

1 | Thesis

Idea of freedom, which is integral to national identity, continually changes throughout the war especially w.r.t.

2 | Evidence

2.1 | Pre-war

2.1.1 | Freedom for the North

pg. 10 Freedom of each man to enjoy what they do and produce what they do

2.1.2 | Freedom for the South

pg. 10 Freedom to leverage what other men do and to gain profit from them

2.2 | Post-war

2.2.1 | Former Slaves

Freedom meant escaping injustices slavery and reaping American Society

2.2.2 | Freedom for the White Southerners

Freedom believes to the ability to maintain their property

2.3 | Page 12

- "freedom" => starting to transition to thinking about emancipation
- at any given time, the definition of freedom is conflicting
- We see freedom as not a rebirth but as a swell
- Antebellum era swells an anti-institutionalization view
- Patriotism = sense of unconditional loyalty to whomever is in office
- Art Pieces treated as primary sources: Douglass photograph pg. 18 — Douglass in his art could subvert racist portrays

2.4 | Post freedom

Without ownership of property, freedom would be impossible. Republicans saw emancipation as a process that restores African American men to power in their household. It fixes the dominant understanding of economic freedom as a right of property ownership.

2.5 | **Freedom**

"The author says having both sides fighting for freedom is a uniquely American idea" — Adam. Southern plantation wanted to maintain their "way of life"