

Lesson Plan - Lincoln's Inaugural Addresses and The Gettysburg Address

TEKS Objective - 8.8c

TAKS Objective 1 - History

Objective:

Students will analyze Lincoln's ideas about liberty, equality, union, and government as contained in his inaugural addresses and the Gettysburg Address.

Materials Needed:

- Handouts
 - 1st Inaugural Address
 - 1st Inaugural Address Webbing
 - 2nd Inaugural Address
 - Wills' Letter to Lincoln
 - The Gettysburg Address
 - The Gettysburg Address Translation
 - The Gettysburg Address Graphic Organizer
 - Summation of Lincoln (How Does Lincoln Feel About...)
- Online Resources
 - <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/trt039.html>
 - <http://showcase.netins.net/web/creative/lincoln/speeches/1inaug.htm>
 - <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/content.php?page=document&doc=38>
 - <http://www.ourdocuments.gov/content.php?page=document&doc=36>

Timeline:

50 minutes

Process:

1. Divide students into groups of 2-4 students
2. As a whole group, discuss the importance of using primary resources when studying history.
3. You can assign each group one document to disseminate or assign all three documents to each group and have a student become responsible for a document.
4. Go through the directions for each of the documents with the students.

5. When the tasks have been completed, each group will report its findings to the whole class. (If students were responsible for a topic, then they will report their findings to their group.)

Culminating Activity

Have students complete the "How Does Lincoln Feel About..." handout

Extension(s)

- Have students create their own speech having to do with a recent event in the news.

Lincoln's First Inaugural Address March 4, 1861

... Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension...

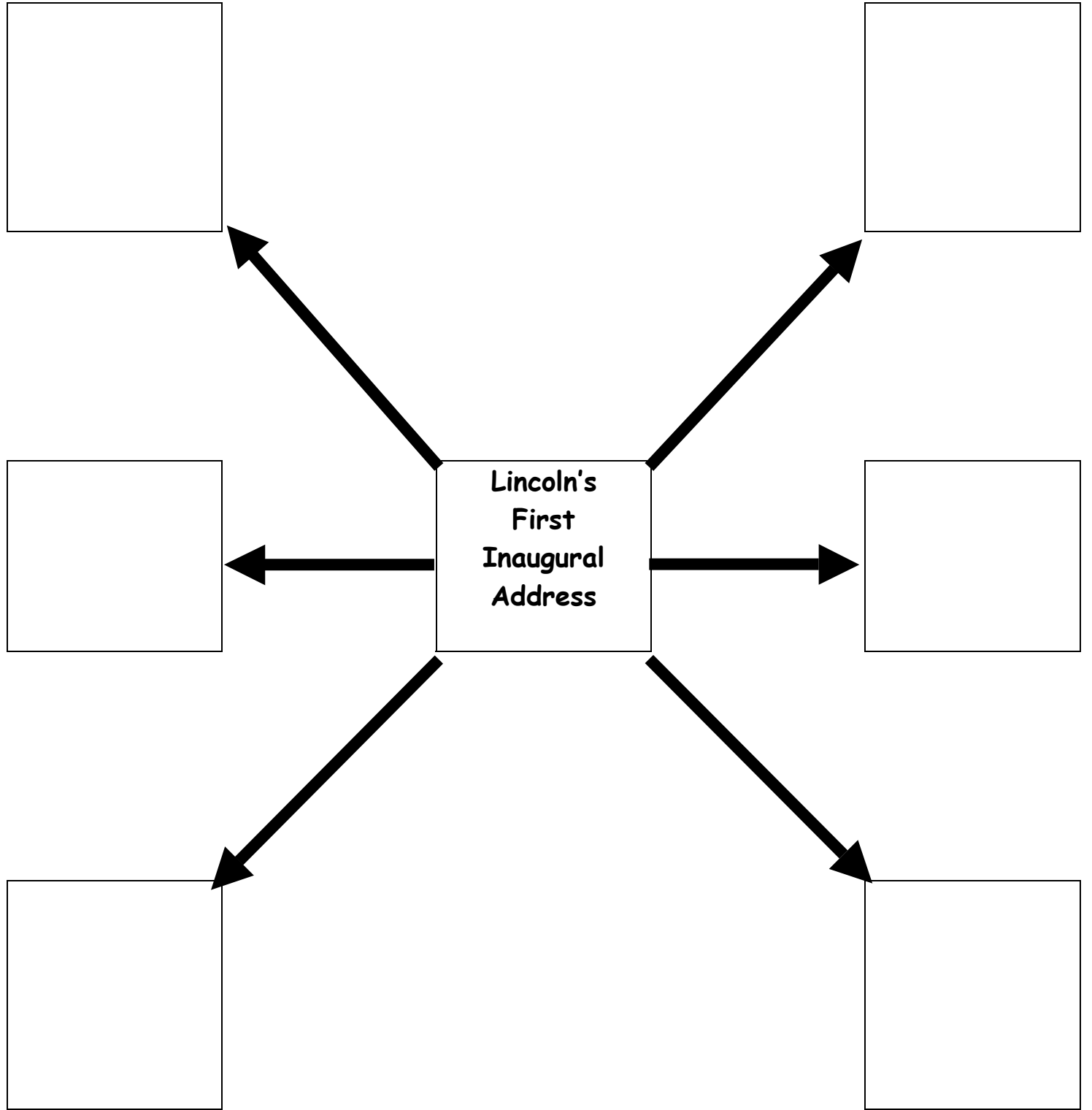
... I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration...

... It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union, -- that *resolves* and *ordinances* to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances...

... In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion -- no using of force against or among the people anywhere...

In *your* hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail *you*. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while *I* shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it."

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.



Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
March 4, 1865

Fondly do we hope—ferverently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bond-men's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash, shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said “the judgments of the Lord, are true and righteous altogether.”

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan to do all which may achieve and cherish a just, and a lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

Why does Lincoln feel that the United States is being punished?

Transcription of Wills' letter inviting Lincoln to participate in ceremonies

Gettysburg Nov. 2 1863

To His Excellency

A. Lincoln

President U. S.

Sir,

The Several States having Soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, who were killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, or have since died at the various hospitals which were established in the vicinity, have procured grounds on a prominent part of the Battle Field for a Cemetery, and are having the dead removed to them and properly buried.

These Grounds will be Consecrated and set apart to this Sacred purpose, by appropriate Ceremonies, on Thursday, the 19th instant. Hon Edward Everett will deliver the Oration.

I am authorized by the Governors of the different States to invite you to be present, and participate in these Ceremonies, which will doubtless be very imposing and solemnly impressive.

It is the desire that, after the Oration, you, as Chief Executive of the Nation, formally set apart these grounds to their Sacred use by a few appropriate remarks.

It will be a source of great gratification to the many widows and orphans that have been made almost friendless by the Great Battle here, to have you here personally; and it will kindle anew in the breasts of the Comrades of these brave dead, who are now in the tented field or nobly meeting the foe in the front, a confidence that they who sleep in death on the Battle Field are not forgotten by those highest in Authority; and they will feel that, should their fate be the same, their remains will not be uncared for.

We hope you will be able to be present to perform this last solemn act to the Soldeirs dead on this Battle Field.

I am with great Respect, Your Excellency's Obedient Servant

David Wills

Agent for A. G. Curtin Gov. of Penna. and acting for all the States

The Gettysburg Address

November 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation: conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war. . .testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated. . . can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.

We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate. . .we cannot consecrate. . . we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us. . .that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. . . that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom. . . and that government of the people. . .by the people. . .for the people. . . shall not perish from the earth.

Understanding The Gettysburg Address November 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation: conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Eighty seven years ago the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. The people who wrote the Declaration of Independence believed that “all men are created equal.”

Now we are engaged in a great civil war. . .testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated. . . can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war.

The Civil War is a test to see whether or not the United States will survive as a nation.

We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

A part of the Gettysburg battlefield is going to be used as a cemetery for the soldiers who died during the battle. Lincoln felt that this was a tribute to those who died trying to preserve the Union.

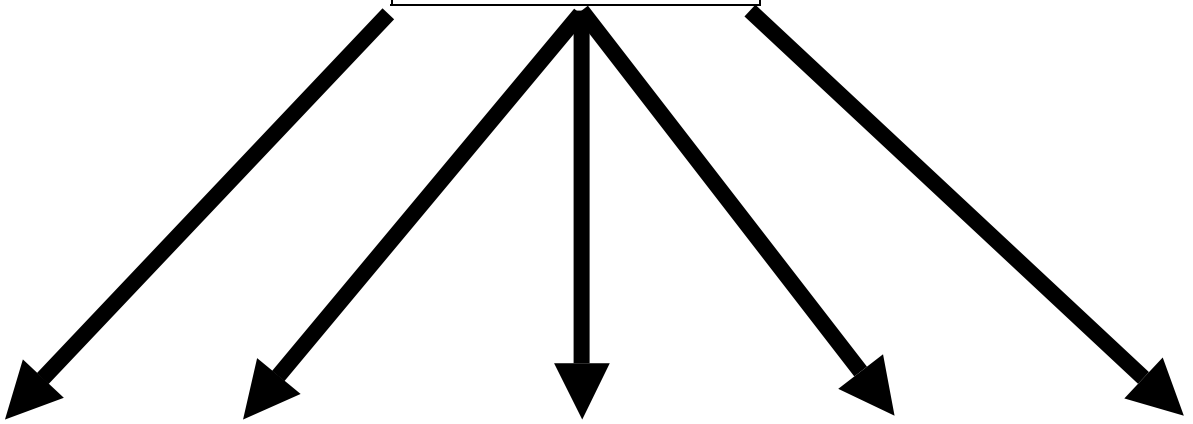
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Lincoln felt that people would not remember his speech nor remember those who were at the ceremony. He strongly thought the soldiers who died at Gettysburg will be remembered for their sacrifices.

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Lincoln is telling his audience that the war must continue. The southern states which left the Union must be brought back in. He reminds the audience that the soldiers’ sacrifices have to mean something. The Civil War is being fought for freedom and preserve a system of government “of the people...”

The Gettysburg Address



The founders of the country believed that all men are created equal	Will the United States survive as a nation?	The cemetery is dedicated to the soldiers who are buried there	No one will remember his speech, but will remember those who died there	The war must continue in order to preserve the Union
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