

UNIT 3 A Nation Divided
Slavery and The Civil War 1850 to 1865

A SEEMINGLY
FROEBEL
BILINGUAL SCHOOL
Home of the Space Generation

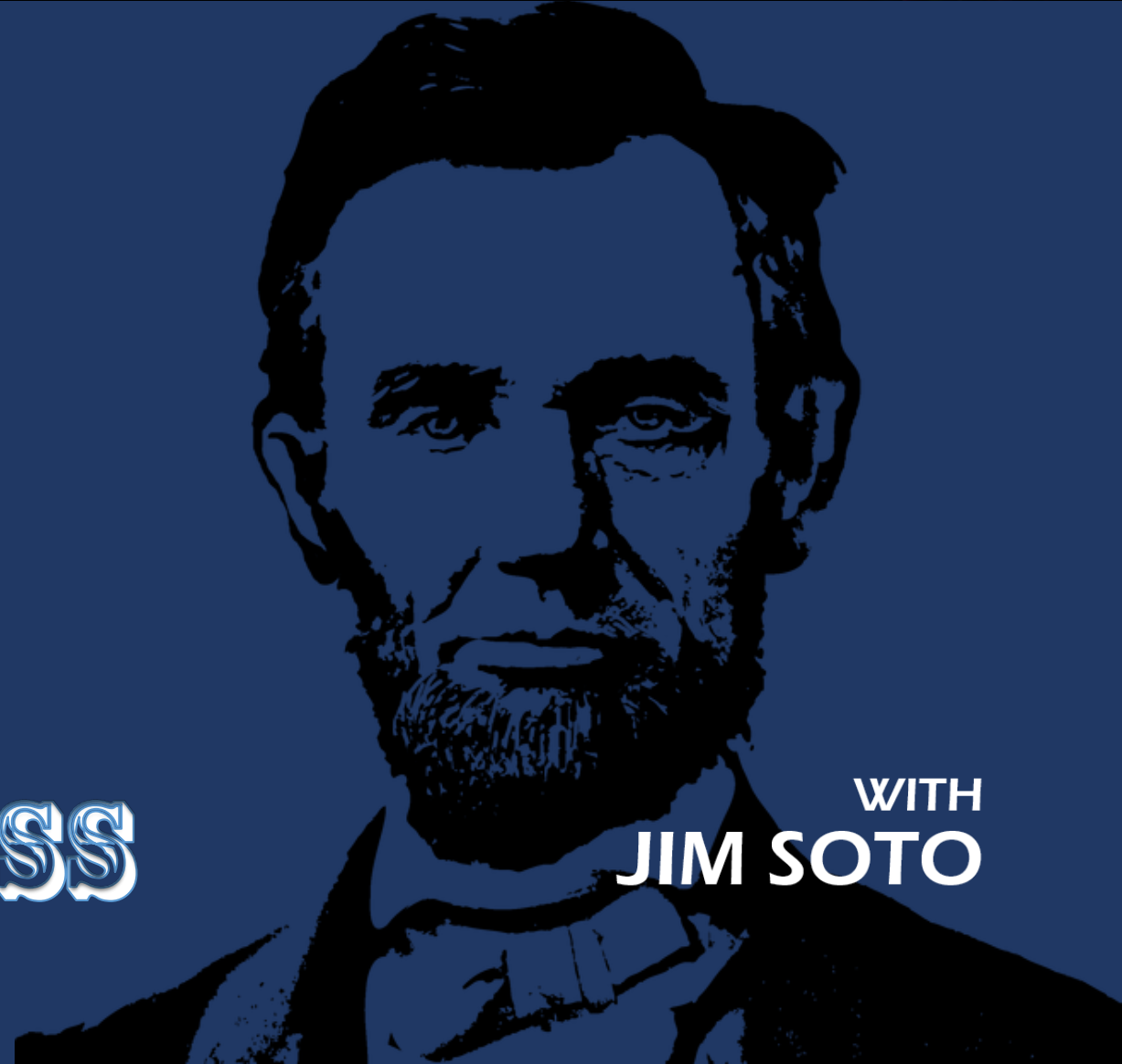


**THE GETTYSBURG
ADDRESS**

&

**THE SECOND
INAUGURAL ADDRESS**

**WITH
JIM SOTO**



The American Civil War was fought between the **United States of America** and the **Confederate States of America**, a collection of eleven southern states that left the Union in 1860 and 1861. The conflict began primarily as a result of the long-standing disagreement over the institution of **slavery**.



Abraham Lincoln is considered an American hero for preserving the Union and emancipating the slaves. He was a skillful leader and orator. His most famous speech was delivered at the dedication of the **National Cemetery at Gettysburg**, Pennsylvania, in 1863, site of one of the deadliest battles of the Civil War. The victory for the Union forces marked a turning point in the war, but losses on both sides at Gettysburg were staggering: 28,000 Confederate soldiers and 23,000 Union soldiers perished. Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865. His dedication to the ideals of freedom and equality continue to inspire people today.



SPEAK YOUR MIND

If you were the leader of a group of discouraged followers, what would you say to inspire them to continue their struggle? Explain.

Take a minute to consider and answer the question.



Causes of the Civil War



Economy

(The southern economy depended on cotton and, consequently, on slave labor.)



States' Rights vs. Federal Rights

(The southern states wanted to be able to nullify federal acts.)



Slavery

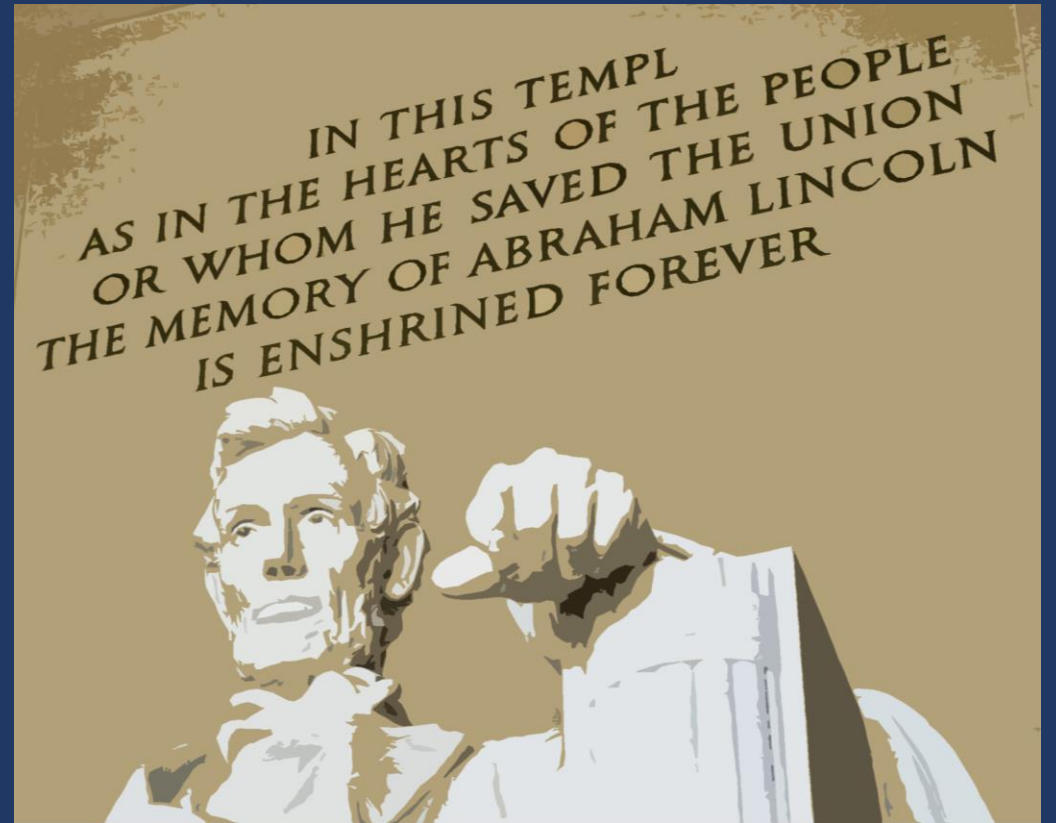
(This is a broad category that contains two contributing factors: slave and non-slave states, and the abolitionist movement in the North.)



Election of Abraham Lincoln

(Lincoln won the North and his opponent won the South. The country was divided.)

Abraham Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address** and **Second Inaugural Address** are two of the most famous presidential speeches in American history. The words of both are etched into the walls of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. As you read, pay attention to how Lincoln's speeches emphasize the importance of ending the Civil War and reuniting the country. This information will help you compare these speeches. If you come across words or passages you do not understand, ask for help from your teacher.



GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on November 19, 1863. The previous July, Gettysburg had been the site of the bloodiest battle in the Civil War. Union and Confederate troops fought for three days on the farmlands of Pennsylvania. The Union army's ultimate victory at Gettysburg proved a turning point in the war, as it ended Confederate General Robert E. Lee's march into the North.



SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

On March 4, 1865, Lincoln was inaugurated president for a second term.

The gray skies that day matched the somber mood of the thousands of spectators who gathered to watch the swearing-in ceremony. The nation, weary of the war that was now drawing to a close, waited anxiously for the president's speech.

Consider why Lincoln decided to use parallelism and antithesis to express his sentiments. As you read, note examples of each literary technique.



LITERARY ELEMENTS

To advance a purpose, an author will often use **rhetorical devices**, or specific words and language structures that make a message memorable. Rhetorical devices to look for include:

Parallelism

Is a technique in which a writer emphasizes the equal value of two or more ideas by expressing them in the same grammatical form.

Antithesis

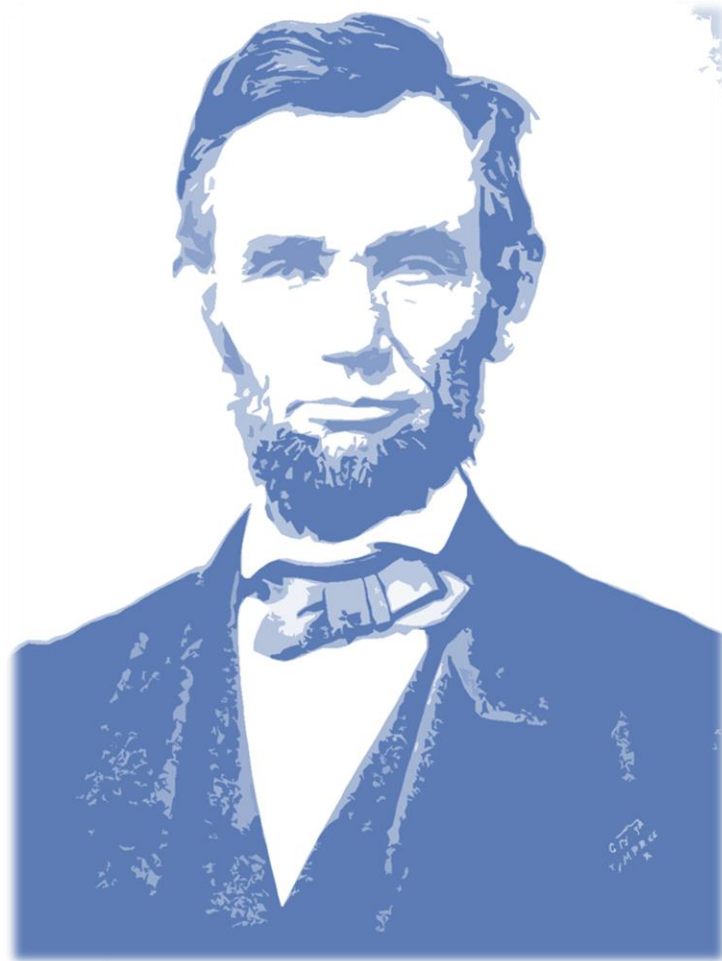
Is a technique in which words, phrases, or ideas are contrasted, often by repetition of a grammatical structure.



ASSESSMENT

After reading pages 192-198 in your book, complete the activities:

1. REFER TO TEXT &
2. REASON WITH TEXT
3. & ANALYZE LITERATURE
 - **Parallelism and Antithesis** - Lincoln uses parallelism extensively in the final sentence of the Gettysburg Address. Make a chart listing other examples of parallelism that begin with *that*, and paraphrase each one. Make a similar chart of examples for the Second Inaugural Address, and paraphrase each one.
 - Review the definition of antithesis provided earlier. What examples can you identify in the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural Address?



Jim Soto © 2022