

## **EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION**

1. Quote from The Volume library page 2048 -: Few people realize that this proclamation freed no slaves. It was not until the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed at the end of the war that slavery was in theory abolished. It did not apply to the loyal slave states, only to those in rebellion. It did not apply to slave territory recaptured in the war and it was totally ignored within the Confederacy.
2. Quote from the proclamation itself - . . .” which exempted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were never issued.”
3. Another quote from it gives us the reason it was issued – “as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion.”
4. It had a three fold purpose:
  - 1) To curry favor from England and France and keep them from recognizing and supporting the South.
  - 2) To encourage the slaves in the South to revolt and cause disruption in the South.
  - 3) To placate the radical abolitionist element in the North.
5. The only thing a slave state had to do to prevent this proclamation from being enforced was to cease its “rebellion” against the US.
6. It was a physiological move promoted to allege that anyone who was pro-South was also pro-slavery.
7. Rather than being the great liberator of men, Lincoln was the destroyer of constitutional liberty and the instigator of oppressive government in the US.

African American residents of Austin, Texas, celebrate the "freedom day" festival known as Juneteenth. The annual holiday, celebrated June 19th, commemorates the date in 1865 on which General Gordon Granger arrived in Texas to force renegade slave owners to release their slaves. Before Granger's arrival, slaves in the region did not know that they were legally free, even though the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 had freed them more than two years previously. Today Juneteenth is celebrated throughout the country, but festivities are especially prominent in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. <sup>1</sup>