1858

DEBATES WITH DOUGLAS

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND."

Slave shackles, CHM

1860-61

FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

"WE MUST NOT BE ENEMIES."

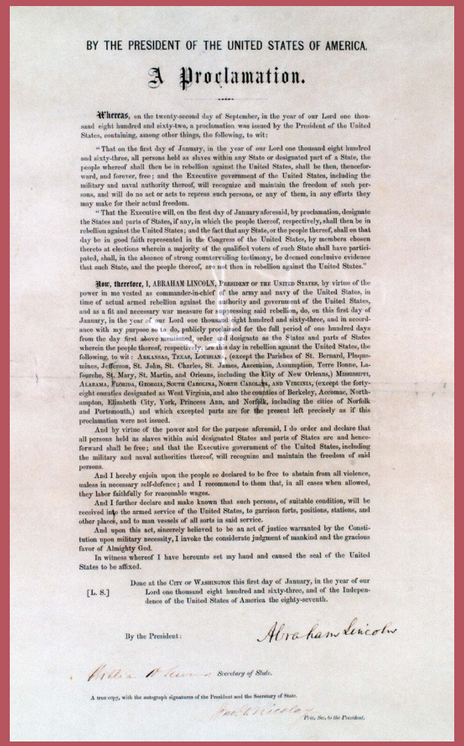
Lincoln and Hamlin 1860 campaign banner, ALPLM

.577 caliber percussion carbine rifle, CHM

1863

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO ..."



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong controverting testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: ARKANSAS, TEXAS, LOUISIANA, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans,) MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the CITY OF WASHINGTON this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.]

By the President: Abraham Lincoln

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

A true copy, with the autograph signatures of the President and the Secretary of State.

John Nicolay, Priv. Sec. to the President.

Emancipation Proclamation Signed by Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and John Nicolay, ALPLM

1865

13TH AMENDMENT PASSES, SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS, THE WAR IS WON

"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL ..."

Lincoln's Drive through Richmond, CHM

1865

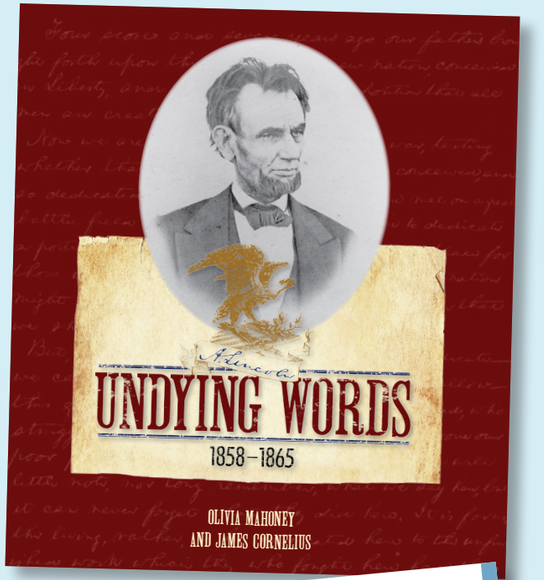
LAST SPEECH, ASSASSINATION & FUNERALS

"... AND TO PERPETUAL FREEDOM ..."

Lincoln's blood-stained gloves, the night of his assassination, ALPLM

UNDYING WORDS CATALOG

An 88-page, full color catalog will accompany the exhibition. The catalog features over 70 rarely seen images and artifacts, and includes full versions of Lincoln's most famous speeches: A House Divided, the First Inaugural Address, the Gettysburg Address, the Second Inaugural Address, and the Speech on Reconstruction. Available for $9.99 in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum Store and the Chicago History Museum Gift Shop.



The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum combines rigorous scholarship and high-tech showmanship to form one of the nation's most popular and emulated presidential centers. The Museum uses life-like figures and scenes, special effects and riveting presentations to bring Abraham Lincoln's legacy to life as never before. The Library side of the institution contains more than 12 million items pertaining to all aspects of Illinois history, including the world's largest collection of original Lincoln materials.

2015 marks the 10th Anniversary of the Museum. Visit **TenYearsLincoln.com** for information on one of a kind special events, *The Battle Hymn Story*—a new, visually stunning theater presentation—and innovative digital initiatives that will allow you to experience the museum in a whole new way.

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THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM & THE CHICAGO HISTORY MUSEUM PRESENT

NOVEMBER 22, 2014–FEBRUARY 28, 2016

ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY & MUSEUM

212 North Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois 62701
(800) 610-2094

PresidentLincoln.Illinois.gov

ABRAHAM LINCOLN **ended up a leader in the fight to abolish slavery and grant civil rights to African-Americans. But he didn't begin there. Before he became president, Lincoln did not even publicly support abolition or basic equality for blacks.**

Undying Words: Lincoln 1858-1865 **traces the evolution of Lincoln's ideas on equality through five historic speeches from his greatest years. This major new exhibition reveals the profound change that prompted Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, encourage public schooling for black children, fight for a constitutional amendment ending slavery, and endorse voting rights for some blacks—all radical steps for America at the time.**

With more than 120 original artifacts—including original versions of Lincoln's most famous speeches, the family carriage, his death bed and an 8-foot-tall portrait of the Rail Splitter—the exhibition makes a powerful and thought-provoking impact. A joint effort of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum and the Chicago History Museum, it immerses you in Lincoln's words and shows how their power can still be felt today.