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The Road to the Abraham Lincoln Presidency

★ *The 16th President* ★

★ *Certificate of Authenticity* ★

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★ *First Edition* ★

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Abraham Lincoln: The Time Line

1809 Born February 12th in then Hardin County, Kentucky, to Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln.

1811 Moved to farm on Knob Creek, Kentucky.

1812 Brother, Thomas born and dies in infancy.

1815 Attended school for several weeks.

1816 Moved to Perry County, Indiana (present day Spencer County, Indiana)

1818 Mother died of mil[k] sickness.

1819 Father married Sarah Bush Johnston in Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

1828 Sister died in childbirth.

1829 Relocated to Macon County, Illinois.

1831 Piloted flat boat to New Orleans and moved on own to N[ew Salem]. Took a job as a store clerk.

1832 Became a candidate for state legisla[ture]. Volunteered for Black Hawk War and [was elected captain]. Defeated in his bid for seat in the Illi[nois legislature].

1833 Purchased store in new Salem w[ith partner]. Appointed postmaster of New S[alem].

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***** Lincoln National Life Foundation ****** Courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Library
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1836 Elected a second time to the Illinois legislature.
2 Justices of Supreme court grant Lincoln a license to practice law.

1839 Elected to the Springfield town board.
Chosen presidential elector by the state Whig convention.

th William F. Berry.
lem by President Jackson.

1837 Moved to Springfield and became law partner of John Stuart.

1844 As a presidential elector, campaigned for Henry Clay in Southern Illinois, Kentucky, & Indiana.

1846 Second Child, Edward
Only Whig elected to
1

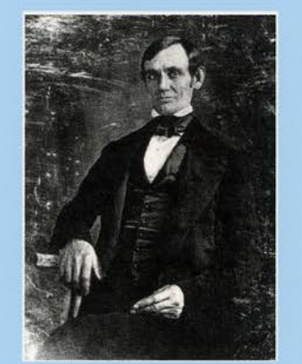
ire.
elected captain.
ois legislature.

ew Salem.

1942 Married Mary Todd.

1838 Elected Illinois legislature for 3rd time.

The Lincoln Family Home in Springfield, Illinois.
Republican rally for Lincoln in the 1860 Presidential election. *7



Abraham Lincoln, earliest known photograph 1846. *7

1843 First Child, Robert Todd Born.

1834 Elected to Illinois House of Representatives.

1840 Argued 1st case in the Illinois Supreme Court.
Elected for Illinois legislature for 4th time.

1847 Took

Baker born
Congress.

348 Nominated General Zachary Taylor for President.
10-day speaking tour of New England.

1850 Son, Edward Baker dies.
Third son, William Wallace born.

1852 Opened campaign, as a presidential elector,
supporting Winfield Scott's bid for the presidency.

1853 4th son, Thomas (Tad) born.

1851 Father dies.

1849 Admitted to practice before U.S. Supreme Court.
Patent granted on combining adjustable buoyant chambers with steam boats or other vessels.
Denied Appointment as Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Declined offer for the governorship and secretaryship of Oregon Territory.

eat in the Thirtieth Congress.

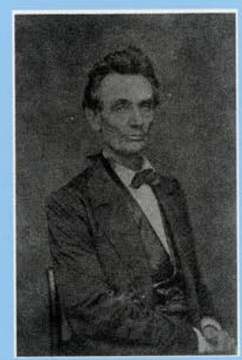
1854 Elected to Illinois legislature and resigned to become U.S. Senate candidate.

1856 Adopted a statement of principles that marked beginning of Re
Delivered legendary "Lost Speech" as a Republican presidenti

1855 Bid for Senate Unsuccessful.

1857 Awarded $5,000 in suit against Illinois Central Railroad.

1858 Lincoln and Douglas first Debate for
Received majority of votes for senate,
because of the gerrymandering of leg



Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois
May 20, 1860. *5

Feb. 9, 18
before leav

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Abraham Lincoln: The Time Line

1860 Nominated for President by the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

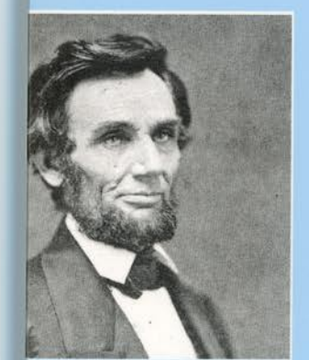
1861 South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas form Confederate States of America.
Washington received reports of assassination plot against Lincoln.

1862 Emancipation Proclamation signed on September 22.
Effective January 1, 1863.

1864 Re-elected President.

1865 General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, April 9.
Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, Washington D.C., Friday, April 14th.

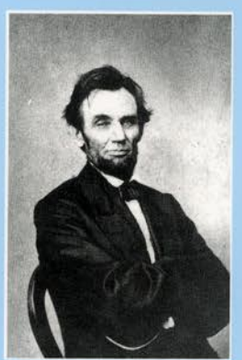
1861-65 Served as the 16th President of the United States of America.



61. 52 year old President-elect 2 days
ing Springfield for Washington D.C. *6

President visit to the Army of Potomac, Oct 3. 1862.
President conferring with General McCellen.*3

Lincoln beside table at which he signed
the Emancipation Proclomation.*2



President Abraham Lincoln.
1863-1864 *4

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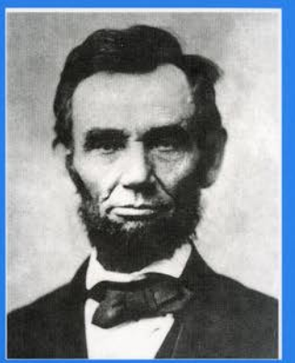
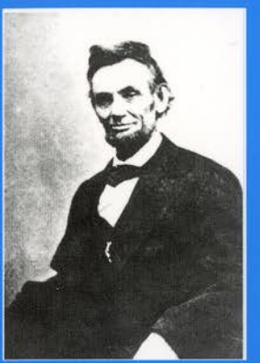
Abraham Lincoln: The Early Years



Lincoln 11 days before delivering the Gettysburg Address, November 8, 1863 *



Lincoln, between early Feburary to mid April 1865, Washington, D.C. *

Mary Todd Lincoln, early 1862 in Washington, D.C. by Mathew Brady *

"Leave nothing for tomorrow which can be done today"
-Abraham Lincoln

The 16th President of the United States of America, Abraham Lincoln, was born in Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky on February 12, 1809 to parents Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln, pioneer farmers with meager earnings. Lincoln's parents named him after his paternal grandfather. Members of the Baptist church, his mother frequently read the bible to Abe and his sister, Sarah, in which Lincoln memorized many of the versus. Living on a farm, Lincoln preformed many chores at an early age and attended school sporadically. However, Lincoln preferred reading and learning to working in the fields. In 1816, during a time in which faulty land titles rose in Kentucky, the family lost part of one farm to a title flaw, and another two to litigation ties. Shortly thereafter, the family moved from their one room cabin in Kentucky to Perry County (now Spencer), Indiana where they purchased land from the government. Two years later, nine-year-old Lincoln lost his mother when she died of milk sickness. A year later, Lincoln's father married Sarah Bush Johnston in Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Sarah brought three children of her own into the household, and young Lincoln immediately bonded with his stepmother. Lincoln attended school less than a year, and learned to read and write from his stepmother. In 1831, at the age of 21 Lincoln parted from the family and resided in New Salem, Illinois where he worked as a store clerk. Lincoln quickly became known and admired with his ability to read, write, and successfully wrestle the town bully. Six months after his arrival in town, he announced his candidacy for a seat in the Illinois State Legislature, declaring himself an independent candidate. A few weeks later, the Black Hawk War broke out and Lincoln signed up to fight the Indians. Lincoln served as a private in the Independent Spy Corps, a group that did not accomplish the mission of tracking down Chief Black Hawk in southern Wisconsin. Lincoln served 80 days in the war with no fighting. Once he returned to New Salem, the campaign for the Illinois State Legislature came near an end. With no time to make himself

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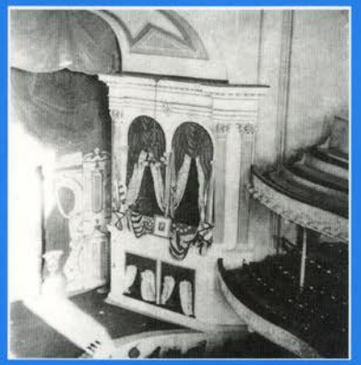
Abraham Lincoln: The Presidential Years

Abraham Lincoln with son Robert Todd Lincoln. Feburary 4, 1864 *

President visit to the Army of Potomac, October 3, 1863 *3



Fords Theater, site of Lincoln assasination on Friday, April 14, 1865 *7

known in the rural parts of the district, Lincoln lost the election for State Legislature in 1832. Shortly thereafter, Lincoln purchased a store on credit with partner William F. Berry. The store quickly failed and Lincoln gradually paid off both his and his deceased partner's debt. This act among other honest acts gained him the nickname 'Honest Abe.' This same year he gained appointment as Postmaster of New Salem by President Andrew Jackson. To supplement his pay he chopped wood, split rails, worked as county deputy surveyor, and handled legal work for small fees. In 1834, Lincoln ran again for state legislature and won with no platform statement, no promises and few speeches. He became well-known shaking hands, telling jokes, and visiting nearly every family in the county.[1] As a member of the Whig party, he ran and won three successive terms as state legislature. In addition to serving as state legislature, he studied law in his spare time and received his law license at the encouragement of his friend Stuart in 1836. Still serving as state legislature, in 1837 Lincoln moved to Springfield to become Stuart's law partner. In 1841, his partnership with Stuart dissolved and he formed a partnership with Stephen T. Logan until 1844 when he took on William H. Herndon, later to be his biographer, as a partner. Lincoln displayed other acts of honesty within his practice of law, for he often discouraged litigation among his clients and encouraged them to resolve issues outside the court. Lincoln once said, "Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. . . .the nominal winner is often a real loser - in fees, expenses, and waste of time. As a peacemaker, the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough."[2] Meanwhile in 1839, Lincoln met Mary Todd, an educated daughter of a prominent Kentucky banker, and they married on November 4, 1842. Over the course of 11 years, they had 4 children-Robert, Edward, William, and Thomas-all of whom die before reaching maturity except for Robert Todd Lincoln. After seven years of

1 "Abraham Lincoln: A Life in Brief." AmericanPresident.org. Online. Internet. 22 August 2003. Available: americanpresident.org/history/abrahamlincoln/biography/printable.html

2 *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* edited by Roy P. Basler, Volume II, "Notes for a Law Lecture" (July 1, 1850?), p. 81.

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service, Lincoln left the office as state legislature in 1841 and resumed his role in politics in 1846 when he won a seat in the United States House of Representatives. While in the House, others knew Lincoln for his opposition to the Mexican war and to slavery. Although not an abolitionist, Lincoln did not support the spread of slavery into the territories. As a Representative in the House, Lincoln unsuccessfully attempted to gain the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington. Instead, the administration offered him the governorship or secretary ship of the Oregon Territory. Lincoln did not accept either position, and choose to focus on his law career. In 1856, Lincoln made an unsuccessful bid for the U. S. Senate and in his losing speech, he opposed the Dred Scott Decision of 1857 and stated that slavery caused the problems of the country and would divide the nation. A few years after this speech, Lincoln discontinued his law practice at the age of 51 to run for President of the United States. Lincoln's speeches on what he believed to be the problems of the country gained him national recognition and the presidential election on November 6, 1860. Lincoln and his running mate, Hannibal Hamlin, gained victory over Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, receiving 1,865,593 popular votes and 180 electoral votes. Abraham Lincoln was sworn into office on March 4, 1861 and again in 1864 as the 16th President of the United States of America.

Sadly, Lincoln's second term as President of the United States ended at the age of 56 on Friday, April 14, 1865-the day John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln. His life ended the following day on April 15, 1865.

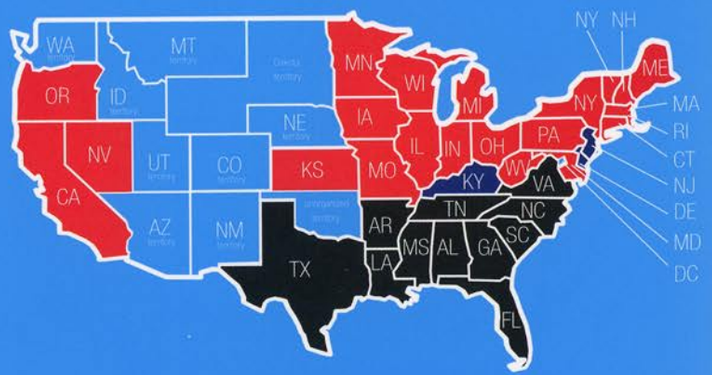
Abraham Lincoln: Key Establishments

• 13th Amendment abolishing slavery • Creation of black military units • Freedman's Bureau • Civil War to preserve the union • First case in American history that the U.S. government gains mass financing for defense and war • 1st income tax • Charter of National Banks • 1st federally controlled paper currency issued as "Greenbacks"

The Presidential Election 1860

(R) Lincoln state victories 180 - *59%*	1,866,452 popular votes (40%)	Electoral votes total: 303
(ND) Douglas state victories: 12 - 4%	1,375,157 popular votes (29%)	Popular vote total:4,680,193
(SD) Breckinridge state victories: 72 - 24%	847,953 popular votes (18%)	
(CU) Bell state victories: 39 - 13%	590,631 popular votes (13%)	

The Presidential Election 1864



(R) Lincoln state victories: 212 - *91%*	2,213,665 popular votes (55%)	Electoral votes total: 233
(D) McClellan state victories: 21 - 9%	1,805,237 popular votes (45%)	Not voting: 81
The Confederate States of America 1861-65		Popular vote total: 4,018,902

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Abraham Lincoln: While in Office

1861 Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas secede~Start of the Civil War • Proclamation forbidding intercourse with states in insurrection against the government of the United States • Battle of Ball's Bluff • "Trent Affair" • Lincoln pronounced himself sole power over the Union war during the 37th Congress • First federally controlled paper money was issued "Greenbacks" • Transcontinental telegraph completed **1862** Lincoln took over all telegraph lines • Department of Agriculture established • Lincoln voided General Hunter's Order No. 11 freeing slaves in the Department of the South • Homestead Act granting 65 hectares of public land to settlers • 3% tax on incomes in excess of $800 • Morrill Land Grant College Act • An act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, and to seize property of rebells • Congress authorized the acceptance of blacks into the military • Northern forces defeated at Bull Run • Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) • Draft of 300,000 militiamen to serve for 9 months • Approved bill admitting West Virginia to the Union • Legal Tender Act **1863** Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves of rebels • System of national banks established • Order of retaliation: those killed under violation of the laws of war will be executed, and for every one person enslaved by enemy one rebel confederate soldier will be placed at hard labor on the public works • Between 15,000-20,000 citizens were arrested for suspicion of treason against the government.* • Proclamation of amnesty to Confederates who take the oath to support the U.S. Constitution • Allowed free mail delivery in cities of the United States • Proclaimed national observance of Thanksgiving to be held November 26 **1864** Lincoln re-elected president • Draft of 200,000 men • Act repealing the Fugitive Slave law • Pocket-vetoes Wade-Davis reconstruction bil • Nebraska admitted into Union **1865** 13th Amendment abolishing slavery • Peace conference with Confederate Represenatives • Freedmen's Bureau for the care of blacks • Offered pardon to deserters who return to service, and loss of citizenship to those who do not • Reconstruction Plan to restore Confederate states into the Union • Lincoln administration ends on April 15th when assassinated by John Wilke's Booth

* "Abraham Lincoln: A Life in Brief." AmericanPresident.org: Online. Internet. 22 August 2003. Available: http://americanpresident.org/history/abrahamlincoln/biography/printable.html.

Abraham Lincoln: Personal Trivia

Presidential number: 16th ***Years President:*** 1861-65 ***Terms:*** 2 ***Party Affiliation:*** Whig; Republican ***State Represented:*** Illinois ***First Lady:*** Mary Todd Lincoln ***Vice President:*** Hannibal Hamlin (1861-65); Andrew Jackson (1865) ***Birthday:*** February 12, 1809 ***Birthplace:*** Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky ***Parents:*** Nancy Hanks & Thomas Lincoln ***Childhood Activities:*** Farm chores, reading and learning ***Nickname:*** Honest Abe ***Education:*** Tutors, self-educated ***Professions:*** Store clerk, Store owner, Rail-splitter, Captain in military, lawyer, Postmaster, Congressman, 16th President of the United States of America ***Religion:*** No formal affiliation: "When I do good, I feel good, and when I do bad, I feel bad, and that's my religion."-Abe Lincoln ***Favorite Childhood Book:*** The Life of George Washington Hobbies: Walking, wrestling, reading, Chess, poetry writing, attending the theater ***Readings Enjoyed:*** Shakespeare, Byron, the Bible, Aesop's Fables, Oliver Wendell Holmes ***Favorite Poems:*** Mortality by William Knox & The Raven by Edgar Allen Poe ***Favorite Foods:*** Fruit salad, cheese, crackers ***Children:*** Robert Todd Lincoln, Edward Baker Lincoln, William Wallace Lincoln and Thomas "Tad" Lincoln ***Pets:*** Horse, Cat named "Bob", Turkey named "Jack", and a dog named "Jib" ***Died:*** April15, 1865

Abraham Lincoln: Notable Facts

Tallest President at 6 feet and 4 inches. ***First President*** to wear a beard while in office. ***First president*** to be photographed at his inauguration. ***Only President*** to receive a patent, for a device for lifting boats over shoals. ***Frequently*** infused jokes in speeches and imparted lessons to his children through jokes and funny stories. ***Most frequently*** portrayed president in films. ***First president*** to be born outside of the original 13 colonies. ***Only President*** to be assassinated on Good Friday. ***Lincoln, Nebraska*** named after Abraham Lincoln.

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