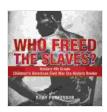
Who Freed the Slaves? A Comprehensive Guide for 4th Grade Children

During the American Civil War, a long and bloody struggle was waged over the issue of slavery. In this article, we will explore who freed the slaves, the key events that led to their emancipation, and the lasting impact of this victory.



Who Freed the Slaves? History 4th Grade I Children's American Civil War Era History Books by Baby Professor

★★★★★ 4.3 out of 5
Language : English
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Screen Reader : Supported
Print length : 64 pages



The Fight for Freedom

Slavery was a widespread practice in the United States before the Civil War. Millions of people of African descent were forced to work on plantations and other labor-intensive industries under harsh conditions. The abolitionist movement, which sought to end slavery, had been gaining momentum for decades before the outbreak of war in 1861.

The Civil War was fought between the Union (Northern states) and the Confederacy (Southern states). The Union fought to preserve the Union and end slavery, while the Confederacy fought to maintain its independence and way of life, which included slavery.

The war was a bloody conflict, with over 600,000 casualties. But in the end, the Union prevailed. President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, which declared all slaves in Confederate territory to be free.

The Thirteenth Amendment

The Emancipation Proclamation was a major step towards ending slavery, but it did not completely abolish it. Some states still allowed slavery, and many freed slaves faced discrimination and violence.

To address this, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1865. The amendment abolished slavery throughout the United States.

Reconstruction

After the Civil War, the United States entered a period known as Reconstruction. This was a time of great change and upheaval, as the nation sought to rebuild and reunite.

During Reconstruction, the federal government worked to implement the Thirteenth Amendment and ensure that freed slaves had the same rights as other Americans. This included the right to vote, own property, and attend school.

Reconstruction was a difficult and challenging time, but it also led to significant progress for freed slaves. By the end of the 19th century, many African Americans had achieved economic and political success.

The Legacy of Emancipation

The emancipation of slaves was a major turning point in American history. It marked the end of a cruel and unjust system that had oppressed millions of people.

The fight for freedom did not end with the Civil War. African Americans continued to face discrimination and other challenges in the years that followed.

However, the emancipation of slaves was a major step towards a more just and equal society. It is a legacy that we should all be proud of.

The question of who freed the slaves is complex, but the answer is clear: it was the combined efforts of many people, including abolitionists, Union soldiers, and freed slaves themselves.

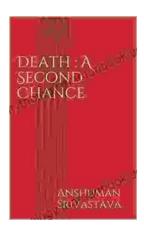
The emancipation of slaves was a major victory for freedom and equality. It is a legacy that we should all strive to uphold.



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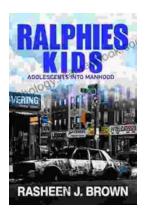
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