

Civilisation anglophone | The American Civil War

The Emancipation Proclamation (1863) [Compréhension orale]

CORRECTION



The war drags on, Lincoln is *determined to end it*, and *abolish slavery*. In September 1862, *he gives the south an ultimatum*: re-join *The Union*. He threatens to forcibly *liberate their slaves if they refuse*. But the south having tasted independence does not want to re-join *The Union where slavery* would be at risk. *They reject the ultimatum*.

Lincoln *is in no mood to negotiate*. If the south *won't free* their slaves, *he will do it himself*.

“For white southerners it was a confirmation that their thoughts about Lincoln all along, that he was in fact somebody who was bent on destroying what they thought was the southern way of life. In the north it gave people a different understanding of what the war was about”.

Annette Gordon-Reed

On January 1st, 1863, Lincoln *issues a proclamation abolishing slavery* in the rebellious southern states. Thanks to the Telegraph, *the news quickly spreads*.

“On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord (...)”. Lincoln had totally grown to where he said that not only should Blacks not be slaves, they *should be treated as equal citizens* with full enfranchisement – right to vote, right to participate (...)”

