

Oral Presentation:

Reactions to the Emancipation Proclamation

Overview:

For this assignment, you will work in teams to research how different people reacted to the Emancipation Proclamation. You will use historical documents and other sources to find actual reactions from individuals or groups. Then, you will synthesize your findings into an oral presentation to share with the class.

Directions:

1. Your team will be assigned one of the following groups to research:
 - Black Americans (enslaved and free)
 - Soldiers (Union, Confederate, and border states)
 - Abolitionists
 - Politicians (Union and Confederate)
 - Europeans
 - U.S. newspapers (Union and Confederate)
2. **Research:**
 - Use at least **three sources** from the list provided to gather information. Focus on these guiding questions:
 - What was the group's initial reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation?
 - How did their reaction reflect their social, political, or economic interests?
3. **Visual Aid:**
 - Create a Google Slides or PowerPoint presentation (5-8 slides) to support your oral presentation.
 - Organize your ideas so the audience can follow along easily.
 - Include:
 - A title slide with your group's name and your name
 - Key points about your group's reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation
 - At least one relevant image, map, or illustration
 - A "Sources" slide listing all references in MLA format.
4. **Oral Presentation:**
 - Prepare a 3-5 minute presentation to deliver to the class.
 - Speak clearly and confidently; do not read directly from your slides.
 - Each member of your team must speak during the presentation.
 - Include direct quotes or excerpts from your sources to support your points.

Emancipation Proclamation Oral Presentation

Areas for Growth	Criteria for Success	Strengths
	<i>Research & Content:</i> Uses minimum of 3 reliable sources to demonstrate understanding of the group's reaction.	
	<i>Central Idea:</i> Identifies and explains a central idea related to the group's reaction.	
	<i>Organization & Clarity:</i> Presents information in a logical and clear order.	
	<i>Supporting Evidence:</i> Provides relevant evidence to support findings and claims; links between evidence and conclusions are clear and logical.	
	<i>Presentation Style:</i> Presents using clear enunciation, appropriate tone, and sufficient use of visual aids; style aligns with the purpose and audience.	

Additional Feedback:

MLA Citation Guide for Websites

Why Cite Sources?

Citing sources helps you:

- Avoid plagiarism.
- Give credit to the authors of your information.
- Support your credibility as a researcher.

MLA Format for Websites

Author Last Name, First Name. "Title of the Webpage." *Website Name*, Publisher (if different from website name), Publication Date, URL.

Key Parts of a Citation:

- **Author:** Name of the person or organization that created the content. If no author is listed, skip this part.
- **Title of the Webpage:** Use the title of the specific page or article in quotation marks.
- **Website Name:** The name of the overall website (in italics).
- **Publisher:** The organization responsible for publishing the content. If the publisher is the same as the website name, omit this part.
- **Publication Date:** The date the content was published or last updated. If no date is available, write "Accessed [today's date]."
- **URL:** The full web address of the page.

Additional Notes:

MLA guidelines recommend:

- Use Times New Roman font in 12 point size.
- Double space all entries.
- Use a hanging indent if the entry is more than one line.
- Alphabetize all entries.
- Title the page Works Cited, centered on the top line. Do not use boldface, underlining, etc.

Look at the examples on the next page.

Example 1:

Website: National Museum of African American History and Culture

Citation:

National Museum of African American History and Culture. "Emancipation Proclamation:

Striking a Mighty Blow for Slavery." *National Museum of African American History and*

Culture, Smithsonian Institution, Accessed 8 Feb. 2025,

nmaahc.si.edu/explore/stories/emancipation-proclamation-striking-mighty-blow-slavery.

Example 2:

Website: Social Welfare History Project

Citation:

Social Welfare History Project. "Emancipation Proclamation (1862)." *Social Welfare History*

Project, Virginia Commonwealth University Libraries, 2011,

socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/federal/emancipation-proclamation-1862/.

Quick Tips:

- Always italicize the website name.
- Include a publication date if possible; otherwise, use the "Accessed" date.
- Place quotation marks around the webpage title.
- URLs should not include "http://" or "https://" for simplicity.

Look at a finished Works Cited on the next page.

Works Cited

- “Emancipation Proclamation: January 1st, 1863.” Social Welfare History Project, Virginia Commonwealth University Libraries, 13 Mar. 2018, socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/federal/emancipation-proclamation-1862/.
- “The Emancipation Proclamation: Striking a Mighty Blow to Slavery | National Museum of African American History and Culture.” *National Museum of African American History and Culture*, Smithsonian Institution, Accessed 8 Feb. 2025, nmaahc.si.edu/explore/stories/emancipation-proclamation-striking-mighty-blow-slavery.

Sources for Oral Presentation

*indicates a source from the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Black Americans (enslaved and free)

['Hurrah for Old Abe'](#)

[Black Reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation](#)

[Emancipation Evoked Mix of Emotions for Freed Slaves](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: Black So](#)

[ldiers Respond](#)

Soldiers (Union, Confederate, and border states)

*[Letter from John P. Baird to Richard W. Thompson](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: A Kentucky Soldier Responds](#)

[Union Soldiers Condemn Slavery](#)

Abolitionists

['Hurrah for Old Abe'](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: Frederick Douglass Responds](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: Junius C. Morel Responds](#)

[Reactions to the Emancipation Proclamation](#)

Politicians (Union and Confederate)

['Hurrah for Old Abe'](#)

*[Letter from Emerson Etheridge to Richard W. Thompson](#)

[Reactions to the Emancipation Proclamation](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: Jefferson Davis Responds](#)

[Northern Lip Service to the Emancipation Proclamation](#)

Europeans

['Hurrah for Old Abe'](#)

[International Reaction](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: An International Turning Point](#)

U.S. Newspapers

[Rejoicing Over the Proclamation](#)

[Reactions to the Emancipation Proclamation](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: The Brooklyn Daily Eagle responds](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: The New York Times and Martin Delaney Respond](#)

[The Emancipation Proclamation: Copperheads Respond](#)

Research Graphic Organizer		
Group Name:		
Step	Guiding Questions	Notes
Step 1: Initial Reaction	What was your group's initial reaction to the Emancipation Proclamation?	
Step 2: Social, Political, and/or Economic Interests	How did the reaction(s) reflect your group's social, political, and/or economic interests?	
Step 3: Key Quotes and Details	What are 3 key quotes from your research that support your findings?	Source 1: Quote:
		Source 2: Quote:
		Source 3: Quote:
Step 4: Visual Aid	What is 1 relevant image, map, or illustration you might use on your slides?	Source: Image: