

**LINCOLN'S
GETTYSBURG
ADDRESS**

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

DELIVERED
BY
ABRAHAM
LINCOLN
NOV. 19 1863



AT THE
DEDICATION
SERVICES
ON THE
BATTLE FIELD

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle-field 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 the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

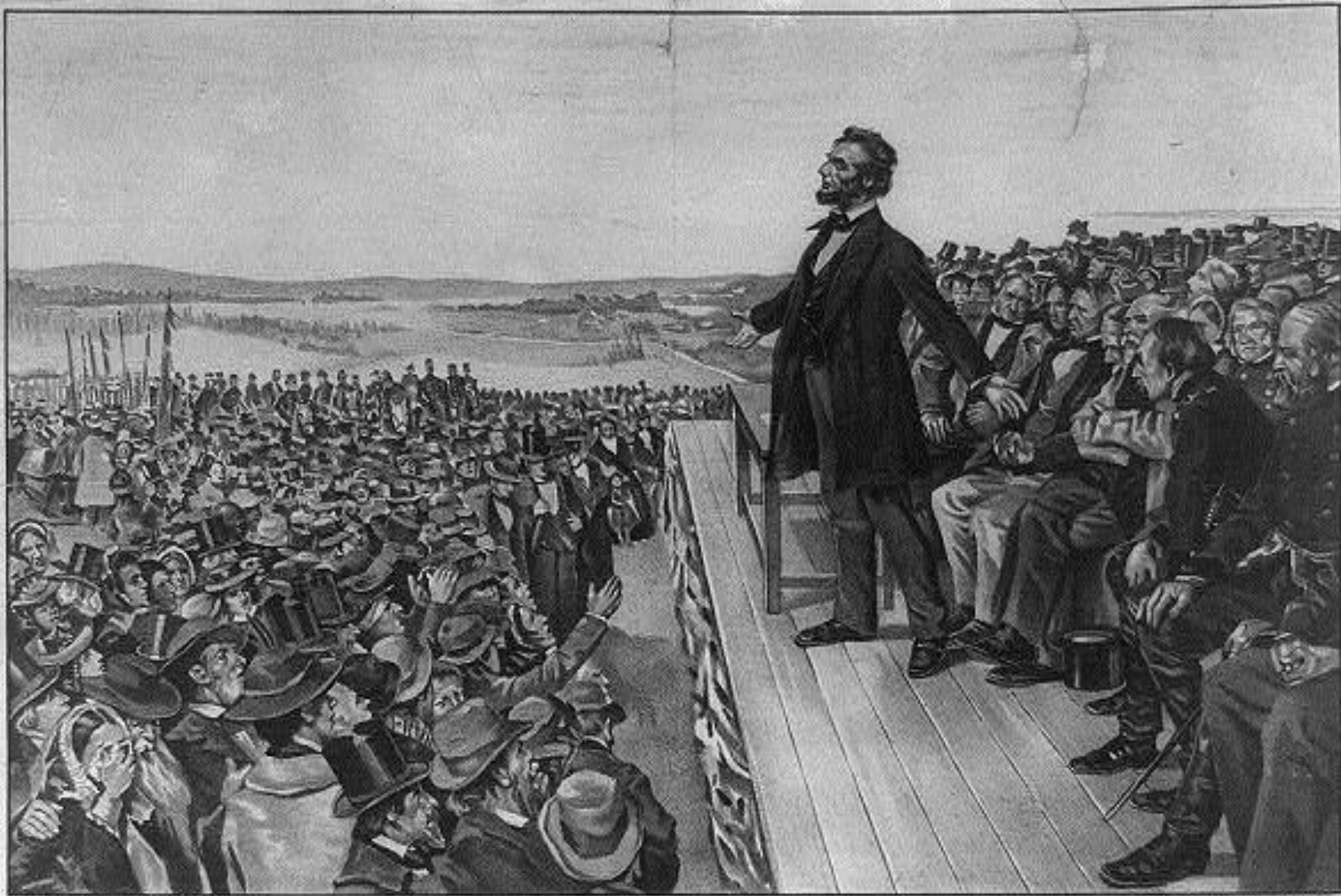


LINCOLN'S ADDRESS

GETTYSBURG, PA. NOV. 19, 1863

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Lincoln's Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.

Published by Stewart Lithograph Co., Chicago.

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“Four score and seven years ago...”

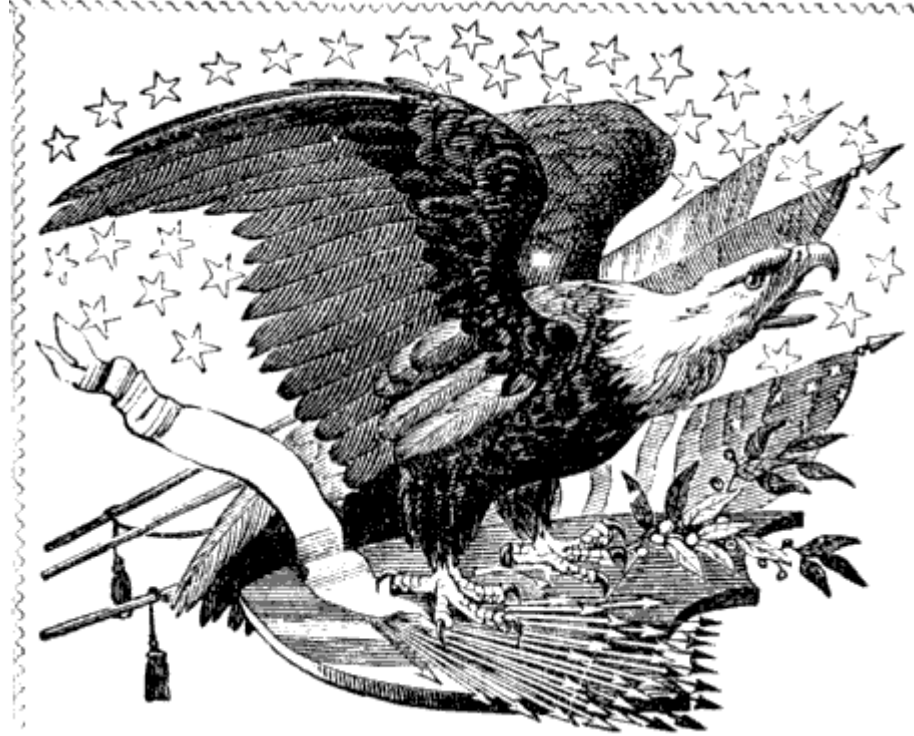
IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

OUR BIRTH CERTIFICATE

“conceived in liberty...”



1776



FREEDOM

Democracy

Equality

Union

Lincoln's 1855 letter to his close friend, Joshua Speed:

"You know I dislike slavery, and you fully admit the abstract wrong of it. So far there is no cause of difference. But you say that sooner than yield your legal right to the slave... you would like to see the Union dissolved..."



I also acknowledge your rights and my obligations under the Constitution in regard to your slaves [yet] I confess I hate to see the poor creatures hunted down and caught and carried back to their stripes and unrequited toil; but I bite my lips and keep quiet... You ought rather to appreciate how much the great body of the Northern people do crucify their feelings, in order to maintain their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union."

Lincoln (1855 letter to a Kentucky friend):

“Can we, as a nation, continue together permanently—forever—half slave and half free?”



Lincoln (1857 speech):

“A house divided against itself cannot stand... I believe the government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”



JOHN C. FREMONT.

REYNOLDS'S

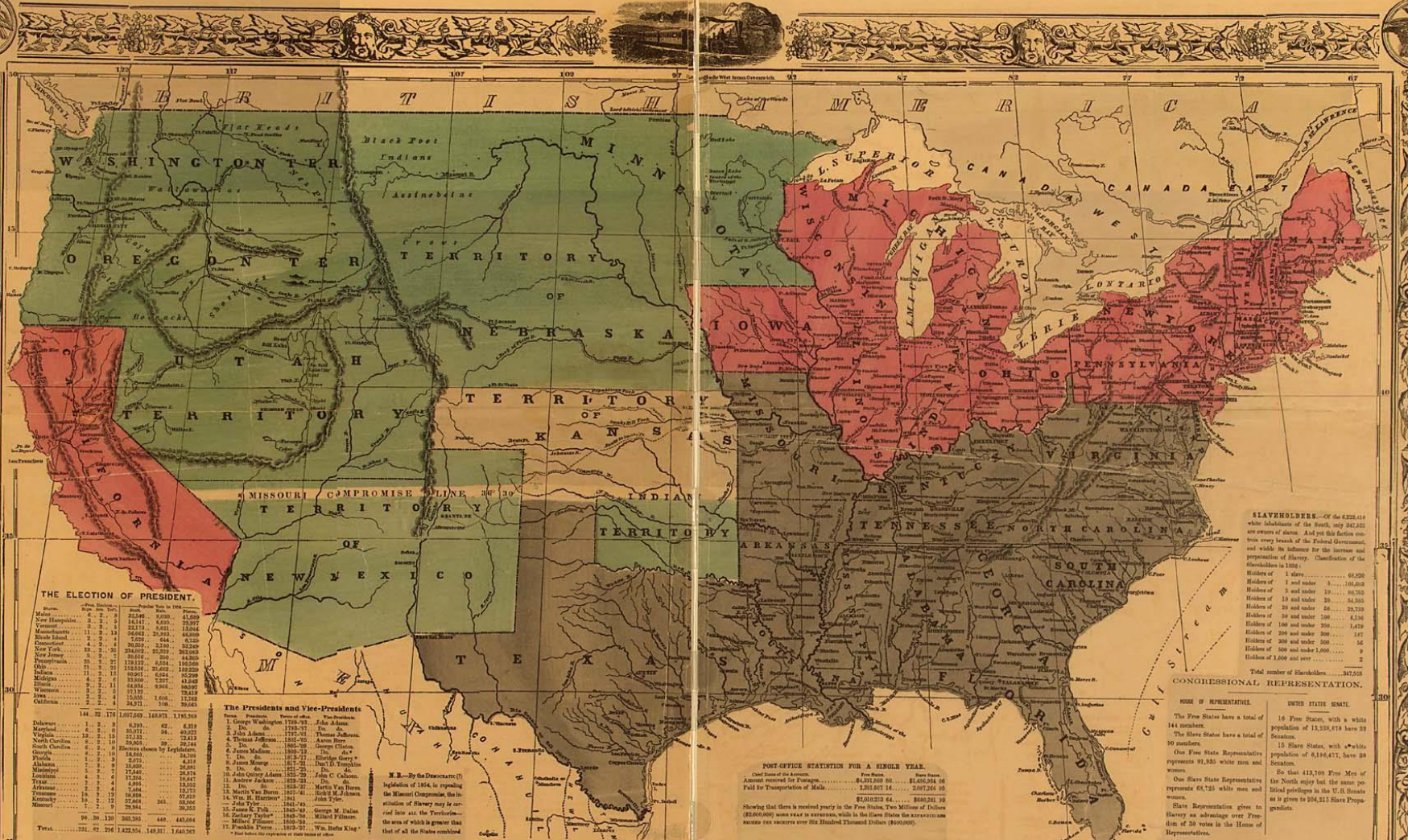
POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

DESIGNED TO EXHIBIT
THE COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES,
AND THE TERRITORY OPEN TO SLAVERY OR FREEDOM BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.
WITH A COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES, FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850.

NEW YORK: Published by WM. C. REYNOLDS, No. 195 Broadway, and J. C. JONES, No. 1 Spruce Street. CHICAGO: RUFUS BLANCHARD, No. 52 La Salle Street.



WM. L. DAYTON.



THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

State	Free States	Slave States	Total
Delaware	1	3	4
New Hampshire	2	0	2
Massachusetts	11	0	11
Rhode Island	2	0	2
Connecticut	4	0	4
New York	36	0	36
New Jersey	7	0	7
Pennsylvania	21	0	21
Ohio	23	0	23
Indiana	11	0	11
Illinois	13	0	13
Michigan	11	0	11
Wisconsin	7	0	7
Iowa	11	0	11
Missouri	0	11	11
Arkansas	0	11	11
Texas	0	11	11
California	0	11	11
Total	144	176	320

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents

Year	President	Vice-President
1789	George Washington	John Adams
1793	Thomas Jefferson	George Clinton
1797	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson
1801	Thomas Jefferson	George Clinton
1805	James Madison	James Monroe
1809	James Madison	Elbridge Gerry
1813	James Monroe	Elbridge Gerry
1817	James Monroe	Elbridge Gerry
1821	James Monroe	Elbridge Gerry
1825	James Monroe	Elbridge Gerry
1829	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun
1833	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun
1837	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun
1841	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun
1845	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas
1849	Franklin Pierce	Caleb B. Smith
1853	Franklin Pierce	Caleb B. Smith

By the Democrats (1) legislation of 1850, in repealing the Missouri Compromise, the institution of slavery may be carried into all the Territories—the area of which is greater than that of all the States combined.

SLAVEHOLDERS—Of the 6,226,416 white inhabitants of the South, only 247,423 are owners of slaves. And yet the factor on every branch of the Federal Government, and widely the influence for the increase and perpetuation of slavery. Classification of the Slaveholders in 1850.

Holders of 1 acre	61,220
Holders of 5 and under 10	101,000
Holders of 10 and under 20	162,700
Holders of 20 and under 50	217,700
Holders of 50 and under 100	233,300
Holders of 100 and under 200	247,400
Holders of 200 and under 500	247,400
Holders of 500 and under 1,000	247,400
Holders of 1,000 and over	247,400
Total number of Slaveholders	1,317,520

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

MODE OF REPRESENTATION.

The Free States have a total of 144 members. The Slave States have a total of 99 members. One Free State Representative represents 91,855 white men and women. One Slave State Representative represents 68,725 white men and women. Slave Representation gives to Slavery an advantage over Freedom of 20 votes in the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

16 Free States, with a white population of 13,338,478 have 23 Senators. 15 Slave States, with a white population of 6,146,475, have 20 Senators. So that 412,768 Free Men of the North enjoy but the same political privileges in the U. S. Senate as is given to 104,215 Slave Proprietors.



“The new [Confederate] Constitution has set at rest for ever all agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution—African slavery as it exists among us—the proper state of the negro in our form of civilization.”

Alexander Stephens
Quit as U.S. Senator,
Became Vice-President,
Confederate States of America

March 21, 1861

PROPOSITION, n. s as z. [L. *propositio*, from *propositus*, *propono*.]

- In logic, part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject.
- In mathematics, a statement in terms of a truth to be demonstrated.
- In oratory, that which is affirmed as the subject of the discourse.

Webster's 19th C. Dictionary

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

Equality

Slavery

“the negro is not equal to the white man; slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and normal condition.”

The Clash of Propositions

SLAVERY



“This was the immediate cause of the late rupture, and present revolution. Jefferson in his forecast had anticipated this as the rock upon which the old Union would split. He was right.”

Alexander Stephens
Vice-President,
Confederate States of America

1861

Lincoln elected 1860
SC out
CSA formed
Lincoln inaugurated

1861

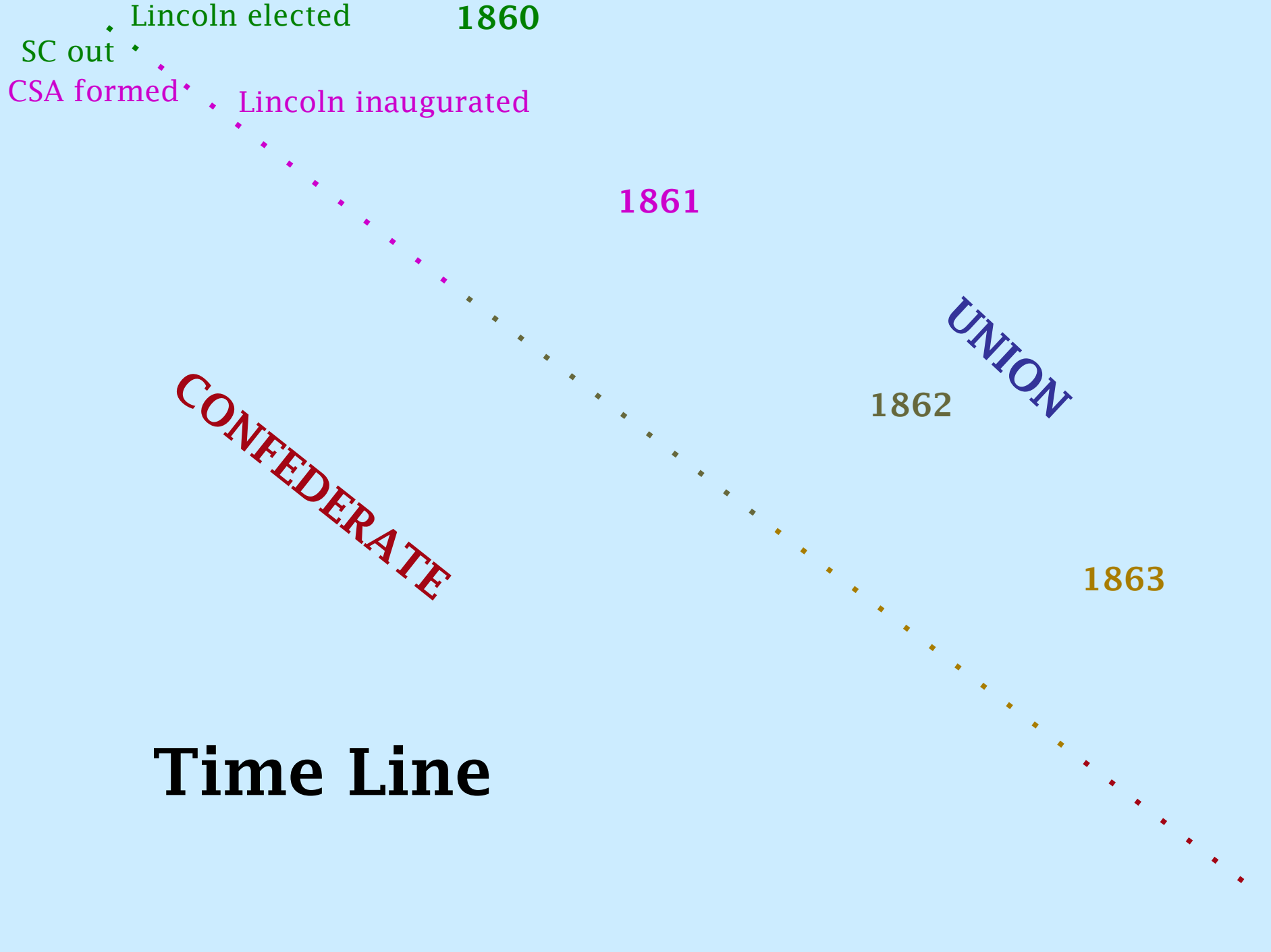
1862

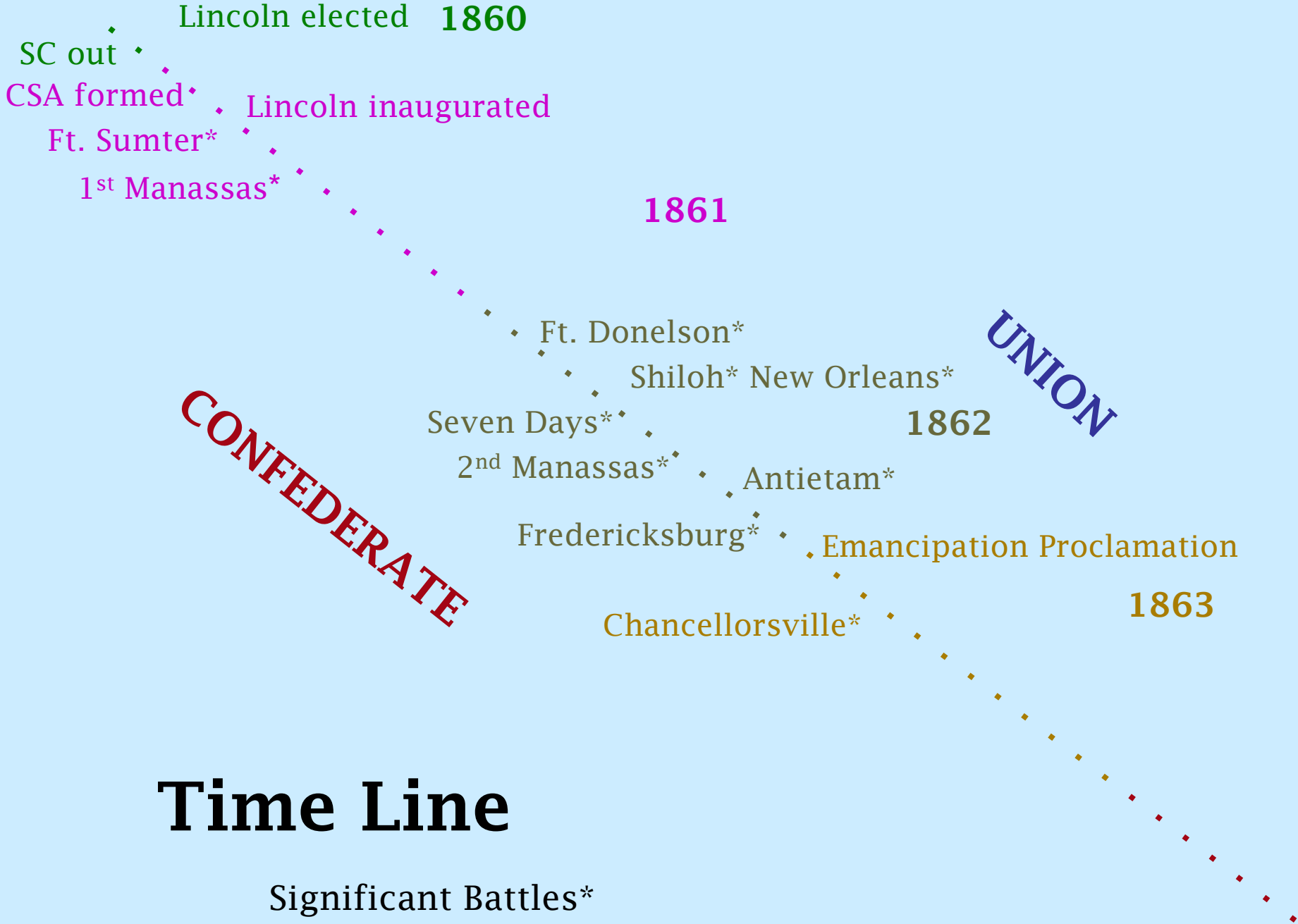
1863

CONFEDERATE

UNION

Time Line





Time Line

Significant Battles*

Ft. Sumter*

1st Manassas*

1860

1861

Seven Days*

2nd Manassas*

Antietam*

Fredericksburg*

Chancellorsville*

1862

1863

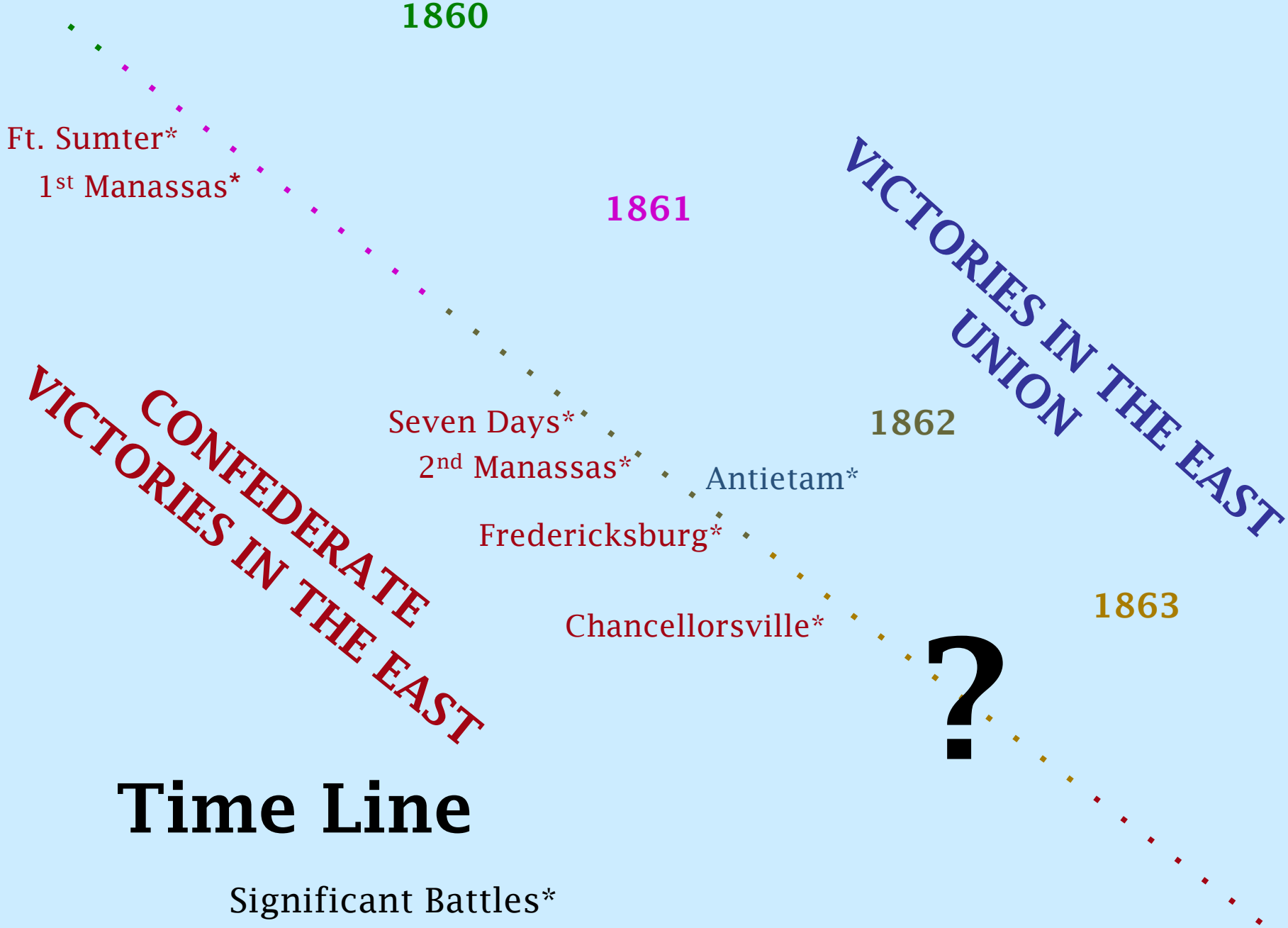
?

CONFEDERATE
VICTORIES IN THE EAST

VICTORIES IN THE EAST
UNION

Time Line

Significant Battles*



Ft. Sumter*

1st Manassas*

1860

1861

Seven Days*

2nd Manassas*

Antietam*

Fredericksburg*

Chancellorsville*

1862

1863

Gettysburg*

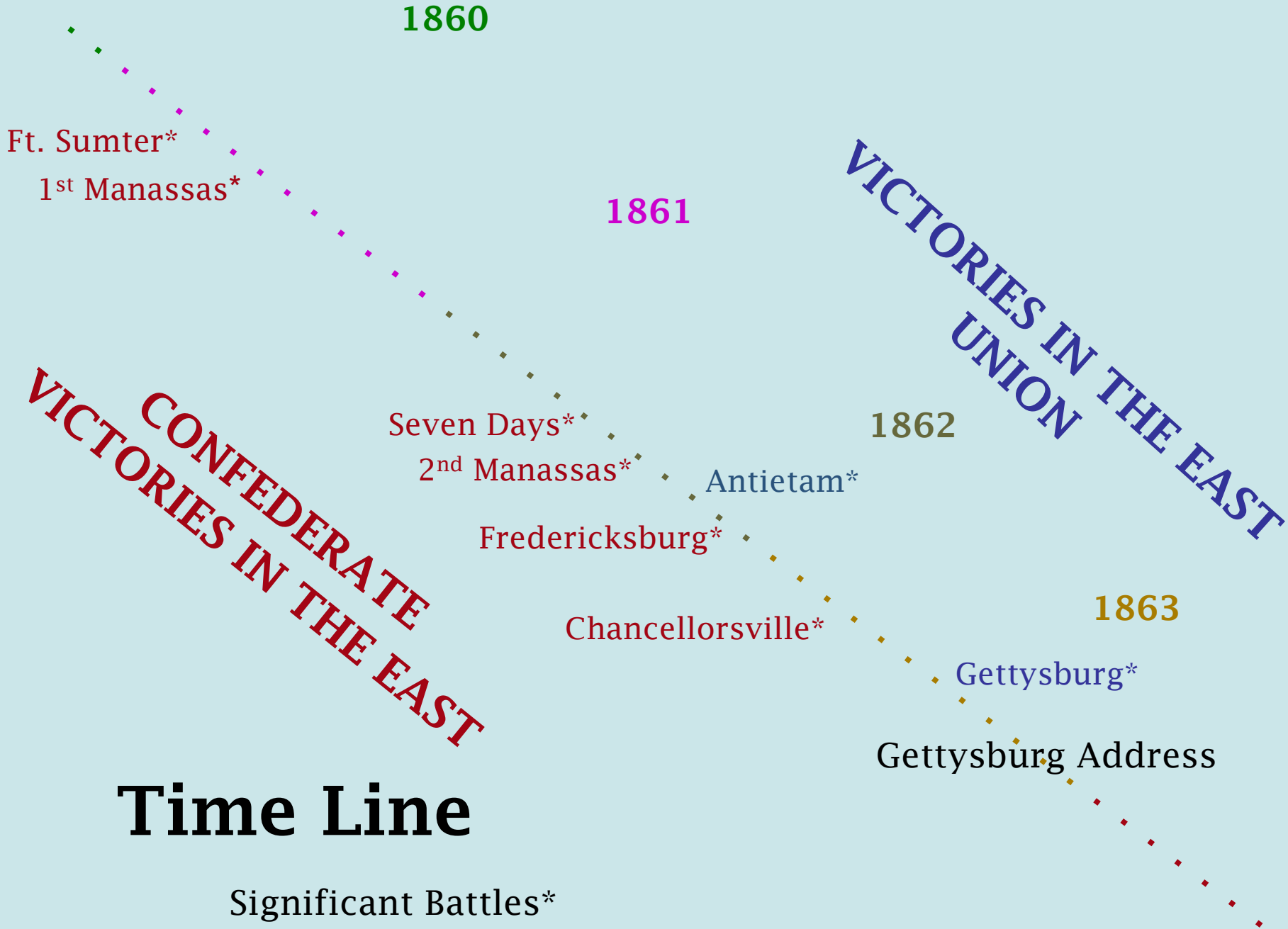
Gettysburg Address

**CONFEDERATE
VICTORIES IN THE EAST**

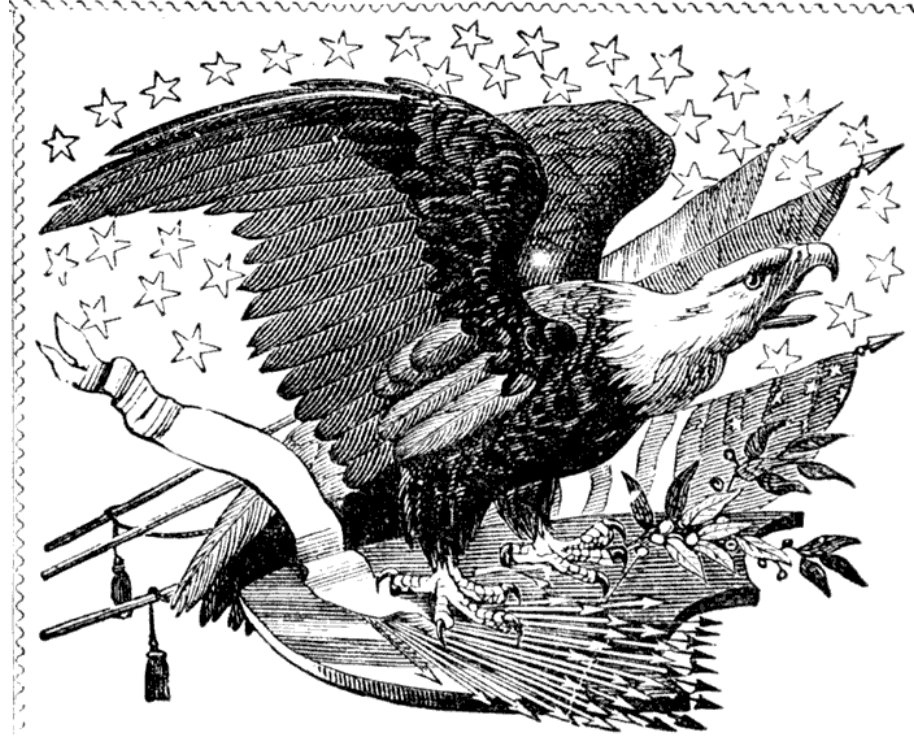
**VICTORIES IN THE EAST
UNION**

Time Line

Significant Battles*







FREEDOM

And over what cause were Americans fighting and killing each other?



THE
Battle-Cry
of
Freedom.

Words & Music by
GEO. F. ROOT.

Published by **ROOT & Cady** 95 Clark St.
CHICAGO.

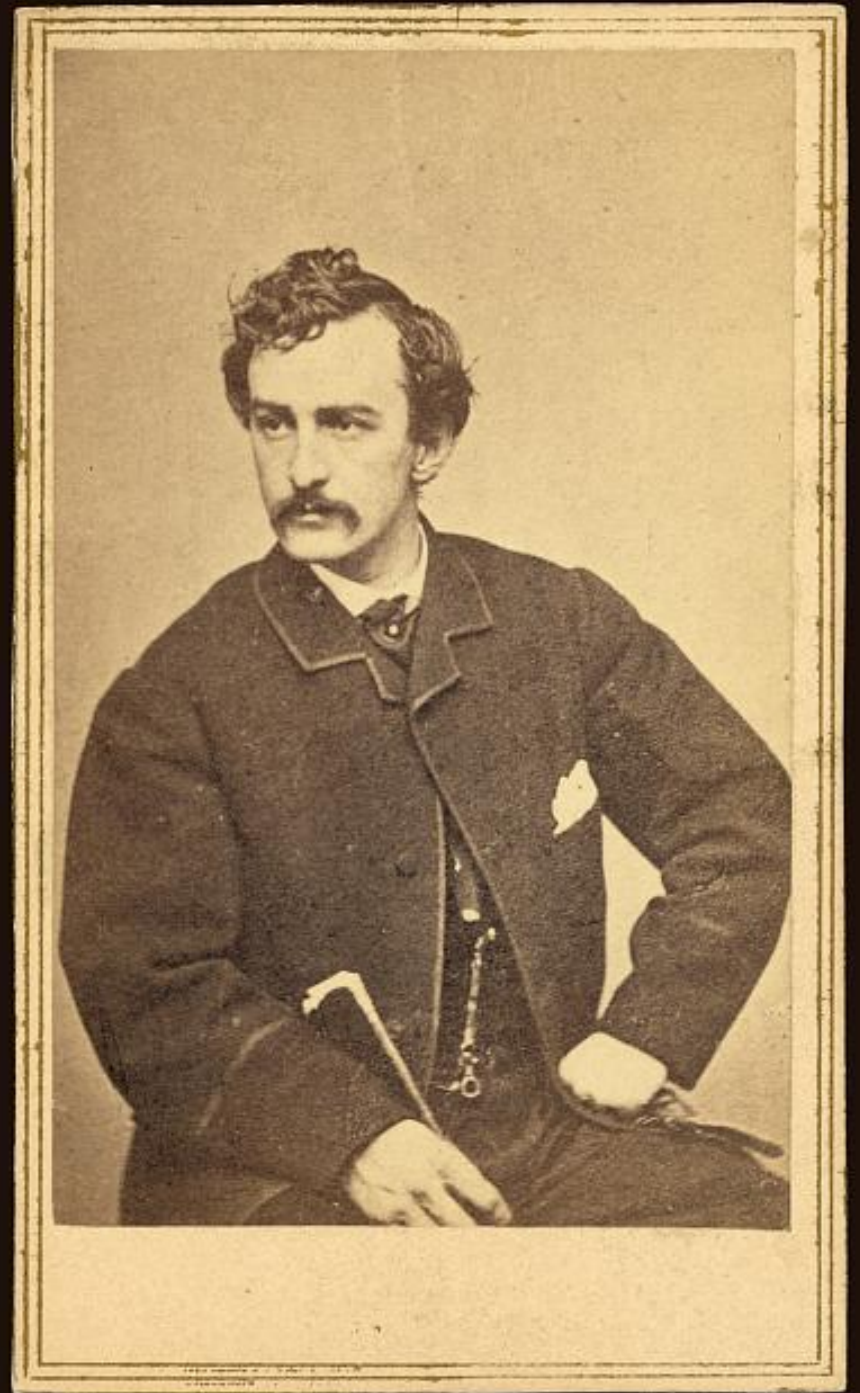
W. TOLMAN & CO. - BOSTON

M. M. HENNINGSEN - MILWAUKEE

S. BRAINARD & CO. - CLEVELAND.

Entered according to act of Congress, in 1862, by Geo. F. Root, in City of New York. No. 10,000.

And when
President Lincoln
would later be
killed, the first
word spoken by
his assassin was
“freedom!”



Battle of Gettysburg

July 1-3, 1863

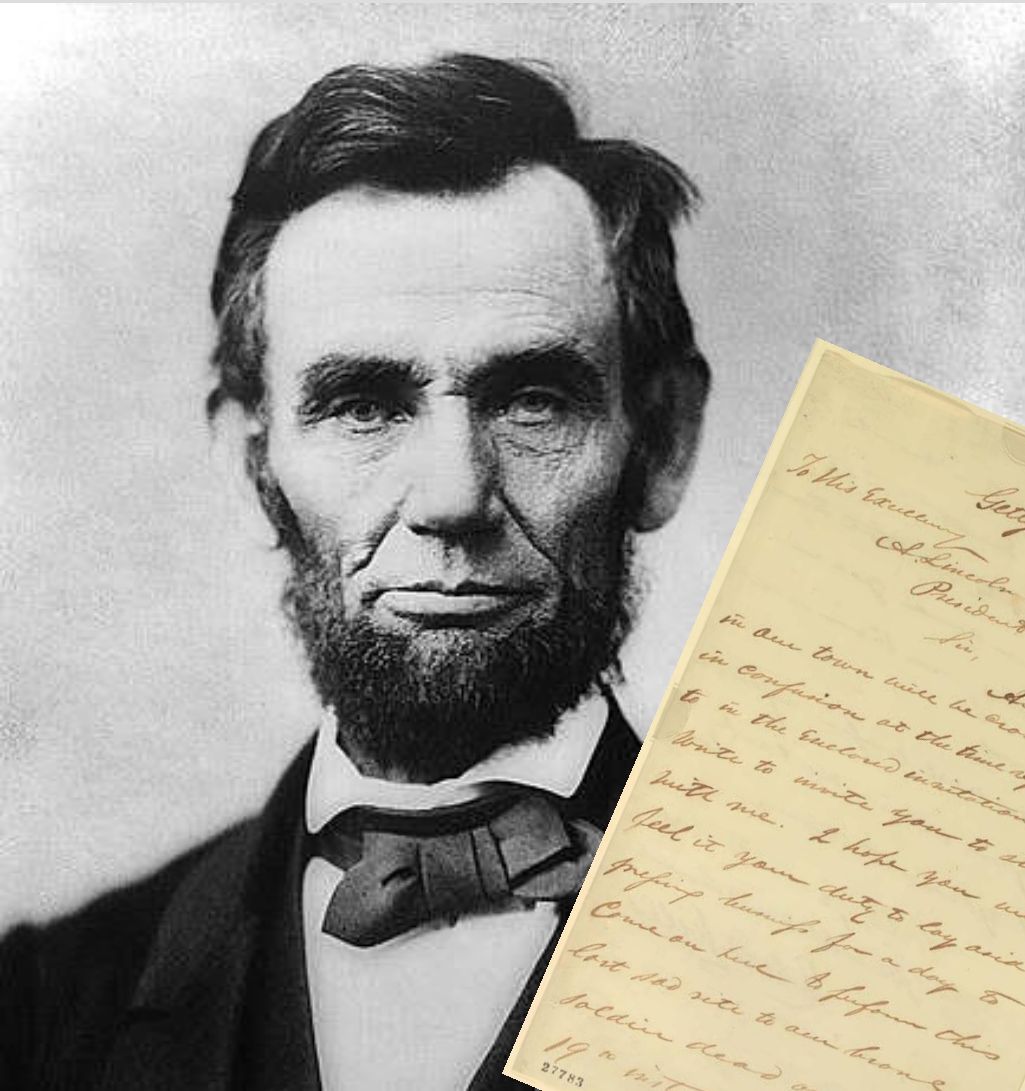


A black and white photograph of a battlefield. In the foreground and middle ground, several soldiers are lying on the ground, appearing to be casualties. They are wearing military uniforms of the American Civil War era. The ground is covered in dry grass and twigs. In the background, there are some trees and a hazy horizon. The overall scene is somber and depicts the aftermath of a battle.

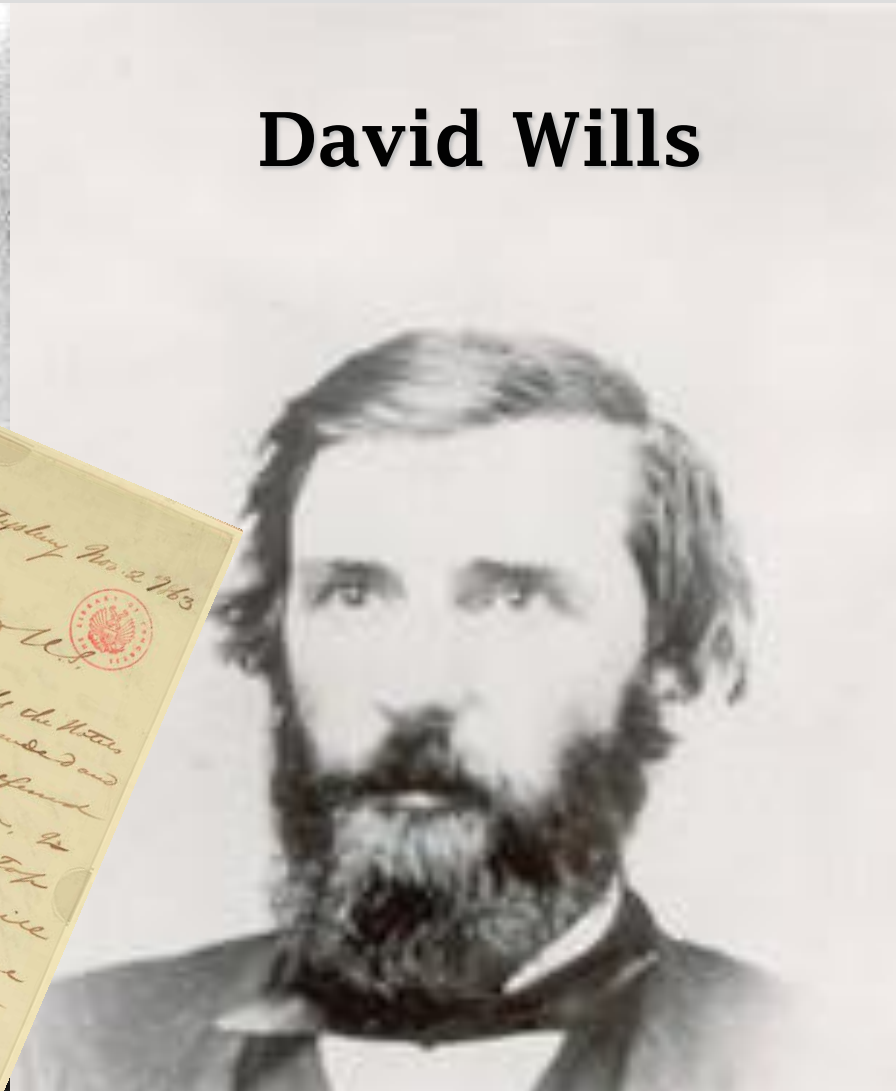
51,000 casualties at Gettysburg

(killed, wounded, captured, and missing)

Invitation to the President to come to Gettysburg “...a few appropriate remarks.”



David Wills



Gettysburg Nov. 2 1863
To His Excellency
A. Lincoln
President U.S.

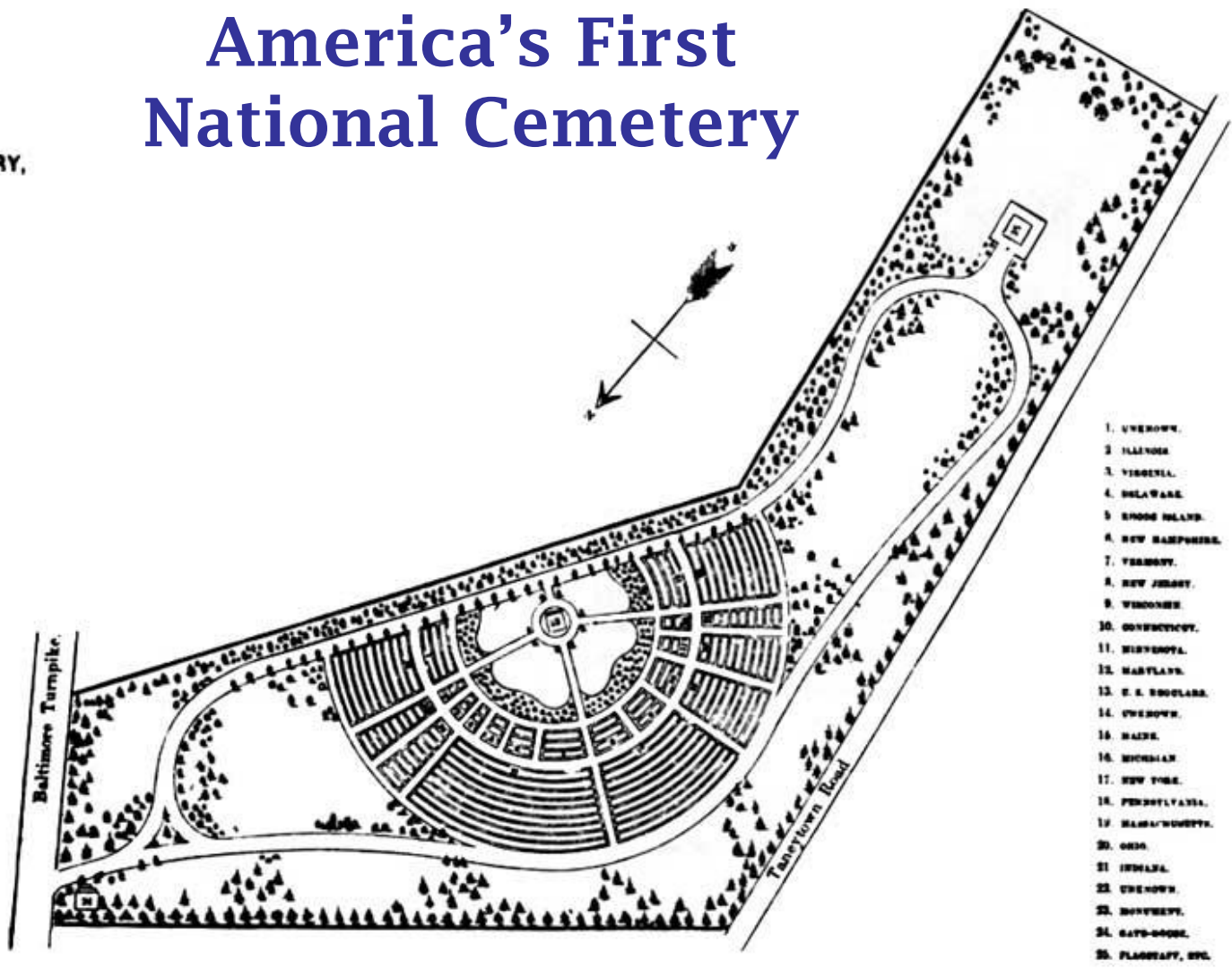
Sir,
As the States
in our town will be crowded and
in confusion at the time referred
to in the enclosed invitation, we
write to invite you to stop
with me. I hope you will
feel it your duty to lay aside
preparing business for a day to
come on here to perform this
last sad rite to our brave
soldiers dead.

19 n mt
27783

Dedication of America's First National Cemetery

PLAN OF
THE GROUNDS
 and
DESIGN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
 of
THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
 1863.
 by
WILLIAM SAWYER,
 Landscape Gardener, Baltimore, Penn.

SCALE OF FEET.
 0 50 100 200 300



1. VERMONT.
2. MASSACHUSETTS.
3. VIRGINIA.
4. DELAWARE.
5. BOSTON ISLAND.
6. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
7. VERMONT.
8. NEW JERSEY.
9. VERMONT.
10. CONNECTICUT.
11. MICHIGAN.
12. MASSACHUSETTS.
13. U. S. SOLDIERS.
14. VERMONT.
15. MAINE.
16. MICHIGAN.
17. NEW YORK.
18. PENNSYLVANIA.
19. MASSACHUSETTS.
20. OHIO.
21. IOWA.
22. VERMONT.
23. MICHIGAN.
24. CALIFORNIA.
25. FLAGSTAFF, ILL.

Would the President come?



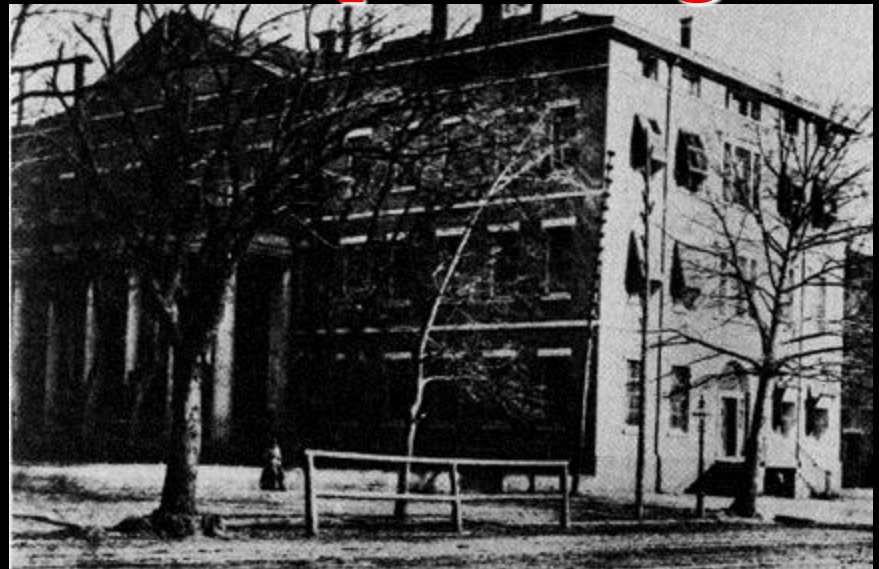
The White House

Transcontinental railroad issues...
Sensitive diplomatic affairs...
Preparation of message to Congress...
Key elections in Maryland...
Visits from state government officials...
Public order in Louisiana...
Developing Reconstruction plans...

“...his public duties are so pressing...”

Gen. Meade at the Rappahannock...
Selecting commanders for USCT...
Efforts to invade Texas...
Dispute with Gen. Rosencrans...
Gen. Burnside's retreat to Knoxville...
Gen. Sherman on the march...
Attempted retaking of Ft. Sumter...
Gen. Grant ready to attack Chattanooga...

The War Department



Mary was hysterical that Taddie was ill in bed and Abraham was thinking of going to Gettysburg.



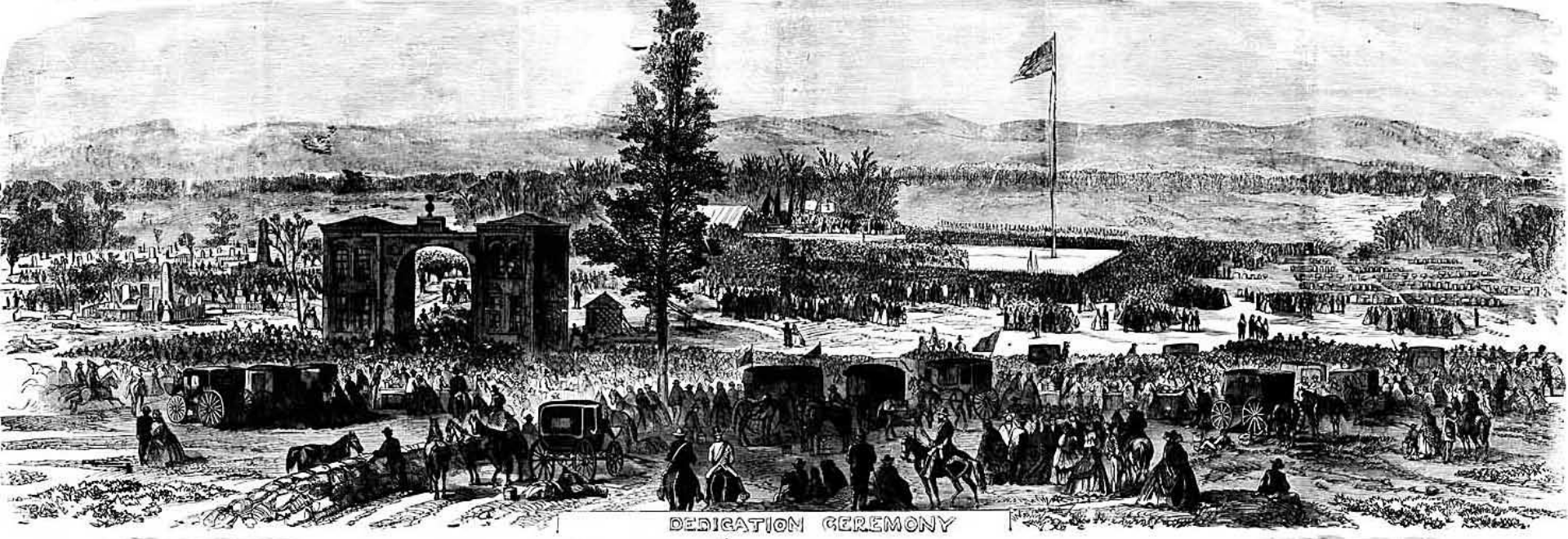
Wm Dept.
Nov 8th '63.
Hon. A. Lincoln
Gettysburg Pa.
The Dr. has just
left. We hope dear
Taddie is slightly
better. Will send
you a telegram in
the morning
Mrs Lincoln
20 chgo d
Send via Ad
9:40 Pm 5.

Lincoln's valet died from scarlet fever after returning from Gettysburg.



Lincoln himself was ill and was quarantined for nearly 3 weeks upon returning.



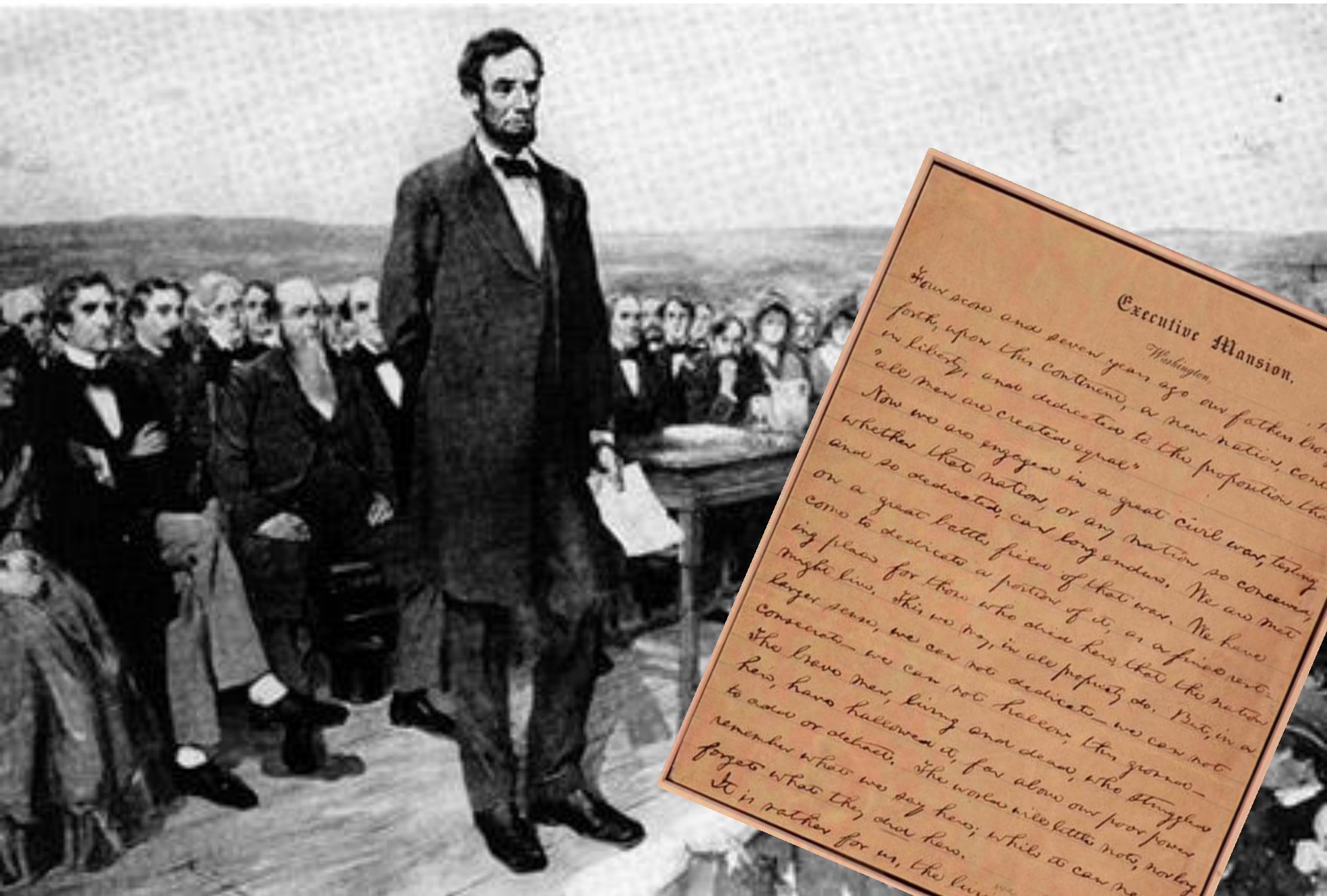


**Crowd gathering
at Soldiers'
National
Cemetery
November 19, 1863**





What would the President say?



Executive Mansion,
Washington.

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 have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we do, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate, this ground— we can not consecrate— we can not hallow, this ground— the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed 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, ^{we have no special} ~~and~~ ^{to stand} here.

It is rather for us, the living, to stand

Fewer than 300 words

Only 9 sentences

Less than 3 minutes

Executive Mansion,
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brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived
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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 have
come to a great battle field of that war. We have
placed for those who die here, that the nation
might live, this we say, in all propriety do. But, in a
larger sense, we can not dedicate, this ground—
consecrate—we can not hallow, this ground—
the brave men, living and dead, who struggled
here, have hallowed it, their bodies have
to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long
remember what we say here; what we can do
is rather for us, the living, to stand
by the same high ground to which they have
aspired.