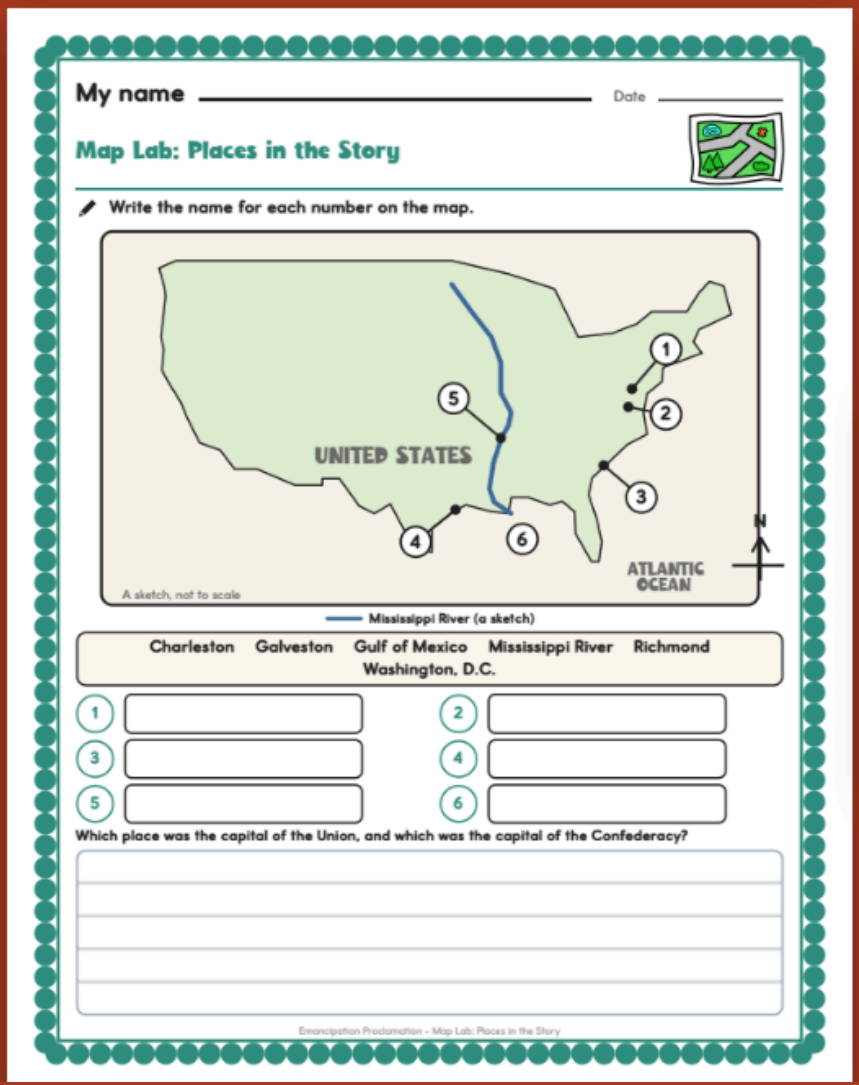
EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

WORKSHEETS FOR GRADES 7-10


My name _____ Date _____

Map Lab: Places in the Story

Write the name for each number on the map.

Charleston Galveston Gulf of Mexico Mississippi River Richmond Washington, D.C.

1 _____ 2 _____

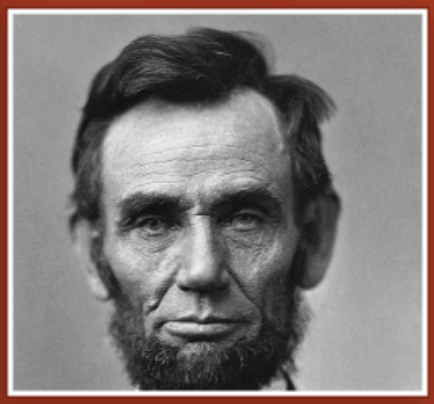
3 _____ 4 _____

5 _____ 6 _____

Which place was the capital of the Union, and which was the capital of the Confederacy?

Emancipation Proclamation - Map Lab: Places in the Story

27 STUDENT PAGES



Answer Keys Included

Bright Path Sped

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- The name line, every answer box, every ruled work box and every check box on the student pages are type-in fields, and so are the tracker, class grid, team note and family page. You can also print any page and write by hand.
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Print at 100 percent

Turn off fit to page and shrink to fit so the ruled lines stay 0.34 inch apart. Every student page is black and white inside a colored border, so it still reads when copied in black and white.

Student work

A filled-in tracker, class grid or team note carries a real student's name. Keep it in the data folder, and use a first name only on any page that leaves your hands.

Need help?

If a field will not behave or a page will not print the way you expect, use Ask a Question on the product page. Every question is read, and a fix ships as a free update.

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PREVIEW

How To Read a Page

The parts of a student page, then the page types in the order they come.

The parts of a page

- **The answer box.** A bordered box for a letter, a year, a number or a name. Click it to type, or print and write in it.
- **The ruled work box.** Lines 0.34 inch apart. A short answer gets 4 lines; the cause and effect boxes get 3 and the paragraph page gets 18. It types and prints.
- **The check box.** True or false, yes or not yet: click or mark one.
- **The reading.** A short passage with the years at the top, then a cause box, an effect box and two checks.
- **The cut line.** Six pieces in a 3 by 2 grid, each 2.4 by 1.25 inches, edge to edge: two cuts across and two down.

Page type	What it looks like	What the student does
Before You Read, Words to Know	2 pages, 12 items	True or false on the big picture; match eight words to their meanings.
6 Readings	12 checks	Read, write the cause and the effect, answer two checks with a letter.
Map Lab	1 page, 6 items	A sketch of the United States; write the name for each number.
Timelines	2 pages, 14 items	Write the year for each event; number seven mixed-up events 1 to 7.
Sources	2 pages, 8 items	Two quoted phrases, two invented views; ask who, when, why.
Chart, own words, points of view	3 pages	Two views side by side; one sentence per reading; what three people might say.
Think It Through, claim-evidence-reasoning	9 questions, 2 organizer pages	4 lines per question; a plan and an 18-line paragraph.
Quiz, Cut and Paste	12 items, 18 pieces	A quiz in two parts and three cut-and-paste mats (where it applied, cause or effect, order).

Untimed, unscored on the page

No student page has a timer or a score on it. The keys and the tracker are for you. The answer keys are on pages 32 to 37.

A short account, not a full textbook

Each reading is a plain-words summary of one part of the story, not a complete history, and it is not tied to any standard. Add your own textbook or primary sources for more depth; two views on the second sources page are invented.

Printing and the type-in fields

Every page prints clean in black and white. Each box and line is a type-in field in any PDF reader: click, type, save. This is a fillable PDF, not a slideshow or a word-processor file.

Open answers

The chart, own words, points of view, short answers and the paragraph are open. The keys give a sample and what to look for. Accept any answer that is true to the readings and explains its reason.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____



Before You Read

Read the big idea. Then check true or false.

In 1863, in the middle of the Civil War, President Lincoln signed an order about slavery. Here is where the story starts.

The name	Emancipation means setting people free. A proclamation is an official public announcement. Together the words name the order Abraham Lincoln signed on January 1, 1863.
The war	The Civil War began in 1861 after Southern states left the Union. The proclamation came in the middle of the war, and the war went on for more than two years after it.
The question	Who did it free, and who did it leave out? Why did Lincoln write it as a war measure? You will find out by reading, mapping and working with sources.
The road	You will read about a divided nation, Lincoln's aims, the proclamation itself, where it applied, soldiers and freedom seekers, and what came after: six readings in all.

Try it. Is each sentence true or false?

1. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**
2. The Emancipation Proclamation freed every enslaved person in the United States on the day it was issued. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**
3. The final Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**
4. The Civil War had already ended when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. ☐ **true** ☐ **false**

In your own words: what do you already know about this time?

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Lincoln's Aims and the Delay

Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1861 to September 1862

At the start of the war, Lincoln said his main goal was to save the Union, not to end slavery. He worried that moving too fast would push the border states to join the Confederacy. But the war changed things. Thousands of enslaved people escaped to Union army camps, and Congress passed laws in 1861 and 1862 that freed some of them. In April 1862 Congress ended slavery in the District of Columbia, and in June it banned slavery in the western territories. Abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass urged Lincoln to free enslaved people everywhere. Lincoln also saw that enslaved people helped the Confederate war effort by growing food and building defenses. In July 1862 he told his cabinet about a plan to declare freedom in the states in rebellion. An adviser, William Seward, said to wait for a Union victory so the plan would not look like a sign of weakness. After the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, Lincoln announced his plan on September 22. This is called the preliminary proclamation.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. What was Lincoln's main goal at the start of the war? ☐
   - **A** To end slavery at once
   - **B** To save the Union
   - **C** To move the capital

2. Why did an adviser say to wait for a Union victory? ☐
   - **A** Because the war was already over
   - **B** So the plan would not look like a sign of weakness
   - **C** Because Congress had banned the plan

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Soldiers and Freedom Seekers



Read the story. Then fill in cause and effect.

1863 to 1865

The proclamation opened the Union Army and Navy to Black men in a new way. A few Black units had already formed, but now the government recruited Black men in large numbers. Frederick Douglass urged Black men to enlist, and his sons were among those who joined the 54th Massachusetts Infantry. In July 1863 the 54th led an attack on Fort Wagner in South Carolina. Many of its soldiers were killed, and the unit became well known across the North. Nearly 200,000 Black men served in the Union Army and Navy before the war ended. At first, Black soldiers were paid less than white soldiers and were led mostly by white officers. They protested, and in 1864 Congress changed the law to give equal pay. Meanwhile, enslaved families kept leaving farms and plantations when Union armies came near. Some people worked for the army as cooks, laborers and scouts. Their choices helped to make freedom real long before the war was over.

Cause: Why did this happen?

Effect: What happened because of it?

Check what you read. Write the letter in the box.

1. Which leader urged Black men to enlist in the Union Army? ☐
   - **A** Frederick Douglass
   - **B** Jefferson Davis
   - **C** Robert E. Lee

2. What did Congress change in 1864 for Black soldiers? ☐
   - **A** It sent them home
   - **B** It made them all officers
   - **C** It gave them equal pay

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Words to Know



Write the letter of each meaning.

1	**border state**		A	the states that left the Union and fought against it
2	**Union**		B	a change added to the Constitution
3	**amendment**		C	the act of setting people free from slavery
4	**emancipation**		D	an open fight against the government
5	**abolitionist**		E	the states that stayed loyal to the United States during the Civil War
6	**Confederacy**		F	a person who wanted slavery to end
7	**rebellion**		G	an official public announcement
8	**proclamation**		H	a slave state that stayed in the Union

Use two of the words in one sentence about the Emancipation Proclamation.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline: Years

Write the year for each event.

1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865

Pick each year from the bank. Use the readings to help you.

1. Lincoln wins a second term as president _____
2. An abolitionist leads a raid on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry _____
3. The Thirteenth Amendment is ratified _____
4. Confederate forces fire on Fort Sumter _____
5. The Emancipation Proclamation takes effect _____
6. Abraham Lincoln is elected president _____
7. Lincoln announces the plan after the Battle of Antietam _____

Which event on this page led to another one? Explain.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ezee Shed

My name _____ Date _____

Sources A

Read each source. Write the letter of the best answer.

Sources 1 and 2 are short phrases quoted from the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, a U.S. government document. The old wording is left as written. Ask three questions of any source: who wrote it, when, and why.

Source 1: the proclamation, January 1, 1863

"all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free"

1. Who issued the document that Source 1 comes from?
   - A The Confederate Congress
   - B President Abraham Lincoln
   - C A newspaper in the North

2. Whom does Source 1 say will be free?
   - A Everyone living in the United States
   - B Only soldiers who join the army
   - C People held as slaves in the places the document names

Source 2: the proclamation, January 1, 1863

"such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States"

3. What does Source 2 allow?
   - A Freed Black men to join the armed service
   - B Soldiers to go home
   - C The war to end

4. Which reason fits why Source 2 was included?
   - A The war was already won
   - B The Union needed more soldiers
   - C Congress had ended the army

Sources 1 and 2 come from the same document. Tell who issued it, when, and one reason it was written.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Ideas Shed

My name _____ Date _____



In My Own Words

Write one sentence for each reading.

Close the readings if you can. Say what happened in a sentence of your own. Do not copy.

First, ____. Then, ____. This mattered because ____.

1. A Divided Nation

2. Lincoln's Aims and the Delay

3. The Proclamation of January 1, 1863

4. Where It Applied

5. Soldiers and Freedom Seekers

6. After the Proclamation

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Think It Through A

Answer each question in full sentences.

Use facts from the readings to answer.

1. Why is the Emancipation Proclamation called a war measure?

2. Why did Lincoln wait until after the Battle of Antietam to announce the plan?

3. What did the proclamation say about Black men and the armed service?

PREVIEW

My name _____ Date _____

Claim, Evidence, Reasoning



Plan your answer. Write a claim, evidence and reasoning.

Question: Was the Emancipation Proclamation a turning point in the Civil War?
Pick a side. Use the readings, pages 6 to 11.

I believe the proclamation was / was not a turning point because ____. For example, ____.
This shows that ____ because ____.

Claim: Which side do you pick?

Evidence: Give two facts from the readings.

Reasoning: Explain how your facts prove your claim.

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Quiz, Part A

Read each one. Write the letter of the best answer.

Write the letter of the best answer in the box.

1. On what date did the final Emancipation Proclamation take effect?
   - A January 1, 1863
   - B September 22, 1862
   - C April 9, 1865

2. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?
   - A Jefferson Davis
   - B Abraham Lincoln
   - C Frederick Douglass

3. Which battle gave Lincoln the Union victory he waited for before announcing his plan?
   - A Antietam
   - B Fort Sumter
   - C Galveston

4. What does emancipation mean?
   - A A vote on a new law
   - B A battle between armies
   - C Setting people free from slavery

5. Which kind of place was left out of the proclamation's list?
   - A A state in rebellion
   - B A border state that stayed in the Union
   - C A Confederate port

6. Why is the proclamation called a war measure?
   - A Lincoln issued it as commander in chief to weaken the Confederacy
   - B The Confederate army wrote it
   - C It was a treaty with Britain

PREVIEW

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Where It Applied: Sort

Cut out the six pieces. Paste each one under its topic.

Each piece names a place. Was it covered by the proclamation, or left out? Paste it in the right box.

Covered	Left out: border state	Left out: Union-held

PREVIEW

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

Kentucky, a slave state that stayed in the Union.	South Carolina, a state in rebellion on January 1, 1863.	Tennessee, much of it held by Union forces, was not on the list.
Texas, a state in rebellion on January 1, 1863.	New Orleans, held by the Union, was left out by name.	Maryland, a slave state that stayed in the Union.

Pick one piece. Which reading told you where it belongs? Say how you know.

Preview - Bright Path Sped

My name _____ Date _____

Timeline Cut and Paste

Cut out the six pieces. Paste them in order.

Paste the events in order, first to last. The timeline pages (14, 15) can help.

First	Second	Third

Fourth	Fifth	Sixth

Cut on the dashed lines: six pieces, two straight cuts across and two down.

Black soldiers storm a fort in South Carolina.	South Carolina and other states leave the Union.	Enough states ratify the Thirteenth Amendment.
Lincoln's September message says freedom will follow.	Lincoln is re-elected as the war goes on.	Congress ends slavery in Washington, D.C.

Which event on this page do you think mattered most? Why?

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Timelines, Quiz, Sorts

The timeline pages, the quiz and the three cut-and-paste mats.

Timeline: Years page 14

#	Event	Year
1	Lincoln wins a second term as president	1864
2	An abolitionist leads a raid on the arsenal at Harpers Ferry	1859
3	The Thirteenth Amendment is ratified	1865
4	Confederate forces fire on Fort Sumter	1861
5	The Emancipation Proclamation takes effect	1863
6	Abraham Lincoln is elected president	1860
7	Lincoln announces the plan after the Battle of Antietam	1862

Timeline: Order page 15

#	Starts with	Number
1	The final proclamation is signed.	5
2	Congress bans slavery in the …	1
3	General Granger reads an order …	7
4	Union forces win the Battle …	3
5	The 54th Massachusetts attacks Fort …	6
6	Lincoln shares a draft of …	2
7	Lincoln announces that freedom will …	4

Quiz pages 26, 27

#	Starts with	Answer
1	On what date did the …	A: January 1, 1863
2	Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?	B: Abraham Lincoln
3	Which battle gave Lincoln the …	A: Antietam
4	What does emancipation mean?	C: Setting people free from …
5	Which kind of place was …	B: A border state that …
6	Why is the proclamation called …	A: Lincoln issued it as …
7	Which leader urged Black men …	B: Frederick Douglass
8	What did Congress do for …	B: It gave them equal …
9	What did the Thirteenth Amendment …	C: Outlawed slavery in the …
10	Where did General Gordon Granger …	A: Galveston, Texas
11	Which is one reason some …	B: It left slavery legal …
12	Which of these happened last?	C: The Thirteenth Amendment is …

Where It Applied: Sort page 28

Piece (row, column)	Box
r1 c1: Kentucky, a slave state …	Left out: border state
r1 c2: South Carolina, a state …	Covered
r1 c3: Tennessee, much of it …	Left out: Union-held
r2 c1: Texas, a state in …	Covered
r2 c2: New Orleans, held by …	Left out: Union-held
r2 c3: Maryland, a slave state …	Left out: border state

Cause or Effect? page 29

Piece (row, column)	Box
r1 c1: Black men could join …	Effect: came from it
r1 c2: The Union needed more …	Cause: led to it
r1 c3: The war became a …	Effect: came from it
r2 c1: Enslaved people helped the …	Cause: led to it
r2 c2: Abolitionists pressed Lincoln to …	Cause: led to it
r2 c3: The Thirteenth Amendment later …	Effect: came from it

Timeline Cut and Paste page 30

Piece (row, column)	Box
r1 c1: Black soldiers storm a …	Fourth
r1 c2: South Carolina and other …	First
r1 c3: Enough states ratify the …	Sixth
r2 c1: Lincoln's September message says …	Third
r2 c2: Lincoln is re-elected as …	Fifth
r2 c3: Congress ends slavery in …	Second

Reading the sort keys

Read each strip left to right, top row first. On the timeline sort the boxes are first to sixth, so the box is the event's place in time.

PREVIEW

Answer Key: Written Answers

Think It Through A to C (pages 21, 22, 23) and the paragraph plan. These are samples, not the only right answers.

Think It Through

#	Starts with	A good answer includes
1	Why is the Emancipation Proclamation called …	Lincoln issued it as commander in chief to weaken the Confederacy, so it covered only the states and parts of states in rebellion.
2	Why did Lincoln wait until after …	An adviser told him to wait for a Union victory so the plan would not look like a sign of weakness; Antietam on September 17, 1862 gave him that chance.
3	What did the proclamation say about …	Freed Black men of suitable condition would be received into the armed service; nearly 200,000 served in the Union Army and Navy.
4	Which places did the proclamation cover, …	It covered the states and parts of states in rebellion on January 1, 1863; it left out the four border states, Tennessee and some Union-held places.
5	Why did freedom depend on the …	The Confederate government did not obey the order, so freedom came when Union soldiers arrived, or when people escaped to Union lines.
6	Why did some people say the …	It left slavery legal in the border states and in Union-held places, so many people stayed enslaved after it took effect.
7	What did the Thirteenth Amendment do …	It outlawed slavery in the whole United States (ratified December 1865), while the proclamation covered only certain places.
8	What is Juneteenth, and why did …	It marks June 19, 1865, when General Granger announced in Galveston that enslaved people in Texas were free; before that, few Union soldiers were there to carry out the order.
9	How did the proclamation change the …	The Union was now fighting to end slavery as well as to restore the nation, and Black men could join the Union forces.

Sample: Claim, Evidence, Reasoning (page 24)

- **Claim:** The Emancipation Proclamation was a turning point because it changed what the war was about.
- **Evidence:** It declared people held as slaves in the states in rebellion free, and it said freed Black men would be received into the armed service. Nearly 200,000 Black men served in the Union Army and Navy.
- **Reasoning:** Once freedom and Black soldiers were part of the war, the Union was fighting to end slavery as well as to restore the nation, and the Thirteenth Amendment followed. It is a turning point and not the end, because it left out the border states.
- Either group is a fair claim if the evidence is true to the readings and the reasoning explains why the change mattered.

Scoring the open answers

Look for a true fact from the readings, a reason that connects it to the question, and the student's own wording. Count a short answer as right when it has the fact and the reason; a missing reason is a next step, not a wrong answer.

PREVIEW

Emancipation Proclamation Unit Tracker

One student, every scored page. Filled example: page 42.

Student _____ Teacher _____ Month _____

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Before You Read	4			
6	A Divided Nation	2			
7	Lincoln's Aims and the Delay	2			
8	The Proclamation of January 1, 1863	2			
9	Where It Applied	2			
10	Soldiers and Freedom Seekers	2			
11	After the Proclamation	2			
12	Words to Know	8			
13	Map Lab: Places in the Story	6			
14	Timeline: Years	7			
15	Timeline: Order	7			
17	Sources A	4			
18	Sources B	4			
26	Quiz, Part A	6			
27	Quiz, Part B	6			
28	Where It Applied: Sort	6			
29	Cause or Effect?	6			
30	Timeline Cut and Paste	6			

How to fill this in

Write how many items the student got right with no prompt, and the date. A blank means not tried yet, never wrong. There are 82 items on the 18 scored pages. Answer keys: pages 32 to 37. Filled example: page 42.

This month we are working on (your own standard or wording)

PREVIEW

Team Note

Use this page between team meetings or when a student moves classes, to hand off what changed without writing a note from scratch. Everything below is observable, with a blank for the number or the wording your team already uses.

Student _____ Team member _____ Date _____

Page type	Covered since last note (Y/N)	Items right	Still blank
Before You Read			
Readings			
Words to Know			
Map Lab			
Timelines			
Sources			
Quiz			
Cut and paste			

What I saw (observable, not a conclusion)

- Named the cause and the effect of ___ of ___ readings without a prompt.
- Put the events in order on ___ of ___ (page 15).
- Used a fact from a reading in the claim, evidence and reasoning pages (24, 25): yes / no / with a reminder.
- Labeled ___ of ___ items on the map (page 13).

Next step

- Next page or set: ___, because ___ (what you saw).
- What to try in another class or at home: ___.
- What to keep doing because it is working: ___.
- Anything for the team meeting to decide: ___ (this page records what happened, never a label or a plan).

Summary, in one or two sentences, for whoever reads this next

A filled-in line, for reference

"Matched 6 of 8 words on Words to Know with no prompt on 10/3. Next step: reread the reading and match each word to a sentence in it." That is the level of detail this page is built for. It matches the filled example on page 42.

PREVIEW

Dana's Tracker (Invented Student)

Dana R. is invented; nothing on this page describes a real student. The blank tracker is on page 38.

Student: Dana R. (an invented student)

Teacher: Mr. Hale (invented)

Month: September to October

Page	Page type and set	Items	Right	Date	Notes
5	Before You Read	4	3	9/22	Marked the war as over when the proclamation was signed
6	A Divided Nation	2	2	9/24	-
7	Lincoln's Aims and the Delay	2	2	9/25	-
8	The Proclamation of January 1, 1863	2	1	9/29	Mixed up the role Lincoln used to issue it
9	Where It Applied	2	2	10/1	-
10	Soldiers and Freedom Seekers	2	-	-	-
11	After the Proclamation	2	-	-	-
12	Words to Know	8	6	10/3	Mixed up rebellion and Confederacy
13	Map Lab: Places in the Story	6	4	10/6	Swapped Washington and Richmond
14	Timeline: Years	7	5	10/8	Swapped 1861 and 1862
15	Timeline: Order	7	-	-	-
17	Sources A	4	-	-	-
18	Sources B	4	-	-	-
26	Quiz, Part A	6	-	-	-
27	Quiz, Part B	6	-	-	-
28	Where It Applied: Sort	6	-	-	-
29	Cause or Effect?	6	-	-	-
30	Timeline Cut and Paste	6	-	-	-

How to read it

Dana R. has done **8 of 18** scored pages and got **25 of 33** items right with no prompt. **3** pages were all right and **5** carry a note. Every number comes from the table.

What the table points to

The lowest page is The Proclamation of January 1, 1863 (1 of 2). That is where the next practice goes. The 10 pages left blank are not tried yet, never wrong.

PREVIEW