

LINCOLN

BH

U.S. History, section 3

ANCESTORS

- ❖ Not much is known about the Lincolns background, but this is what we know:
 - ❖ his family comes from Hingham, England.
 - ❖ In 1622 they moved to Hingham, Massachusetts.
 - ❖ His grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, who he is named after, later moved to Kentucky.
 - ❖ After his grandpa died, all his wealth went to his uncle, and his father became a wandering laborer.

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

- ❖ He was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky.
- ❖ His family later moved to Indiana after losing 3 farms due to faulty titles.
- ❖ He received his first formal schooling there.
- ❖ His mother later died due to milk sickness, his father soon moved back to Kentucky and remarried.
- ❖ Lincoln got his first job on a ferry.
- ❖ His family later heard that Illinois had good farmland and no milk sickness so they moved there

YOUNG MAN

- ❖ Young Abe Lincoln then started living in New Salem by himself at the age of 22.
- ❖ He joined the military during the Black Hawk War as a captain.
- ❖ He never saw any combat, but he stated his service gave him a feeling of deep satisfaction.
- ❖ After a failed store, he later received the job of postmaster.
- ❖ He later became a surveyor.

LOVE LIFE AND EARLY POLITICS

- In 1834 he was elected to the state legislature
- Around this time he began a relationship with Anne Rutledge, who soon died from malaria or typhoid
- He was engaged to Mary Owens a year later, only for Mary to break the engagement, due to Lincoln being “deficient in those little links that make up the chain to a women’s happiness”.

EARLY POLITICS AND FAMILY LIFE

- He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1835
- Lincoln was part of a group of legislators called “The Long Nine”
- While in politics he met Mary Todd
- It was a off and on relationship, however, when Mary wrote an editorial demeaning one James Shields, and when he demanded to know who wrote it, Lincoln stepped forward and claimed responsibility for it, who was then challenged to a duel and choose to use broadswords. Luckily he was talked out of it and later married Mary.

KIDS AND LAW

- ❖ Robert Todd Lincoln was born on August 1, 1842.
- ❖ they had three more sons, with one, Eddie, dying in 1850.
- ❖ In 1837 Lincoln became a Lawyer. this is because of the fact he had past experience with legal documents, personal reasons, and many lawyers urged him to become one.

CONGRESS

- ❖ Lincoln later ran for congress after he received the nomination over past candidate tried to run again.
- ❖ Lincoln also beat Peter Cartwright, a Methodist minister.
- ❖ during this time he also received Patent # 6469, “A Device for buoying Vessels Over Shoals”, in May 22, 1849
- ❖ he also criticized President James K. Polk’s Mexican-American War policy. Because he demanded that Polk show the spot where American blood had been spilled, some people started to call him “Spotty Abe.”

1850'S AND ELECTION

- ❖ 1852- the Republican party began
- ❖ 1854- the Kansas- Nebraska act was passed, causing Lincoln to get back into politics.
- ❖ Lincoln, as a leader of the Republican party, was chosen to run as their presidential candidate.
- ❖ the Lincoln-Douglas debates
- ❖ 1860- Lincoln became President of the Union.

LIFE DURING THE WAR

- ❖ Fort Sumter was taken by the Confederate States of America, or as Lincoln called them, the rebels, sparking the civil war
- ❖ Virginia seceded from the Union, followed by the Confederacy moving their capital to Richmond
- ❖ Reelection
- ❖ Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase resigned, his replacement, David Tod, refused the nomination on the grounds of ill health
- ❖ Lincoln sees the ruins of Richmond after a trip down the river, supposedly sitting in the chair of Confederate pres. Jefferson Davis.

LINCOLN'S GENERALS

- ❖ His first choice was Winfield Scott, who made the Anaconda plan, but was not fit for the command
- ❖ He then appointed Irvin McDowell, only to be disappointed, along with Generals George McClellan, John Pope, Ambrose Burnside, and Joseph Hooker
- ❖ His next one was George Meade, who won the Battle of Gettysburg, but he was reluctant of the command, and he let the confederates escape
- ❖ His final choice was Ulysses S. Grant, as Lincoln thought Grant had some potential, and he proved him right.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

- ❖ It was first issued on September 22nd, 1862 as a threat to the Confederate states.
- ❖ A second one went into effect on January 1st, 1863
- ❖ Lincoln applied the Emancipation Proclamation only to the Southern states in rebellion.
- ❖ It was issued 5 days after the battle of Antietam, as they wanted to show they could enforce it.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

- ❖ Five handwritten copies exist penned by Lincoln. They are: the Bliss copy, the Nicolay Copy, the Hay copy, the Everett copy, and the Bancroft copy
- ❖ The speech was to commemorate the dead soldiers who died in the battle of Gettysburg, along with all others who died in the war.
- ❖ It came after a 2 hour long speech.
- ❖ It only lasted 2 minutes.
- ❖ All five copies are named after the person who received them.

AMENDMENTS AND DEATH

- ❖ between 1863 and 1865 the 13th amendment was created and passed.
- ❖ he began the reconstruction of the Union
- ❖ Lincoln was shot at Ford's Theater on April 14th, 1865, during the play "Our American Cousin", by John W. Booth, later killing the President.
- ❖ on May 3 Lincoln and his dead son, Willie, arrived in Springfield, Illinois one last time.

SOURCES

- ❖ “*Lincoln: An Illustrated Life and Legacy*” by Thomas F. Schwartz
- ❖ “*Killing Lincoln*” by Bill O'Reilly
- ❖ “*Lincoln's last days*” also by Bill O'Reilly
- ❖ Abraham Lincoln Online
- ❖ Civil War Trust
- ❖ unknown site, article by Ashley Waggoner