a. The Trail of Tears was the path that the Cherokee Indians went on following Andrew Jackson's Indian Removal Act. Between 1838 and 1839, around ten thousand Cherokee natives were being forced to migrate east of the Mississippi River and move to present-day Oklahoma. The amount of deaths on the Trail of Tears were around 4,000 Natives, as many of the Cherokees starved to death, died of disease or were too exhausted as a result of walking the 2,000 mile path. The results of the Trail of Tears were cruel and gruesome and caused many of the Cherokee Natives to perish.

d. The Emancipation Proclamation was a document issued by the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln in 1863. The goal of the Emancipation Proclamation was to free the slaves in the Confederacy. This document would not end slavery altogether since some of the states in the Union would believe in popular sovereignty and did not want to get rid of slavery in their land. The document only abolished slavery in the South, and any other state in the Union that was loyal to the federal government still had slavery. The Emancipation Proclamation weakened the South and changed the motive of the Civil War.

f. Ulysses S. Grant was the General of the United States and would eventually become the 18th President of the United States in 1869. Moreover, Ulysses S. Grant is known for being the high-ranking General that would help lead the Union army in winning the American Civil War. In 1865, General Grant surrouded Robert E. Lee and the Confederates in the Appomattox Courthouse. This would mark the defeat of the Confederate General, Robert E. Lee. The result of the defeat of Robert E. Lee ended the American Civil War when he surrendered. Ulyssses S. Grant is known as a very powerful and couragous General and helped the allies in the American Civil War.

2.

Abraham Lincoln saw slavery was immoral and unjust but later transitioned into becoming an abolitionist. This meant Lincoln accepted slavery already existing. His view of slavery changed during the American Civil War, when the motive of the war changed from whether the states government or federal government had more power to the issue of slavery. This led to the Emancipation Proclamation during the Civil War.

Lincoln’s view on slavery before he became the 16th president of the United States was expressed during the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Abraham Lincoln claimed in his House Divided Speech that the United States cannot survive if it has half slave states and half free states. Furthermore, Lincoln stated that he accepted slavery where it stands and did not want to do anything further. This meant Lincoln did not want slavery to expand into other states or territories and won’t try to do anything to interfere with the existing slavery in the Union. Lincoln did not think that the Constitution gave the federal government the right to abolish slavery where there is slavery, but only to prevent the spread to new territories. Although Lincoln would not win the popular vote, he would win the electoral vote in the Election of 1860.

As the Civil War began, Lincoln would still remain on having his view of slavery. He accepted slavery as it was and didn’t do anything to abolish it fully. But as the Civil War progressed, his views on slavery would change and he would become an abolitionist during the Civil War. His view on slavery changed from seeing it immoral and was only against the expansion of slavery from the time in the Lincoln-Douglas debates before his presidency to becoming an abolitionist. At first, Lincoln had to intentions of getting rid of slavery, but the Union was losing in the Civil War. He insisted that the Civil War was not about abolishing slavery, but to preserve the United States. During the Civil War, many freedmen escaped the South to join the Union army. Lincoln established the Emancipation Proclamation as a military policy to give his troops the motivation to keep on fighting and a motive to win the war.

Abraham Lincoln would make the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. This document abolished slavery in the southern states. Furthermore, the Emancipation Proclamation still had slavery remain in the northern states. The reason why Emancipation Proclamation only removed slavery in the South but not the North is because Lincoln feared some of the Northern states would turn to the South if their slavery was abolished. Obviously, the South were not content with this change and the abolitionists were not happy that not all slavery was abolished.

In the period between the Lincoln-Douglas debates to when the Emancipation Proclamation was created, Abraham Lincoln’s view on the issue of slavery transitioned from accepting slavery as it is to wanting to get rid of slavery for the sake of his military. In the end, Lincoln still believed that slavery was still unjust, but as the Civil War grew and the reason for fighting changed, Lincoln’s view would change to motivate the allies. The creation of the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment would help the allies win the war and changed Lincoln into a true abolitionist.