important, the Emancipation Proclamation set the stage for the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which abolished slavery altogether in 1865. **P10**




# TEXT #7

## *Sullivan Ballou to Sarah Ballou*

### Sullivan Ballou

July 14 1861, Camp Clark, Washington

[http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/war/ballou\\_letter.html](http://www.pbs.org/civilwar/war/ballou_letter.html)

My very dear Sarah:

P1

The indications are very strong that we shall move in a few days—perhaps tomorrow.

**Lest** I should not be able to write again, I feel impelled to write a few lines that may fall under your eye when I shall be no more . . .

5 I have no misgivings about, or lack of confidence in the cause in which I am engaged, and my courage does not halt or falter. I know how strongly American Civilization now leans on the triumph of the Government and how great a debt we owe to those who went before us through the blood and sufferings of the Revolution. And I am willing—perfectly willing—to lay down all my joys in this life, to help maintain this Government, and to pay

P2

10 that debt . . .

Sarah my love for you is deathless, it seems to bind me with mighty cables that nothing but **Omnipotence** could break; and yet my love of Country comes over me like a strong wind and bears me unresistibly on with all these chains to the battle field.

P3




The memories of the blissful moments I have spent with you come creeping over me, and I  
**15** feel most gratified to God and to you that I have enjoyed them for so long. And hard it is  
for me to give them up and burn to ashes the hopes of future years, when, God willing, we  
might still have lived and loved together, and seen our sons grown up to honorable  
manhood, around us. I have, I know, but few and small claims upon Divine **Providence**,  
but something whispers to me—perhaps it is the wafted prayer of my little Edgar, that I  
**20** shall return to my loved ones unharmed. If I do not my dear Sarah, never forget how much  
I love you, and when my last breath escapes me on the battle field, it will whisper your  
name. Forgive my many faults and the many pains I have caused you. How thoughtless  
and foolish I have often times been! How gladly would I wash out with my tears every little  
spot upon your happiness . . .

**25** But, O Sarah! If the dead can come back to this earth and **flit** unseen around those **P4**  
they loved, I shall always be near you; in the gladdest days and in the darkest nights . . .  
always, always, and if there be a soft breeze upon your cheek, it shall be my breath, as the  
cool air fans your throbbing temple, it shall be my spirit passing by. Sarah do not mourn  
me dead; think I am gone and wait for thee, for we shall meet again...






# TEXT #8

## *Letter to Franklin Pierce*

**Jefferson Davis**

**1861, Washington D.C**

Credit: Library of Congress

<http://jeffersondavis.rice.edu/Content.aspx?id=86>

My dear friend,

I have often and sadly turned my thoughts to you during the troublous times through **P1** which we have been passing and now I come to the hard task of announcing to you that the hour is at hand which closes my connection with the United States, for the

**5** independence and Union of which my Father bled and in the service of which I have sought to emulate the example he set for my guidance. Mississippi not as a matter of choice but of necessity has **resolved** to enter on the trial of **secession**. Those who have driven her to this alternative threaten to **deprive** her of the right to require that her government shall rest on the consent of the governed, to substitute foreign force for

**10** domestic support, to reduce a state to the condition from which the colony rose. In the attempt to avoid the issue which had been joined by the country, the present Administration has complicated and **precipitated** the question. Even now if the duty "to preserve the public property" was rationally regarded the probable collision at Charleston would be avoided. Security far better than any which the federal troops can give might be

**15** obtained in consideration of the little garrison of Fort Sumpter. If the disavowal of any purpose to **coerce** So. Ca. be sincere the possession of a work to command the harbor is worse than useless.




When Lincoln comes in he will have but to continue in the path of his predecessor to inaugurate a civil war and, leave a **soi disant** democratic administration responsible for the fact. Genl. Cushing was here last week and when we parted it seemed like taking a last leave of a Brother.

P2

I leave immediately for Missi. and know not what may devolve upon me after my return. Civil war has only horror for me, but whatever circumstances demand shall be met as a duty and I trust be so **discharged** that you will not be ashamed of our former connection or cease to be my friend.

P3

I had hoped this summer to have had an opportunity to see you and Mrs. Pierce and to have shown to you our children. Mrs. Davis was **sorely** disappointed when we turned Southward without seeing you, I believe she wrote to Mrs. Pierce in explanation of the circumstances which prevented us from executing our cherished plan of a visit to you when we should leave West Point.

P4

Mrs. Davis joins me in kindest remembrance to Mrs. Pierce and the expression of the hope that we may yet have you both at our country home. Do me the favor to write to me often, address Hurricane P.O. Warren County, Missi.

P5

May God bless you is ever the prayer of your friend  
Jeffn, Davis

P6




# TEXT #9

## *Incidents in the life of a Slave Girl*

Harriet Jacobs

New York Tribune, 1861

<http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/11030/pg11030.html>

One afternoon I sat at my sewing, feeling unusual depression of spirits. My mistress had been accusing me of an offence, of which I assured her I was perfectly innocent; but I saw, by the **contemptuous** curl of her lip, that she believed I was telling a lie.

I wondered for what wise purpose God was leading me through such thorny paths, and  
5 whether still darker days were in store for me. As I sat **mus**ing thus, the door opened softly, and William came in. "Well, brother," said I, "what is the matter this time?"

"O Linda, Ben and his master have had a **dreadful** time!" said he.

My first thought was that Benjamin was killed. "Don't be frightened,

Linda," said William; "I will tell you all about it."

10 It appeared that Benjamin's master had sent for him, and he did not immediately obey the summons. When he did, his master was angry, and began to whip him. He resisted. Master and slave fought, and finally the master was thrown. Benjamin had cause to tremble; for he had thrown to the ground his master—one of the richest men in town. I anxiously awaited the result.




15 That night I stole to my grandmother's house; and Benjamin also **stole thither** from his master's. My grandmother had gone to spend a day or two with an old friend living in the country.

"I have come," said Benjamin, "to tell you good by. I am going away."

I inquired where.

20 "To the north," he replied.

I looked at him to see whether he was in earnest. I saw it all in his firm, set mouth. I **implored** him not to go, but he paid no **heed** to my words. He said he was no longer a boy, and every day made his **yoke** more **galling**. He had raised his hand against his master, and was to be publicly whipped for the offence. I reminded him of the poverty

25 and hardships he must encounter among strangers. I told him he might be caught and brought back; and that was terrible to think of.

He grew vexed, and asked if poverty and hardships with freedom, were not preferable to our treatment in slavery. "Linda," he continued, "we are dogs here; foot-balls, cattle, every thing that's mean. No, I will not stay. Let them bring me back. We don't die but once."

30 He was right; but it was hard to give him up. "Go," said I, "and break your mother's heart." I repented of my words ere they were out.

"Linda," said he, speaking as I had not heard him speak that evening, "how could you say that? Poor mother! be kind to her, Linda; and you, too, cousin Fanny."

Cousin Fanny was a friend who had lived some years with us.

35 Farewells were exchanged, and the bright, kind boy, endeared to us by so many acts of love, vanished from our sight.




# EXTENDED READING

## *A Declaration of the Immediate Causes which Induce and Justify the Secession of the State of Mississippi from the Federal Union.*

**Journal of the State Convention and Ordinances and Resolutions.  
Adopted in January 1861**

[http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/learning\\_history/south\\_secede/south\\_secede\\_mississippi.cfm](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/learning_history/south_secede/south_secede_mississippi.cfm)

In the momentous step which our State has taken of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course. **P1**

Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery - the greatest **P2**  
**5** material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of commerce of the earth. These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and by an imperious law of nature, none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and **10** civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin...




Utter subjugation awaits us in the Union, if we should consent longer to remain in it.

**P3**

**15** It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation, and to the loss of property worth four billions of money, or we must secede from the Union framed by our fathers, to secure this as well as every other species of property. For far less cause than this, our fathers separated from the Crown of England.

Our decision is made. We follow in their footsteps. We embrace the alternative of

**P4**

**20** separation; and for the reasons here stated, we resolve to maintain our rights with the full consciousness of the justice of our course and the undoubting belief of our ability to maintain it.




# EXTENDED READING

## *The Bonnie Blue Flag* Harry Macarthy 1880

<http://www.civilwarpoetry.org/confederate/songs/index.html>

We are a band of brothers  
And native to the soil,  
Fighting for the property  
We gained by honest toil;

**5** And when our rights were threatened,  
The cry rose near and far--  
"Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a single star!"

CHORUS: Hurrah! Hurrah!

**10** For Southern rights hurrah!  
Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a single star.

As long as the Union  
Was faithful to her trust,

**15** Like friends and like brothers  
Both kind were we and just;  
But now, when Northern treachery  
Attempts our rights to mar,  
We hoist on high the Bonnie Blue Flag

**20** That bears a single star: CHORUS

First gallant South Carolina  
Nobly made the stand,  
Then came Alabama,  
Who took her by the hand.

**25** Next quickly Mississippi,  
Georgia and Florida  
All raised on high the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a single star: CHORUS

Ye men of valor, gather round

**30** The banner of the right;  
Texas and fair Louisiana  
Join us in the fight.

Davis, our loved president,  
And Stephens statesman are;

**35** Now rally round the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a single star: CHORUS




And here's to old Virginia--  
The Old Dominion State--  
Who with the young Confederacy

**40** At length has linked her fate;  
Impelled by her example,  
Now other states prepare  
To hoist on high the Bonnie Blue  
That bears a single star: CHORUS

**45** Then cheer, boys, cheer;  
Raise the joyous shout,  
For Arkansas and North Carolina  
Now have both gone out;  
And let another rousing cheer

**50** For Tennessee be given,  
The single star of the Bonnie Blue Flag  
Has grown to be eleven: CHORUS

Then here's to our Confederacy,  
Strong are we and brave;

**55** Like patriots of old we'll fight  
Our heritage to save.  
And rather than submit to shame,  
To die we would prefer;  
So cheer for the Bonnie Blue Flag

**60** That bears a single star.--CHORUS






# EXTENDED READING

## *The Emancipation Proclamation* **Abraham Lincoln** **1862**

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h1549t.html>

That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State **P1**  
or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the  
United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive  
government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will  
**5** recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress  
such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, **P2**  
designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively,  
shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the  
**10** people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the  
United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified  
voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing  
testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not  
then in rebellion against the United States."...




**15** And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that **P3**  
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  
**20** abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that,  
in all case when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be **P4**  
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.

**25** And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the **P5**  
Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and  
the gracious favor of Almighty God.
