

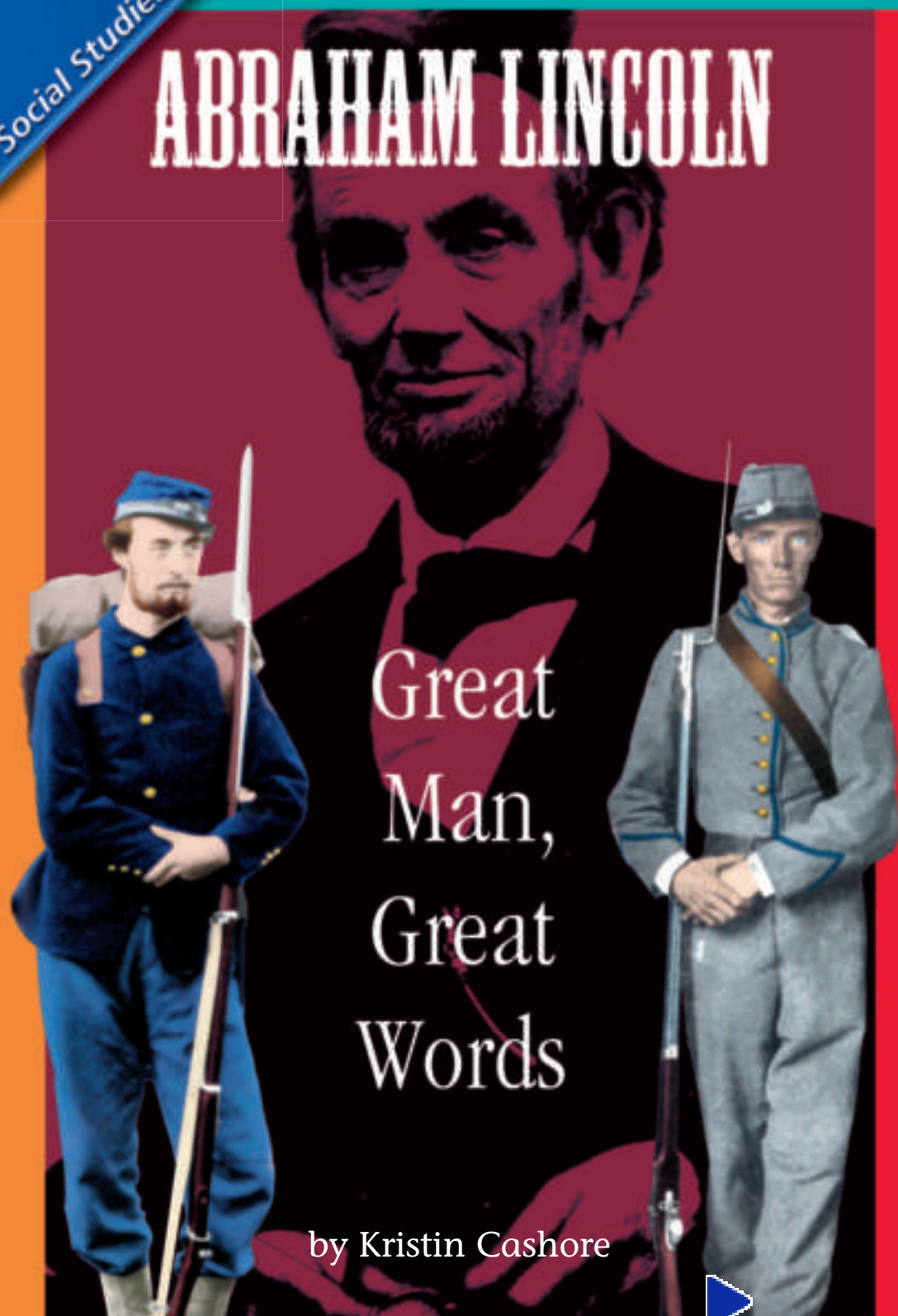
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Fun Facts

- At six feet four inches tall, Abraham Lincoln was the tallest President.
- Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd, was from Kentucky.
- People did not think Lincoln was a handsome man. When a little girl named Grace Bedell wrote him a letter saying he should grow a beard, he did!

Genre	Comprehension Skill	Text Features
Nonfiction	Sequence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glossary • Captions • Illustrations

Scott Foresman Social Studies



by Kristin Cashore



President Abraham Lincoln was famous for the speeches he gave. In this book you will learn why President Lincoln is so well known for the words he spoke and wrote. You will learn how his words made a difference during a very important time in history.



Vocabulary

- shelter
- enslaved
- tradition
- independence



Table of Contents

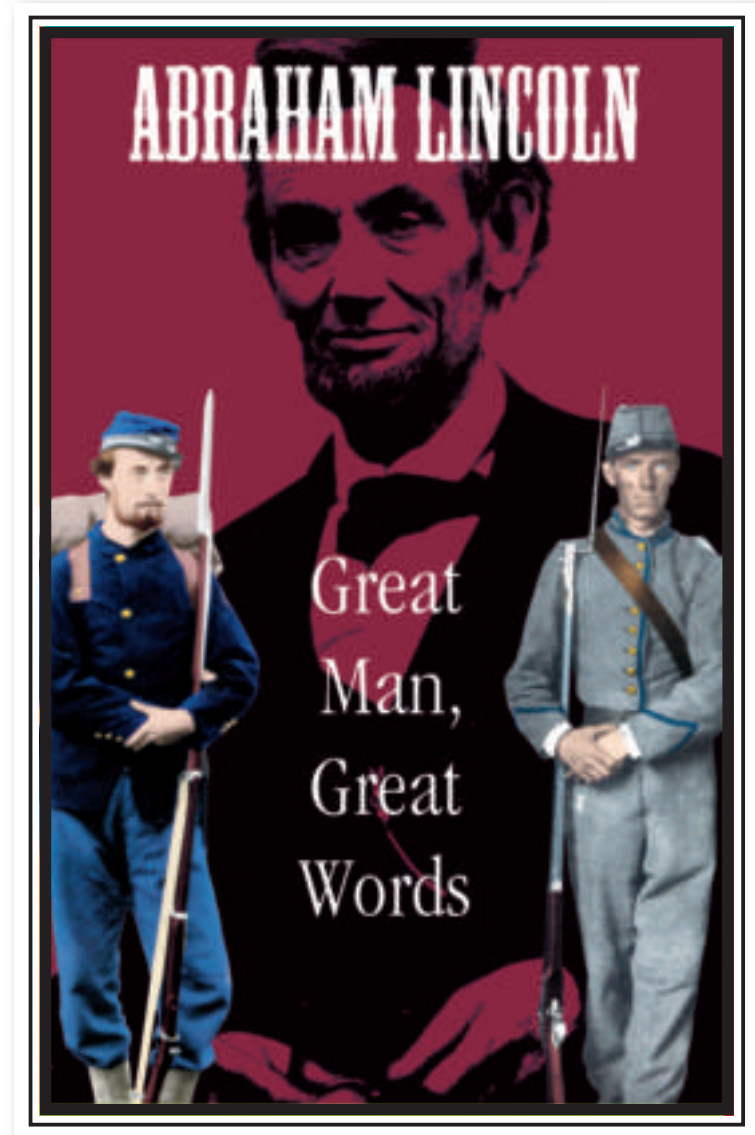
1. Lincoln Teaches Himself..... page 2
2. Lincoln Debates with Douglas page 4
3. Lincoln Talks About Slavery..... page 6
4. Lincoln Talks to Southerners page 8
5. Lincoln’s Words During the War..... page10
6. We Remember Lincoln page14

ISBN: 0-328-14390-1

Copyright © Pearson Education, Inc.

All Rights Reserved. Printed in the United States of America. This publication is protected by Copyright, and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or likewise. For information regarding permission(s), write to: Permissions Department, Scott Foresman, 1900 East Lake Avenue, Glenview, Illinois 60025.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 V0G1 14 13 12 11 10 09 08 07 06 05




by Kristin Cashore



Editorial Offices: Glenview, Illinois • Parsippany, New Jersey • New York, New York
 Sales Offices: Needham, Massachusetts • Duluth, Georgia • Glenview, Illinois
 Coppell, Texas • Ontario, California • Mesa, Arizona





 Lincoln once worked as a “rail splitter.” He split logs for building fences and cabins.

1. Lincoln Teaches Himself

President Abraham Lincoln is remembered for many things. One thing we remember is the wonderful way he used words. When Lincoln talked, people listened. People stood in bad weather for hours to hear him speak! They loved reading his writing too.

How did Abraham Lincoln learn to read and write so well? Lincoln spent less than a year in school. He never went to college at all. But he was a great reader from the time he was very young.



Abraham Lincoln lived in a log cabin when he was young.



Lincoln was born in 1809. He and his family were pioneers who lived on farms in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Their **shelter** was a simple log cabin. Lincoln was too busy helping on the farm to go to school all the time. But he wanted to learn.

He taught himself to read and write. He studied what he read. He taught himself math. Abraham Lincoln decided to become a lawyer. He could not go to law school, so he taught himself law!



2. Lincoln Debates with Douglas

Lincoln worked as a lawyer for many years. He also worked as a congressman, which means he spoke for the people of Illinois in government. When Abraham Lincoln gave speeches, many people came to listen.

In 1858 Lincoln ran for the United States Senate. He ran against Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln asked Douglas to debate with him. A debate is a discussion about different opinions. Lincoln and Douglas debated seven times. Many people came to hear them speak. They talked mostly about slavery.

Lincoln was part of a group called the Republicans. Most Republicans thought that it was wrong for people to be **enslaved**. They hoped that someday slavery would end.



Big crowds came to hear Lincoln and Douglas debate.



Douglas was part of a group called the Democrats. In 1858 many of the Democrats did not agree with the Republicans about slavery. They thought that slavery should be allowed. They did not believe that slaves should have rights.

In the end Lincoln lost this election to Douglas, but the debates made Lincoln a famous man. Because he was such a great speaker, people wanted to hear what he had to say. When it was time to choose a man to run for President, the Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln.



These people escaped slavery and came to the North. Their stories encouraged people like Lincoln to work to end slavery.

3. Lincoln Talks About Slavery

The biggest topic in the Presidential election of 1860 was slavery. In the North slavery was not legal. In the South slavery was legal. Most people in the South were afraid that if Lincoln became President he would try to take away their slaves.

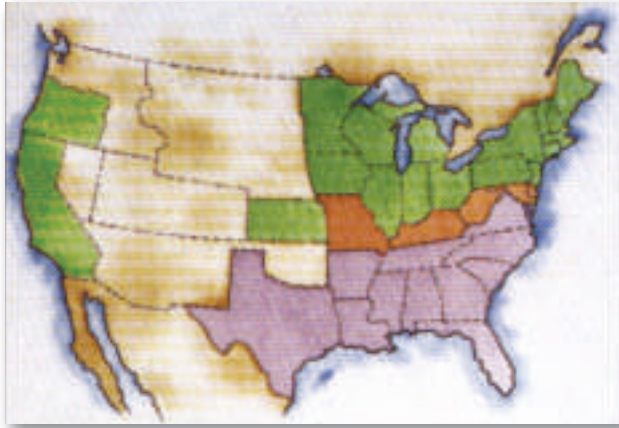
Lincoln made many speeches about slavery. He tried to calm the fears of the people of the South. He also made it clear that he thought slavery was wrong.




Lincoln was officially sworn in as President on March 4, 1861.

In his speeches, Lincoln said that slavery went against America's **tradition** of freedom. He knew that the Revolutionary War was fought so that the colonies could gain their **independence**, or freedom, from English rulers. Lincoln was against slavery because he believed in freedom for all people.

Many people were afraid of what Lincoln might do, especially in the South. Lincoln won the election. He became President of the United States.




 The green states on the map make up the Union. The purple states are the Confederacy. The five orange states stayed part of the United States, even though they allowed slavery.


4. Lincoln Talks to Southerners

Most of the people in the southern states did not want Lincoln to be President. Some of them decided that they did not want to be a part of the United States anymore. They decided to form their own government. After the election eleven southern states eventually seceded, meaning they broke away from the rest of the states.

Lincoln was very upset. He thought that it was not legal for a state to secede. Always a speaker, he tried to use words to convince the people of the South to change their minds.



 Union soldiers wore blue uniforms. Confederate, or Southern, soldiers wore gray uniforms.

 Lincoln was hoping for a peaceful solution to the crisis. He said that in the United States it was a tradition for people to work together even when they did not agree. He told them that he did not want to go to war. He said that the American people could find a peaceful way to end this disagreement.

Lincoln's speeches did not change things. In April of 1861 the North and South went to war. More southern states seceded. The North, called the Union, and the South, called the Confederacy, fought against each other. The Civil War had begun.





Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation announced freedom for enslaved people.


5. Lincoln's Words During the War

The Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. Some of the most important things ever written by a President were written by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War.

Lincoln wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. Emancipation means "freedom," and a proclamation is a big announcement. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln read this announcement of freedom. He said that all enslaved people in the Confederacy were now free.



Lincoln's most famous speech is the one he gave at the Gettysburg battleground.

 On November 19, 1863, Lincoln went to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. A terrible battle had taken place there in July. He gave a speech called the Gettysburg Address. In the speech he honored the people who had died in battle. Today this speech is thought to be one of the finest ever written by a President.

On December 8, 1863 Lincoln made a proclamation about how the South should be treated after the war. In this speech he said that people of the South would not be punished as long as they agreed to follow the law. He talked about his plan for helping the southern states join the country again.



Lincoln spoke to his troops during the war. He thanked them for their help.

Lincoln also wrote many letters during the war. He wrote letters to the men in charge of the Union army. He wrote to families of soldiers. Lincoln's letters showed that he was a wise, patient, and fair man.

In April 1865 the Civil War ended. The Union had won the war. Lincoln began to think about the big job of uniting the country again.



John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln while Lincoln was watching a play.

Many people were still angry about the war and the end of slavery. On April 14 an actor named John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln while the President and his wife were at a play. Booth thought he was helping the South. He just made it harder for the country to heal. President Lincoln died the next day.

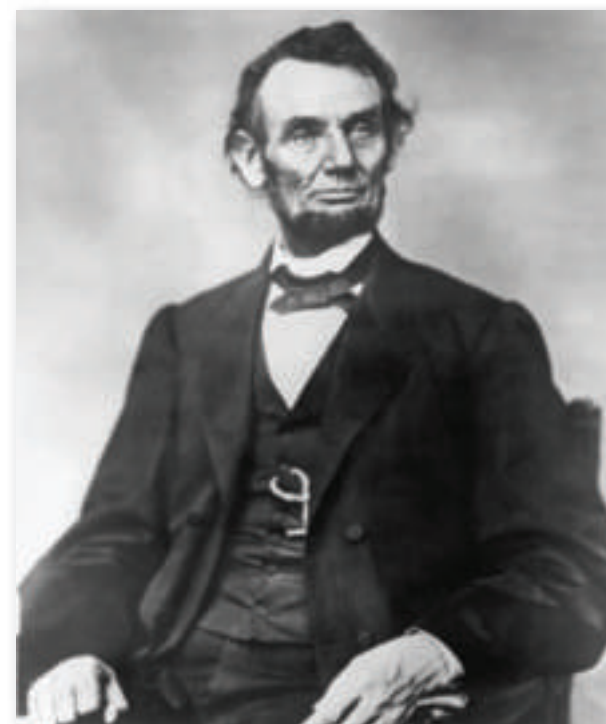
The man who had spoken such beautiful words was now silent.



Thousands of people came to see Lincoln's funeral in Washington, D.C.

6. We Remember Lincoln

On December 6, 1865 the 13th Amendment became part of the United States Constitution. This law put an end to slavery in the United States. Even though the slaves were free, they were often treated poorly. Many people in the South stayed angry with the North. Some northerners treated the South badly. The war was over, but the country was not peaceful.



Abraham Lincoln had faith in the American people. He believed that in the end, they would do the right thing. He died knowing that our nation would live on, through good and bad times.

We remember Lincoln as the man who kept our country from splitting in two. We remember his thoughts and his ideas, and we remember his words. Maybe, like Lincoln, we can find ways to write and say things that make a difference in the world.

Glossary

enslaved made to live as slaves, or owned as property

independence to be free from other people or places

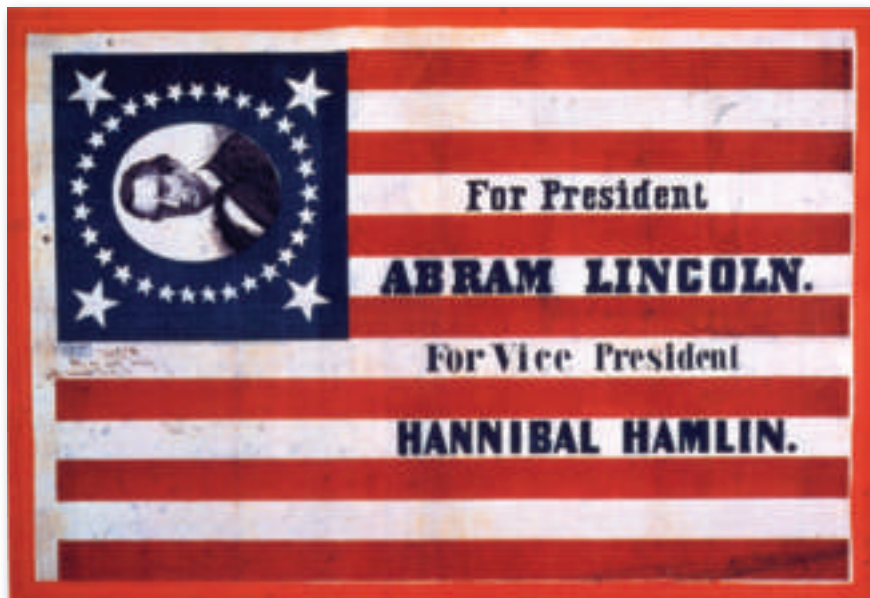
shelter a place where people live

tradition something that is done a certain way for many years

Write to It!

Think about something important that is going on in your school or in our country. Write a short speech that tells what is going on and how you feel about it. Give your speech in class. Try to help others understand how you feel about what is going on.

Write your ideas on a separate sheet of paper.



Political poster from the 1860 election

Maps
MapQuest, Inc.

Photographs
Every effort has been made to secure permission and provide appropriate credit for photographic material. The publisher deeply regrets any omission and pledges to correct errors called to its attention in subsequent editions.

Unless otherwise acknowledged, all photographs are the property of Scott Foresman, a division of Pearson Education.

Photo locators denoted as follows: Top (T), Center (C), Bottom (B), Left (L), Right (R), Background (Bkgd).

Opener: (Bkgd) ©Hulton Archive/Getty Images, (L) ©Bettmann/Corbis, (R) Louisiana Historical Association; 2 ©Bettmann/Corbis; 3 The Granger Collection, NY; 4 ©Bettmann/Corbis; 5 ©Bettman/Corbis; 6 The Granger Collection, NY; 7 The Granger Collection, NY; 8 Sallie Alane Reason/©DK Images; 9 (L) ©Bettmann/Corbis, (R) Louisiana Historical Association; 10 Bridgeman Art Library; 11 North Wind Picture Archives; 12 Corbis; 13 North Wind Picture Archives; 14 The Granger Collection, NY; 15 The Granger Collection, NY; 16 ©Hulton Archive/Getty Images.

