

RAINBOW NOTES:

I. Lincoln's Need For Caution

- A. Lincoln's main goal was not to end _____, but to _____ the nation.
- B. Lincoln had to be careful because four _____ border states remained in the Union and by abolishing slavery it may cause them to switch _____ to the _____ and swing the war in favor of the _____.
- C. Lincoln also had to be cautious about freeing the slaves because many _____ Northerners may refuse to _____ if this became a war to free African-Americans rather than _____ the _____.

II. The Emancipation Proclamation

- A. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?**
1. Abraham Lincoln decided to _____, or free, enslaved African Americans living in the _____.

Name: _____

Period: _____

"WHOLE-BRAIN" CONNECTORS:

Using the proper format, create **ONE** "Whole-Brain" Connector for each Roman Numeral section of the notes using magazines. If clip art or computer generated images are used, **ONE** connector must be created for each section. No words or numbers may be used as connectors, images only.

2. On January 1, 1863, he issued the _____, the formal declaration that freed _____ in the Confederacy, but not in slave states that remained with the _____ or in Confederate lands that had been captured by the Union.

B. Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?

1. Emancipation would _____ the Confederacy's ability to carry on the _____.
2. He hoped to introduce the idea of emancipation _____, by limiting it to territory controlled by the Confederacy. He expected to introduce the idea of _____ in other _____ later.

C. What impact did the Emancipation Proclamation have?

1. The declaration changed the _____ of the war. Now, Union troops were fighting to end _____ as well as to save the _____.

2. _____ were angered. They saw the declaration as a “fiend’s act” to destroy their _____.

3. _____ were sympathetic to the proclamation. Now they were _____ likely to side with the _____.

III. African Americans Join the War Effort

1. _____ African Americans and escaped _____ enlisted in the _____ army.

2. At first black troops served only as _____, building _____ and guarding _____. They were not allowed in _____. African American soldiers protested against _____, the policy that denied them the same _____ as white soldiers.

3. Eventually African Americans were allowed in battle and received the same _____ as white troops.

4. By 1863, African American troops were fighting in major battles. One of the most famous African American units was the _____
_____. In 1863, this regiment led an attack on _____
_____ near Charleston, South Carolina. Under heavy fire, they fought their way into the fort before they were forced to retreat. The bravery of these soldiers helped win _____ for African American soldiers.
5. Behind _____ lines, many _____ African Americans slowed down _____ or _____ to work at all.
6. Wherever a Union army appeared, slaves from all over the area would cross the Union lines to _____. By the end of the war, about _____ of the South's enslaved population had _____.
7. Many freed slaves served as _____ and _____ for the Union _____. Many also enlisted in the army to serve in African American _____.