

Abraham Lincoln
Savior of the union

Content

- Young Lincoln
- Before Becoming President
- President
- Tragedy
- Conclusion

Young Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in a log cabin in Hodgenville, Kentucky

His parents were Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Abe had an older sister, Sarah.

When Abe was two years old the family moved to another farm in Kentucky.



Indiana

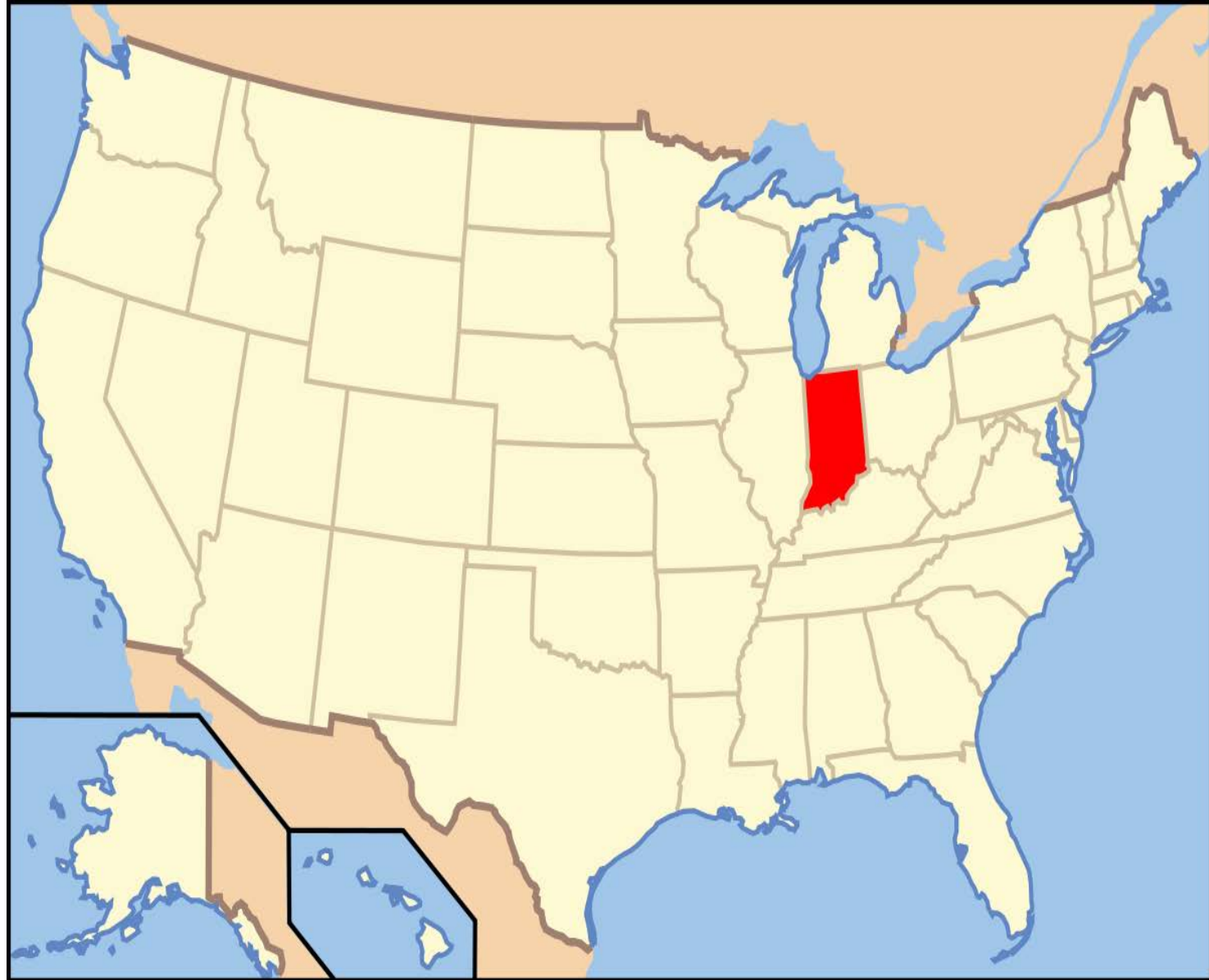
In 1816, the Lincoln's move to Indiana

One of the reasons for the move was Indiana was a free state

Abe would first learn about slavery from his father

It was here Abe first learned to use an axe

A year after moving to Indiana, Abe's mother died suddenly of "milk sickness"



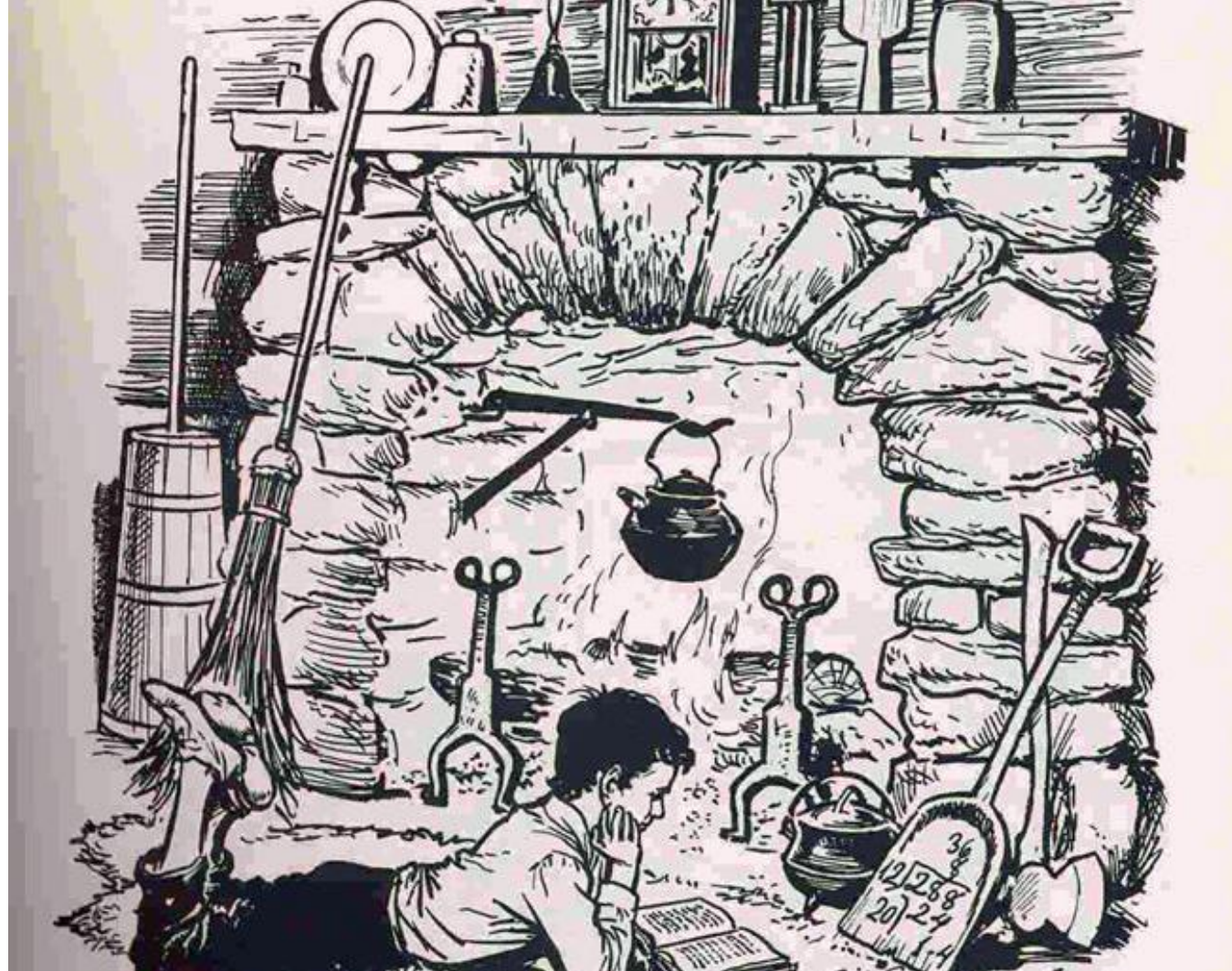
Life in Indiana

Thomas Lincoln knew he could not run a farm and raise two small children by himself. He marries Sarah Bush Johnston in 1819.

Abe's new mother was very loving and encouraging to both Abe and his sister.

Lincoln had less than a year of formal education. Abe's father was against his son going to school, there was work to be done on the farm.

Abe loved to read, he would borrow books from neighbors.



A Trip and a Move

In 1828 at the age of 19 Lincoln took his first trip away from home. Abe traveled down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

During this trip Lincoln sees for the first time slave trading being conducted in New Orleans. He is horrified by what he saw.

Thomas Lincoln decided to move the family to Illinois in 1830. Abe, even though considered an adult, he moves with the family to help set up the new farm.

1831 Abe takes his second trip down the rivers. When he returns, he does not return to his father's home.



Before He Was President

Lincoln settled in New Salem, Illinois, in 1832 where he held many different jobs as a young man. He worked as a store clerk, postmaster, and surveyor.

He was elected as Captain of his state militia company during the Blackhawk War.

While in New Salem, he earned the nickname "Honest Abe."

In 1834 Lincoln is elected to the Illinois General Assembly.



Springfield

Lincoln studies the law under John Stuart and in September, 1836, becomes a lawyer.

April 1837 Lincoln moves to Springfield.

In 1839 Abe meets and courts Mary Todd. On November 4, 1842, Abe and Mary are married.

They would have four sons; Robert, Eddie, William(Willie), and Thomas(Tad)

In 1844 Lincoln opens his own law firm with William Herndon.



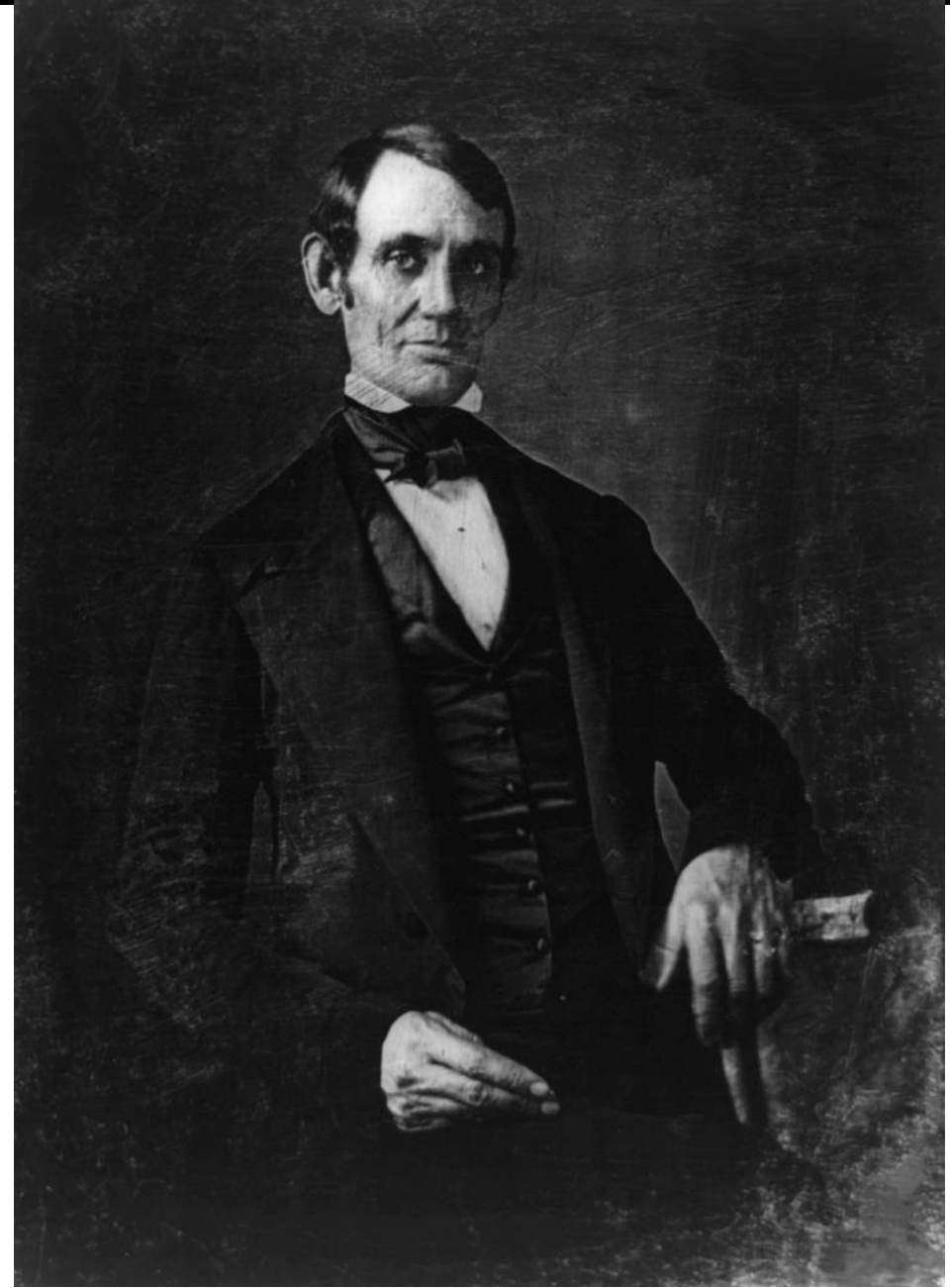
Politics

Lincoln is elected to Congress in 1846.

Slavery was a major issue in the United States. The Missouri Compromise in 1820, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act May 1854 were some of the ways Congress tried to deal with it.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates were a series of debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858.

Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans to run for President in 1860.



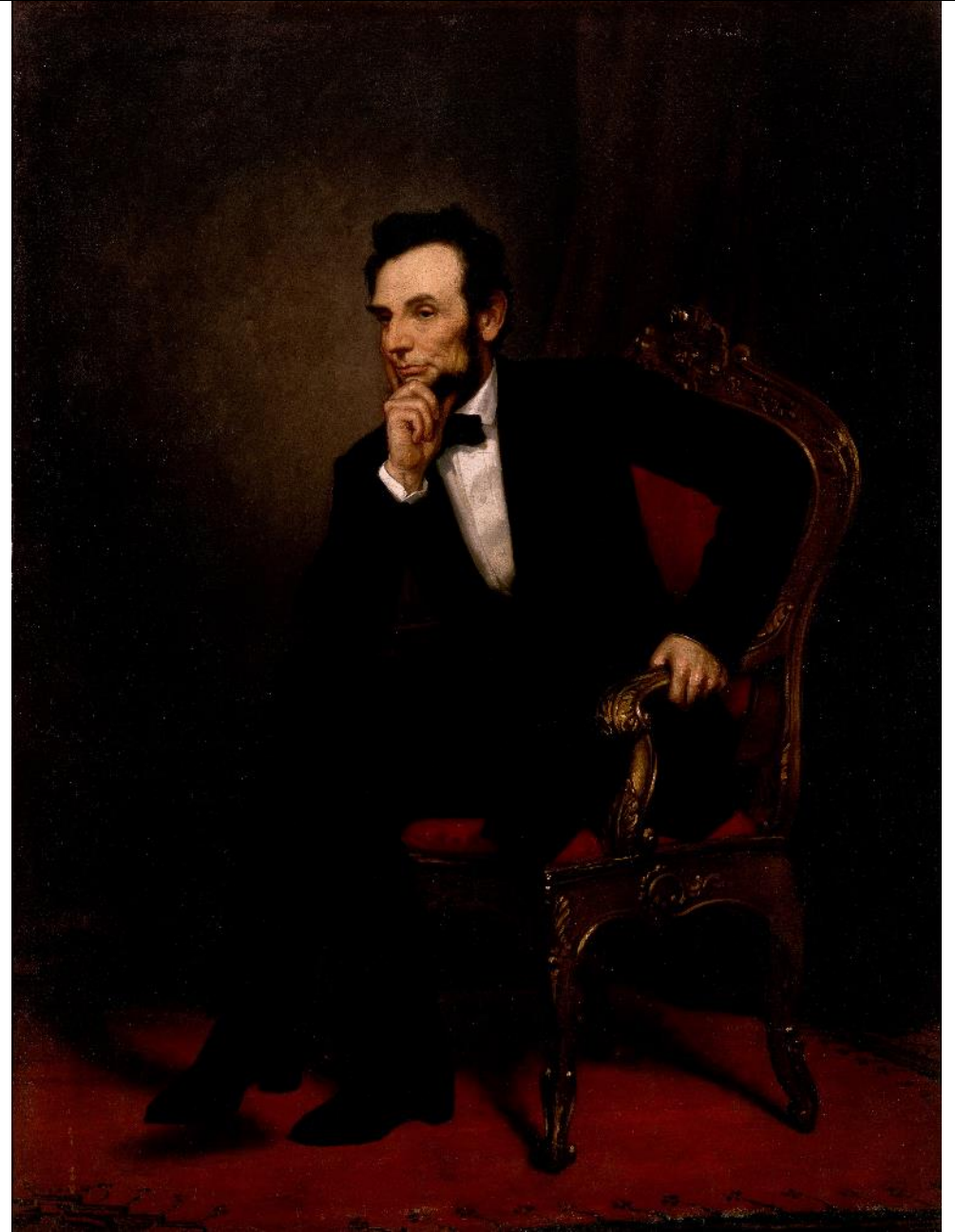
President Lincoln

Shortly after Lincoln won the election, trouble began brewing; South Carolina leaves the Union on December 20th. Five more states leave the Union in January. (MS, FL, AL, and GA)

In February, these six states meet and form the Confederate States of America.

Lincoln was sworn in as the 16th President on March 4, 1861

Lincoln did not want war with the southern states. In the closing paragraph of his inauguration speech he said, "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."



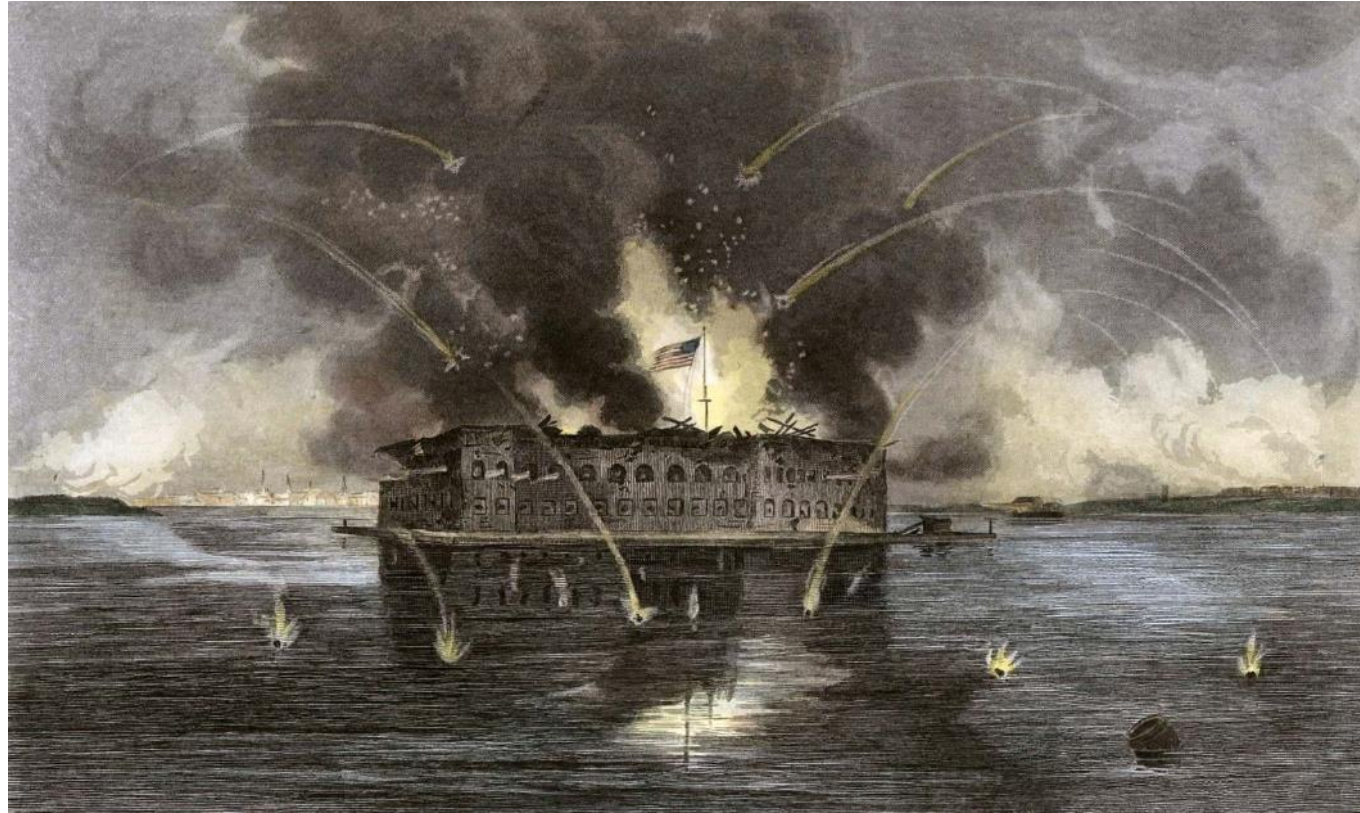
War

On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina was the site of the first shots of the American Civil War.

Five more states leave the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter. (Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee). Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to quell the rebellion.

The first major battle between the Union and the Confederacy was on July 21, 1861 at Manassas, Virginia (Union soldiers called it Bull Run).

Major battles between the two forces would occur for the next four years.

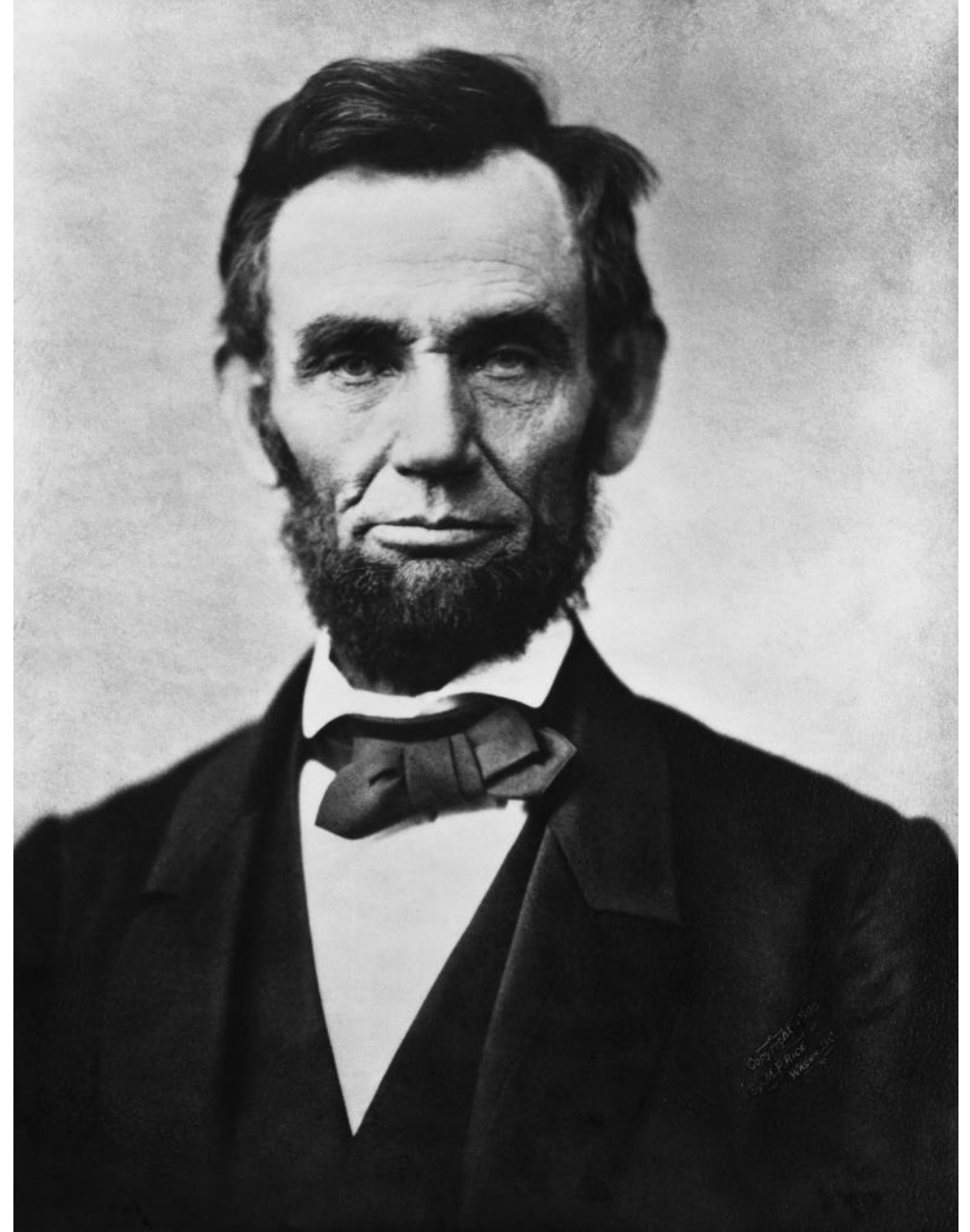


Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln was under pressure to do something about slavery. He drafted a document that declared all the slaves in the Confederacy free

He was advised to wait for a Union victory on September 17, 1862 that victory came at Antietam.

On September 22, 1862, he issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. Then on January 1, 1863, Lincoln signed the final proclamation freeing all the slaves of the states in rebellion.



Gettysburg Address

Lincoln was invited to Gettysburg to speak at the dedication of a cemetery for Union soldiers killed during the battle.

On November 19, 1863, Lincoln gave the most famous speech in American history. The speech was 272 words and took two minutes to deliver.

Lincoln's hope was that the country would have "a new birth of freedom."



War Comes to an End

Lincoln could see the war was nearing its end.

In his second inaugural speech he used words like; “With malice towards none; with charity for all; to bind up the nation’s wounds.”

On April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee Commander of the Confederate forces met with and surrenders to General Ulysses S. Grant.

The war had lasted four devastating years, from April 12, 1861, to April 9, 1865.



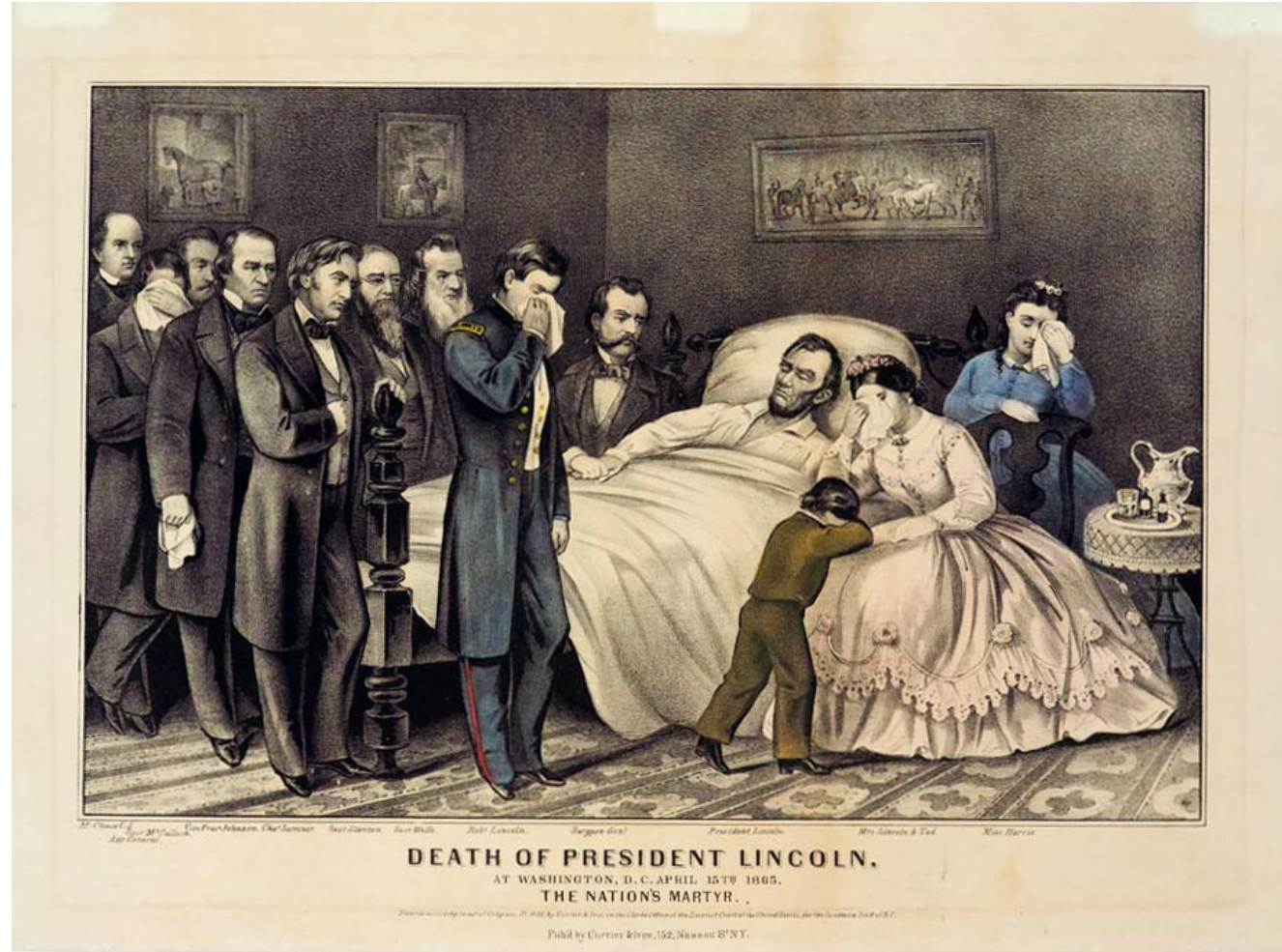
Assassination

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln and his wife Mary Todd attended the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater.

John Wilkes Booth a Confederate supporter; quietly entered the presidential box and shot Lincoln in the back of the head.

Lincoln was moved across the street to the Petersen House, where he would die the next morning at 7:22 on April 15th

After Lincoln death, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton is quoted to have said "Now he belongs to the ages."



Lincoln Remembered

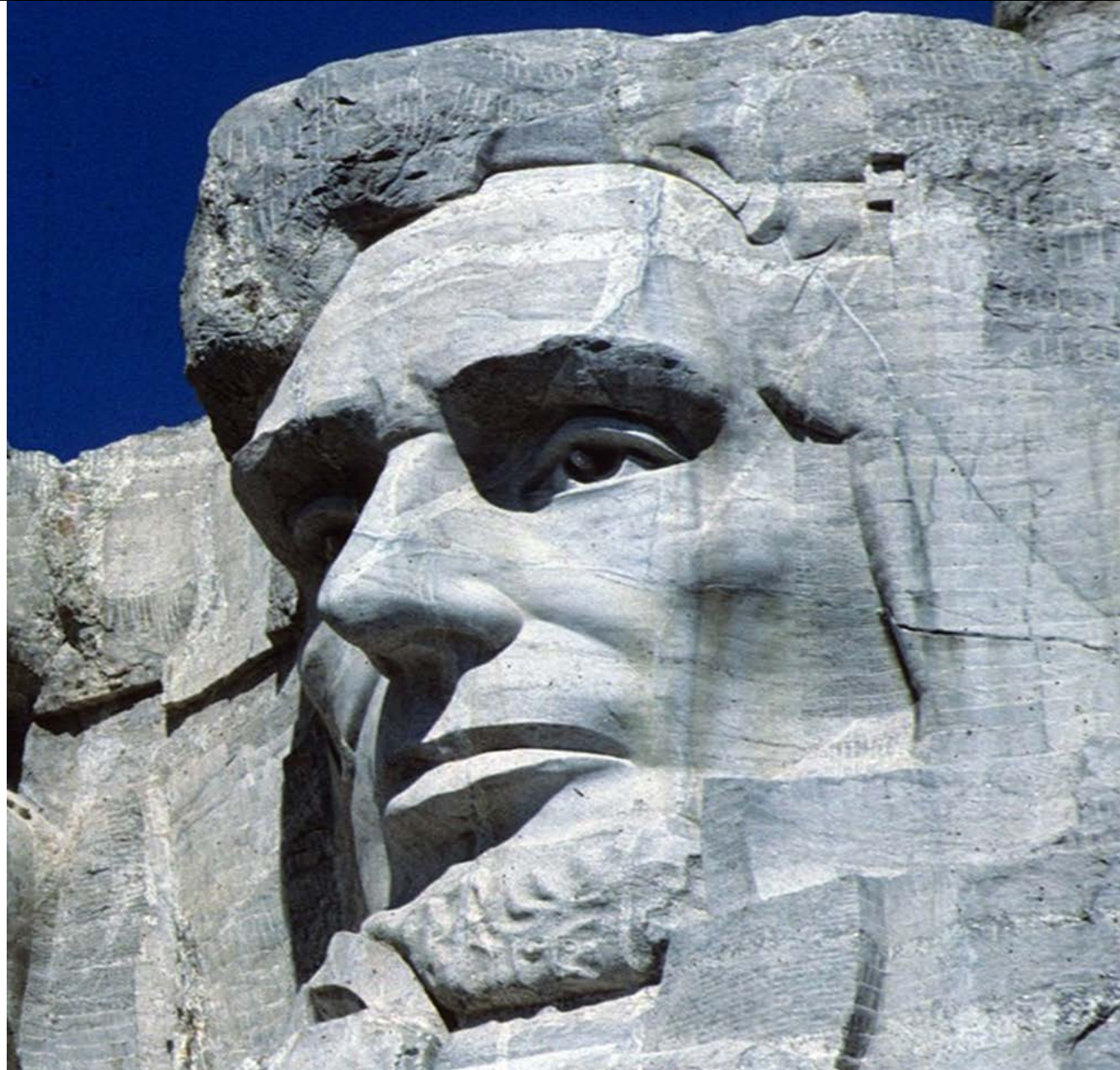
Abraham Lincoln is remembered as one of the greatest Presidents in U.S. history.

The Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C., Lincoln's Birth Home in Hodgenville, Kentucky, The Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Illinois, and Mount Rushmore National Memorial in Keystone, South Dakota, are just a few places you can visit to learn and remember who Abraham Lincoln was.

His face can be found on U.S. currency as well. It is on the Five-dollar bill and the penny.

He is known as the Great Emancipator.

He is best remembered as the savior of the Union.



Fun Facts

- Lincoln is the tallest President at 6 foot 4 inches
- Lincoln is the only President to have a Patent (U.S. Patent No. 6469)
- Lincoln was the first President to have a beard
- He loved to tell stories and jokes
- On April 14, 1865, Lincoln signed legislation creating the U.S. Secret Service.
- Edwin Booth, brother of John Wilkes Booth, saved Lincoln's son Robert's life just months before the assassination.
- Lincoln is enshrined in the National Wrestling Hall of Fame