



# Should free African-Americans serve in the Union Army?

Component	Description
<b>Title of Lesson</b>	Should free African-Americans serve in the Union Army?
<b>Content/Subject Area</b>	African American History
<b>Context</b>	<p>During the Civil War, the free black community in Philadelphia, and in the Union, debated whether or not ‘colored’ troops should serve as soldiers in the Union army. This debate went on even though the federal government held it illegal for black men to serve. In this lesson, students will read primary sources from both sides of the debate and then engage in a mock historical debate that uses the arguments identified in primary sources.</p> <p>The free black community in Philadelphia was a center for thought around freedom, equality and patriotism. The following essential questions relating to patriotism and identity highlight the global connections to the historical moment that is the focus of this lesson.</p> <p>Essential Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is patriotism? What purpose does it serve?</li> <li>● How does identity interact with patriotism?</li> <li>● Should free African-Americans join the Union army?</li> </ul>
<b>Duration</b>	2-4 class periods
<b>Objective</b>	<p><b>SWBAT</b> identify arguments in a primary source <b>IOT</b> participate in a structured debate.</p> <p><b>SWBAT</b> listen to their classmates and take notes on their debate points <b>IOT</b> write a response a debate question.</p>
<b>Standards</b>	<p><u>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.1</u>            Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.</p> <p><u>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.2</u>            Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary</p>

	<p>source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.</p> <p><u>CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.6</u>  Compare the point of view of two or more authors for how they treat the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.</p> <p>8.1.U.C. Analyze, synthesize and integrate historical data, creating a product that supports and appropriately illustrates inferences and conclusions drawn from research. (Reference RWSL Standard 1.8.11 Research)</p> <p>8.2.U.A. Evaluate the role groups and individuals from Pennsylvania played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development of the U.S.</p> <p>8.2.U.B. Evaluate the importance of various historical documents, artifacts, and places in Pennsylvania which are critical to U.S.</p> <p>8.2.U.D. Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations in Pennsylvania have influenced the growth and development of the U.S. Ethnicity and race Working conditions, Immigration, Military conflict, Economic stability.</p>
<p><b>Anticipatory Set</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Warm-up: What does it mean to be patriotic? To what extent is patriotism necessary? Make a long list of ways that a person can be patriotic.</li> <li>II. Discuss warm-up.</li> <li>III. To transition, focus joining the army as a form of patriotism. What are reasons that someone joins the army?</li> <li>IV. Transition: explain to students that we will be looking at the debate about whether or not free African-Americans in Union states should serve in the army.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Instruction</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>V. Develop student background information on soldiers in the Civil War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Explain to students that the Union and state armies refused to accept northern black volunteers up until the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, almost three years after the start of the war. Although, the U.S Navy had accepted black men to serve.</li> <li>B. Give students an overview of Civil War statistics (Appendix A):  <a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B7gJ1NgaMW15RjkxMkU3aDliZG8">https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B7gJ1NgaMW15RjkxMkU3aDliZG8</a></li> <li>C. Ask students:</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What do you notice?</li> <li>2. What do you wonder?</li> </ul> <p>D. Next, give students a breakdown of the US population by race based on the 1860 census (Appendix B): <a href="http://www.bowdoin.edu/~prael/lesson/tables.htm">http://www.bowdoin.edu/~prael/lesson/tables.htm</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In what region of the country did free African Americans constitute the largest percentage of the total population?</li> <li>2. Where did enslaved African Americans constitute the largest percentage of the total population?</li> <li>3. Look at proportion of percentages of soldiers by race and in the general population by race. Is there a “fair” proportion of enlistment in the army?</li> </ul> <p>E. Beyond numbers, explain that free African-Americans and black soldiers had to free being kidnapped into slavery. Black soldiers also had to face racism from both the Union and Confederate armies.</p> <p>VI. Explain to students that we will be preparing for a historical debate on this question. This is a question that free African-Americans debated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Should free African-Americans join the Union army?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Instruction</b></p>	<p>VII. Explain to students that they will be engaging in debates using the arguments that free African-Americans were making at the time. In order to learn those arguments, students will read primary source documents. Each student will read one or two documents.</p> <p>VIII. Give students the graphic organizer for document analysis and debate preparation (Appendix C). Explain and model aspects of the graphic organizer that may be confusing for students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Link for graphic organizers: <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LVJOhc3CKp-yIfODfc6kvwSZqWS5-9a6jfKxiEcmTP0/edit#heading=h.azs98tkp0zyz">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LVJOhc3CKp-yIfODfc6kvwSZqWS5-9a6jfKxiEcmTP0/edit#heading=h.azs98tkp0zyz</a></li> </ul> <p>IX. Give students their assigned document (Appendices D-J).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. <u>Teacher note:</u> There are a range of reading levels provided. Consider assigning documents to meet student needs. Also, students can work in cooperative pairings or individually. Or a mixtures of the two.</li> </ul> <p>X. Introduce the fishbowl discussion strategy to students and set ground rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. <u>Teacher note:</u> Facing History and Ourselves provides a good overview of the fishbowl strategy and options</li> </ul>

	<p>for implementation. Link:  <a href="https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/teaching-strategies/fishbowl">https://www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/teaching-strategies/fishbowl</a></p> <p>XI. Give students graphic organizer for note-taking during the debate (Appendix K).  A. <a href="https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LVJOHc3CKp-ylfoDfc6kwWSzqWS5-9a6jfKxiEcmTP0/edit">https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LVJOHc3CKp-ylfoDfc6kwWSzqWS5-9a6jfKxiEcmTP0/edit</a></p> <p>XII. Students engage in a fishbowl debate.</p>
<b>Independent Practice</b>	XIII. Students write a response to the debate question: Should free African Americans join the Union army?
<b>Closure</b>	XIV. As a class, reflect on the following: A. Strengths and areas of improvement for discussion. B. How does identity impact patriotism? What did it mean to be patriotic for free African-Americans during the Civil War?
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Graphic organizer for analysis of documents and debate preparation</li> <li>● Performance in debate</li> <li>● Written response to the question: Should free African-Americans join the Union army?</li> </ul>
<b>Key Terms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Patriotism</li> <li>● Civil War: Union and Confederacy</li> <li>● Regiment</li> <li>● Colored: (to help students understand the primary source language) in the United States, an accepted term used to refer to non-white people that came out of the Civil War era; however, today it is usually considered offensive.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources and Materials</b>	<p><u>Materials</u></p> <p>Images of materials available below in appendices. Links are provided at the end of each appendix page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Civil War Statistics Handout &amp; Population Table (Appendices A &amp; B)</li> <li>❑ <a href="#">Graphic Organizers</a> (Appendices C and K)</li> <li>❑ Primary Source Documents (Appendices D-J)</li> </ul> <p><u>Resource for Teacher</u></p> <p>Overview of African-American participation in the Civil War from Gale:  <a href="http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/uhic/ReferenceDetailsPage/DocumentToolsPortletWindow?displayGroupName=Reference&amp;action=2&amp;catId=&amp;d">http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/uhic/ReferenceDetailsPage/DocumentToolsPortletWindow?displayGroupName=Reference&amp;action=2&amp;catId=&amp;d</a></p>

[documentId=GALE%7CCX3410500100&zid=0ea2be5ca0c16e5fae83039277ce56b8&source=Bookmark&u=boot89629&jsid=e27f988827d3ff9b2dc12ce8b7e61d37](https://www.gale.com/docId/GALE%7CCX3410500100&zid=0ea2be5ca0c16e5fae83039277ce56b8&source=Bookmark&u=boot89629&jsid=e27f988827d3ff9b2dc12ce8b7e61d37)

"Blacks in the Civil War." *American Civil War Reference Library*. Kevin Hillstrom and Laurie Collier Hillstrom. Ed. Lawrence W. Baker. Vol. 3: Almanac. Detroit: UXL, 2000. 201-215. *U.S. History in Context*. Web. 25 July 2016.

## APPENDIX A

### HANDOUT 4.1



### STATISTICS FROM THE WAR<sup>1</sup>

750,000	Total number of deaths from the Civil War <sup>2</sup>
504	Deaths per day during the Civil War
2.5	Approximate percentage of the American population that died during the Civil War
7,000,000	Number of Americans lost if 2.5% of the American population died in a war today
8,064	Number of American soldiers who died in the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq (as of 3/13/13) <sup>3</sup>
2,100,000	Number of Northerners mobilized to fight for the Union army
880,000	Number of Southerners mobilized to fight for the Confederacy
40+	Estimated percentage of Civil War dead who were never identified
66	Estimated percentage of dead African American Union soldiers who were never identified
2 out of 3	Number of Civil War deaths that occurred from disease rather than battle
68,162	Number of inquiries answered by the Missing Soldiers Office from 1865 to 1868
4,000,000	Number of enslaved persons in the United States in 1860
180,000	Number of African American soldiers that served in the Civil War
1 in 5	Average death rate for all Civil War soldiers
3:1	Ratio of Confederate deaths to Union deaths
9:1	Ratio of African American Civil War troops who died of disease to those that died on the battlefield, largely due to discriminatory medical care
100,000+	Number of Civil War Union corpses found in the South through a federal reinterment program from 1866 to 1869
303,356	Number of Union soldiers who were reinterred in 74 congressionally mandated national cemeteries by 1871
0	Number of Confederate soldiers buried in those national cemeteries

1 Except where noted, figures adapted from "The Civil War by the Numbers," American Experience: *Death and the Civil War* companion website, <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/death-numbers/> (accessed April 25, 2013).

2 Guy Gugliotta, "New Estimate Raises Civil War Death Toll," *New York Times*, April 3, 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/03/science/civil-war-toll-up-by-20-percent-in-new-estimate.html>.

3 Iraq and Afghanistan statistics from <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/war.casualties/>.

## APPENDIX B

**Table 1: Black and White Population, 1860**

Region	White		Free black		Slave		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New England	3,110,480	99.2%	24,711	0.8%	0	0.0%	3,135,191	100.0%
Mid-Atlantic	7,327,548	98.2%	131,272	1.8%	18	0.0%	7,458,838	100.0%
Midwest	7,833,904	99.2%	65,719	0.8%	17	0.0%	7,899,640	100.0%
Upper South	4,463,501	76.4%	183,369	3.1%	1,195,985	20.5%	5,842,855	100.0%
Lower South	3,573,199	55.9%	67,418	1.1%	2,754,526	43.1%	6,395,143	100.0%
Far West	382,149	98.9%	4,259	1.1%	0	0.0%	386,408	100.0%
United States	26,690,781	85.8%	476,748	1.5%	3,950,546	12.7%	31,118,075	100.0%

Link: <http://www.bowdoin.edu/~prael/lesson/tables.htm>

Patrick Rael, *Black Activism in the Antebellum North: A Lesson Plan* (Brunswick, ME: Bowdoin College, 2005).

Appendix C

Student Name:

**Historical Debate:**  
**Should free African-Americans join the**  
**Union Army?**  
**Document Analysis & Debate Preparation**

What type of document is this?	
On what date(s) was document created?	
Who is the author/creator of the document?	
What is the title of the document (give it one if doesn't have one)?	
For what audience was the document written?	
Why do you think this document was written?	
What evidence from the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.	

**Instructions for debate preparation:** during the debate you will use arguments that come from this document. To prepare, pull out quotes that contains an argument that relates to the question. Put the argument in your own words.

<b>Quote</b>	<b>Which side does this quote support?</b>	<b>Put the argument in your own words.</b>
	<p>According to the quote, should African-Americans join the Union army? Circle one.</p> <p>Yes      No</p>	
	<p>According to the quote, should African-Americans join the Union army? Circle one.</p> <p>Yes      No</p>	
	<p>According to the quote, should African-Americans join the Union army? Circle one.</p> <p>Yes      No</p>	

APPENDIX D

# RALLY FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY!



# ROBESON GUARDS!

Union League Regiment!

**NOW ORGANIZING for the DEFENCE OF THE CITY AGAINST REBEL INVADERS.**

The soil of Pennsylvania, where "LIBERTY" was first proclaimed "throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof," must not be polluted by the footsteps of Traitors. He who fails to rally at once to defend his Home, his Family and his Country, is unworthy of the name of Freeman, and of the priceless legacy bequeathed to him by a glorious and noble ancestry.

**THREE MONTHS' SERVICE---13 DOLLARS A MONTH EXTRA PAY,  
BESIDES ALL OTHER BOUNTIES.**

Head-Quarters, Koch's Hotel, R. R. Depot, Manayunk.  
1st Lieut. C. W. SNEARR. Captain J. R. MOORE.

*Rally for the defense of the city! Robeson Guards! Union league regiment! Now organizing for the defense of the city against rebel invaders (Philadelphia, 1863)*

Link: <http://www.librarycompany.org/mcallisterexhibition/section3.htm>

# MEN OF COLOR OF PHILADELPHIA!

The Country Demands your Services. The Enemy is Approaching. You know his object. It is to Subjugate the North and Enslave us. Already many of our Class in this State have been Captured and Carried South to Slavery, Stripes and Mutilation. For our own sake and for the sake of our Common Country we are called upon now to

## COME FORWARD!

Let us seize this great opportunity of vindicating our manhood and patriotism through all time. The General Commanding at this post is arranging for the

## DEFENCE OF THE CITY!

He will need the aid of every Man who can shoulder a musket or handle a pick. We have assured him of the readiness of our people to do their whole duty in the emergency. We need not ask you to justify us in having made this assurance. The undersigned have been designated a Committee to have this matter in charge. Members of this Committee will sit every day at

**BETHEL CHURCH, cor. of 6th & Lombard Streets**

AND AT

**UNION CHURCH, Coates Street below York Avenue**

Their business will be to receive the Names of all Able Bodied Men of Color who are willing to share with others the burdens and duties of Entrenching and Defending the City. Men of Color! you who are able and willing to fight or labor in the work now to be done, call immediately and report yourselves at one or the other of the above named places.

E. D. Bassett,  
Wm. Whipper,  
D. D. Turner,  
Jas. McCrummell,  
A. S. Cassey,  
A. M. Green,  
J. W. Page,  
L. R. Seymour,  
Rev. J. Underdue,  
John W. Price

Wm. D. Forten,  
Rev. S. Smith,  
N. W. Depee,  
Dr J. H. Wilson,  
J. W. Cassey,  
P. J. Armstrong,  
J. W. Simpson,  
Rev. J. B. Trusty,

Fred. Douglass,  
Rev. J. Asher,  
Rev. J. C. Gibbs,  
Daniel George,  
Robert M. Adger,  
Henry M. Cropper,  
Rev. J. B. Reeve,  
Rev. J. A. Williams,  
Rev. A. L. Stanford,  
Thomas J. Bowers,

John P. Burr,  
Robt. Jones,  
O. V. Catto,  
Thos. J. Dorsey,  
I. D. Cliff,  
Jacob C. White,  
Morris Hall,  
James Needham,

Jas. R. Gordon,  
Samuel Stewart,  
David B. Bowser,  
Henry Minton,  
Daniel Colley,  
J. C. White, Jr.,  
Rev. J. P. Campbell,  
Rev. W. J. Abston,  
J. P. Johnson,  
Franklin Turner.

*Men of Color of Philadelphia!* (Philadelphia, 1863).

Link: <http://www.librarycompany.org/mcallisterexhibition/section3.htm>

## APPENDIX E

65  
HEAD QUARTERS, SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE ON COLORED  
ENLISTMENTS, NO. 1210 CHESTNUT STREET.

JUNE 27, 1863.

### MEN OF COLOR :—

At length the opportunity is offered for which you have waited so long and so patiently. A gigantic contest, in which the interests of your race are so largely involved, threatens with destruction the land which for centuries has been your home. At the very commencement of the struggle, you eagerly offered your services. They were rejected for reasons which, whether well or ill founded, were all powerful at the time. Those reasons exist no longer, and your country now invites you to arms in her defence.

Men of color, we speak to you of your country, of the land where God in his mysterious providence has placed you to work out His inscrutable purposes. Yet you have been strangers in a land of strangers, and it is now for you to decide whether that land shall be to you and your children more in the future than it has been in the past. We can make no promises; but we have an abiding faith that the Almighty has not visited us with tribulation in wrath, but in mercy; that you and we, thus tried in the fiery furnace, if true to ourselves and to Him, shall emerge purified and redeemed from the sins and the wrongs of the past.

Twice heretofore have you displayed your valor in the defence of the Republic. In two wars with Great Britain your strong arms aided to beat back the foe, and Washington and Jackson acknowledged the services which you so willingly rendered. You failed in your reward then, but circumstances now have changed, and a war in which slavery on one side is arrayed against freedom on the other, cannot leave you in your present condition, if only you show yourselves equal to the occasion. Old prejudice declared that you could not fight. Your brethren in Louisiana and Mississippi, though degraded by ages of servitude, have gloriously replied to that taunt. You who have long been free are now called upon to respond to them. Prejudice still sneeringly asserts that you will not leave your homes to fight for the flag of the white man. It is for you to repel that taunt, and to show yourselves worthy to call that flag likewise your own.

It is true that even as soldiers, with equality of hardship and of danger, there is even yet inequality of reward. Your pay is not that of the white man, and you are offered no bounty by the Government. This, rightly considered, should be to you a fresh incentive. If, a year ago, this was all that could be secured by your friends, at a time when colored enlistments had rather to be suggested than openly advocated, it is for you to dispel the remaining mists of prejudice by showing in your alacrity that you are actuated, not by love of gain, but by the promptings of patriotism; that you are capable of noble ambition, and that no longer as a servile race, but as the soldiers of a free Republic, your deeds may prove that the laborer is worthy of his hire. We feel authorized to assure you that the Administration and a powerful portion of Congress will at the next session use their influence to remove such discrimination as to pay, not only in the future, but to make up to you all arrearages. Another Port Hudson fight will carry Congress by storm. Meanwhile our exertions shall be unremitting to raise funds, which, if they exceed what may be requisite for the necessary expenditures of enlistments and organization shall be devoted to your benefit.

The world will look with interest upon the mighty experiment in which we are engaged, in which a down trodden race is invited to prove its manhood. The nation is too deeply solicitous in the success of the experiment to neglect any means requisite for that success. You may therefore rely on the most careful forethought and attention. Your officers will be tried and experienced men, selected for the purpose by a special board of examiners, that you may not be carried into battle by incompetent leaders. Every opportunity will be afforded you that skill and science can suggest, and the destinies of your race will be left in your hands, to rise or to fall as you may approve yourselves.

An opportunity which has no parallel in history is now before you. Shrink from it now, and you justify the taunts and sneers of your enemies and oppressors. Take advantage of it; show yourselves to be men

and patriots, and a grateful country watching the flags of your regiments emerging triumphantly from the smoke of battle, cannot refuse the applause which is the due of valor contending for the right.

THOMAS WEBSTER, *Chairman.*  
SINGLETON MERCER, *Treasurer.*  
CADWALADER BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

GEO. H. BOKER,	WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER,	HENRY C. LEA,
J. M. McKIM,	B. F. RAIMER,	SAUNDERS LEWIS,
HENRY SAMUEL,	WILLIAM D. KELLEY,	G. C. MORRIS,
E. R. HUTCHINSON,	THOMAS P. STOTESBURY,	WILLIAM SELLERS,
A. E. BORIE,	Col. G. H. CROSMAN, U. S. A.,	JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
WILLIAM H. ASHHURST,	JOHN D. TAYLOR,	B. P. HUNT,
WILLIAM M. TILGHMAN,	THOMAS TASKER, Sr.,	WILLIAM G. WAINWRIGHT,
CALEB H. NEEDLES,	B. H. MOORE,	M. RUSSELL THAYER,
THOMAS J. MEGEAR,	THEODORE BLISS,	ED. PARKER,
N. B. BROWNE,	HORACE BINNEY, Jr.,	Lt.-Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
GEORGE M. CONARROE,	DANIEL SMITH, Jr.,	U. S. A.
GEORGE T. THORN,	ALGERNON S. ROBERTS,	S. M. FELTON,
A. G. CATTELL,	Rev. J. W. JACKSON,	JAMES POLLOCK,
GEORGE T. TRUEMAN, Jr.,	LEMUEL COFFIN,	JOSHUA SPERING,
CHARLES WISE,	JOHN E. ADDICKS,	JAMES A. WRIGHT,
JOHN A. McALLISTER,	E. W. CLARK,	WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
SAMUEL S. WHITE,	BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,	JOHN S. NEWBOLD,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,	JOSHUA P. ASH,	O. HOWARD WILSON,
ABRAHAM BARKER,	JAMES W. CARSON,	HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
EVAN RANDOLPH,	L. MONTGOMERY BOND,	

Free Mil. Sch. Reg. p. 65

**Document Description:** Recruitment letter for Free Military School for the Command of Colored Regiments issued by the Supervisory Committee on Colored Enlistments.

**Link to High-Quality PDF:** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7qJ1NgaMW15WDZzWIRwamhndTQ/view?usp=sharing>

**Link to original source location:** [http://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/8274](http://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/8274)

## APPENDIX F

### Speech by Frederick Douglass, "Men of Color, to Arms!" (1863)

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*For the first two years of the Civil War black and white abolitionists urged both the liberation of the slaves and the recruitment of African American men in defense of the Union. Barely three months after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect, Frederick Douglass gave a speech in Rochester, New York on March 2, 1863, titled "Men of Color, To Arms!" which urged African American men to join what was increasingly a war to make real what the Proclamation only promised—complete freedom.*

When first the rebel cannon shattered the walls of Sumter and drove away its starving garrison, I predicted that the war then and there inaugurated would not be fought out entirely by white men. Every month's experience during these dreary years has confirmed that opinion. A war undertaken and brazenly carried on for the perpetual enslavement of colored men, calls logically and loudly for colored men to help suppress it. Only a moderate share of sagacity was needed to see that the arm of the slave was the best defense against the arm of the slaveholder. Hence with every reverse to the national arms, with every exulting shout of victory raised by the slaveholding rebels, I have implored the imperiled nation to unchain against her foes, her powerful black hand. Slowly and reluctantly that appeal is beginning to be heeded. Stop not now to complain that it was not heeded sooner. It may or it may not have been best that it should not. This is not the time to discuss that question. Leave it to the future. When the war is over, the country is saved, peace is established, and the black man's rights are secured, as they will be, history with an impartial hand will dispose of that and sundry other questions. Action! Action! not criticism is the plain duty of this hour. Words are now useful only as they stimulate to blows. The office of speech now is only to point out when, where, and how to strike to the best advantage. There is no time to delay. The tide is at its flood that leads on to fortune. From East to West, from North to South, the sky is written all over, "Now or never."

Liberty won by white men would lose half its luster. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." "Better even die free, than to live slaves." This is the sentiment of every brave colored man amongst us. There are weak and cowardly men in all nations. We have them amongst us. They tell you this is the "white man's war"; that you will be no "better off after than before the war;" that the getting of you into the army is to "sacrifice you on the first opportunity." Believe them not; cowards themselves, they do not wish to have their cowardice shamed by your brave example. Leave them to their timidity, or to whatever motive may hold them back. I have not their timidity, or to whatever motive may hold them back. I have not thought lightly of the words I am now addressing you. The counsel I give comes of close observation of the great struggle now in progress, and of the deep conviction that this is your hour and mine. In good earnest then, and after the best deliberation, I now for the first time during this war feel at liberty to call and counsel you to arms. By every consideration which binds you to your enslaved fellow countrymen, and the peace and welfare of your country; by every aspiration which you cherish for the freedom and equality of yourselves and your children; by all the ties of blood and identity which make us one with the brave black men now fighting our battles in Louisiana and in South

Carolina, I urge you to fly to arms, and smite with death the power that would bury the government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave. I wish I could tell you that the State of New York calls you to this high honor. For the moment her constituted authorities are silent on the subject. They will speak by and by, and doubtless on the right side; but we are not compelled to wait for her. We can get at the throat of treason and slavery through the State of Massachusetts. She was first in the War of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools, and she was first to answer with her blood the alarm cry of the nation, when its capital was menaced by rebels. You know her patriotic governor, and you know Charles Summer. I need not add more.

Massachusetts now welcomes you to arms as soldiers. She has but a small colored population from which to recruit. She has full leave of the general government to send one regiment to the war, and she has undertaken to do it. Go quickly and help fill up the first colored regiment from the North. I am authorized to assure you that you will receive the same wages, the same rations, the same equipments, the same protection, the same treatment, and the same bounty, secured to the white soldiers. You will be led by able and skillful officers, men who will take special pride in your efficiency and success. They will be quick to accord to you all the honor you shall merit by your valor, and see that your rights and feelings are respected by other soldiers. I have assured myself on these points, and can speak with authority. More than twenty years of unswerving devotion to our common cause may give me some humble claim to be trusted at this momentous crisis. I will not argue. To do so implies hesitation and doubt, and you do not hesitate. You do not doubt. The day dawns; the morning star is bright upon the horizon! The iron gate of our prison stands half open. One gallant rush from the North will fling it wide open, while four millions of our brothers and sisters shall march out into liberty. The chance is now given you to end in a day the bondage of centuries, and to rise in one bound from social degradation to the plane of common equality with all other varieties of men. Remember Denmark Vesey of Charleston; remember Nathaniel Turner of Southampton; remember Shields Green and Copeland, who followed noble John Brown, and fell as glorious martyrs for the cause of the slave. Remember that in a contest with oppression, the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with oppressors. The case is before you. This is our golden opportunity. Let us accept it, and forever wipe out the dark reproaches unsparingly hurled against us by our enemies. Let us win for ourselves the gratitude of our country, and the best blessings of our posterity through all time. The nucleus of this first regiment is now in camp at Readville, a short distance from Boston. I will undertake to forward to Boston all persons adjudged fit to be mustered into the regiment who shall apply to me at any time within the next two weeks.

**Sources:**

Douglass's Monthly, March 21, 1863, p. 1

Find transcription here: <http://www.blackpast.org/1863-frederick-douglass-men-color-arms#sthash.Lju65w8X.dpuf>

Find a Google doc version here: [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Pu3O06lcSg1ZsikxO\\_CbspeLeT5-ykS2tHQvZWcFuA/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Pu3O06lcSg1ZsikxO_CbspeLeT5-ykS2tHQvZWcFuA/edit)

Find shortened version here: <http://herb.ashp.cuny.edu/items/show/953>

APPENDIX G (4 pages)

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E  
441 LETTERS AND DISCUSSIONS  
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V. 103  
no. 4

ON THE

Formation of Colored Regiments,

AND THE

DUTY OF THE COLORED PEOPLE

IN REGARD TO THE

GREAT SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION,

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY ALFRED M. GREEN.

PHILADELPHIA:  
RINGWALT & BROWN, STEAM POWER  
111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.  
1862.

## THE COLORED PHILADELPHIANS FORMING REGIMENTS.

From the Philadelphia Press, of April 22, 1861.

A NUMBER of prominent colored men are now raising two regiments at the Masonic Hall, in South Eleventh street, and hundreds of brawny ebony men are ready to fill up the ranks if the State will accept their services. Peril and war blot out all distinction of race and rank. These colored soldiers should be attached to the Home Guard. They will make Herculean defenders. Colored men, it will be remembered, fought the glorious battle of Red Bank, when the city was in peril in 1777. The following is the address:

The time has arrived in the history of the great Republic when we may again give evidence to the world of the bravery and patriotism of a race, in whose hearts burns the love of country, of freedom, and of civil and religious toleration. It is these grand principles that enable men, however proscribed, when possessed of true patriotism, to say: "My country, right or wrong, I love thee still!"

It is true, the brave deeds of our fathers, sworn and subscribed to by the immortal Washington of the Revolution of 1776, and of Jackson and others, in the War of 1812, have failed to bring us into recognition as citizens, enjoying those rights so dearly bought by those noble and patriotic sires.

It is true, that our injuries in many respects are great; fugitive-slave laws, Dred Scott decisions, indictments for treason, and long and dreary months of imprisonment. The result of the most unfair rules of judicial investigation has been the pay we have received for our solicitude, sympathy, and aid in the dangers and difficulties of those "days that tried men's souls."

Our duty, brethren, is not to cavil over past grievances. Let us not be derelict to duty in the time of need. While we remember the past, and regret that our present position in the country is not

such as to create within us that burning zeal and enthusiasm for the field of battle, which inspires other men in the full enjoyment of every civil and religious emolument, yet let us endeavor to hope for the future, and improve the present auspicious moment for creating anew our claims upon the justice and honor of the Republic; and, above all, let not the honor and glory achieved by our fathers be blasted or sullied by a want of true heroism among their sons. Let us, then, take up the sword, trusting in God, who will defend the right, remembering that these are other days than those of yore—that the world to-day is on the side of freedom and universal political equality.

That the war-cry of the howling leaders of Secession and treason is, let us drive back the advance guard of civil and religious freedom; let us have more slave territory; let us build stronger the tyrant system of slavery in the great American Republic. Remember, too, that your very presence among the troops of the North would inspire your oppressed brethren of the South with zeal for the overthrow of the tyrant system, and confidence in the armies of the living God—the God of truth, justice, and equality to all men.

With a knowledge of your zeal and patriotism, and a hope of its early development, I am yours, for God and humanity,

A. M. GREEN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1861.

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In my last, I left off by introducing an analogy between our condition and that of four persons living as neighbors in the same vicinity. A, who hates me always, is a slaveholder. B, who is influenced so much by A, is the government. C, who I represented as our friend, is the liberal, true-hearted anti-slavery man of the country, who seeks by any and every means, to emancipate the slaves and enfranchise the already freed man. D, is the colored people, North and South; of course, we've all but one interest in *this* matter, at least. A and B are already in deadly combat. C has a manifest disposition to lend B a hand, for he has often expostulated with B about his allowing A so much influence and power in controlling his affairs, especially on this very subject which has created the quarrel. Of course, if they are not enough for A, D can do nothing less than come in for his share of the responsibility. In a word, if the government and the straight-out anti-slavery men of the North cannot settle satisfactorily with the slaveholders, we are ready to give them such a helping hand as will be felt by Southern chivalry to their heart's content. If the government is not willing to endorse our project till it is reduced to an extremity, it may by such a course advance our interests the more. At all events, hundreds of the noble sons of the old Keystone State are coming into the ranks of our regiments now being organized, and going through with the regular drill and school of the soldier, knowing that the day is not far distant when duty will demand efficient service at their hands, in behalf of the slave. Whether government sanctions it or not, God will.

Respectfully, yours,

A. M. GREEN.

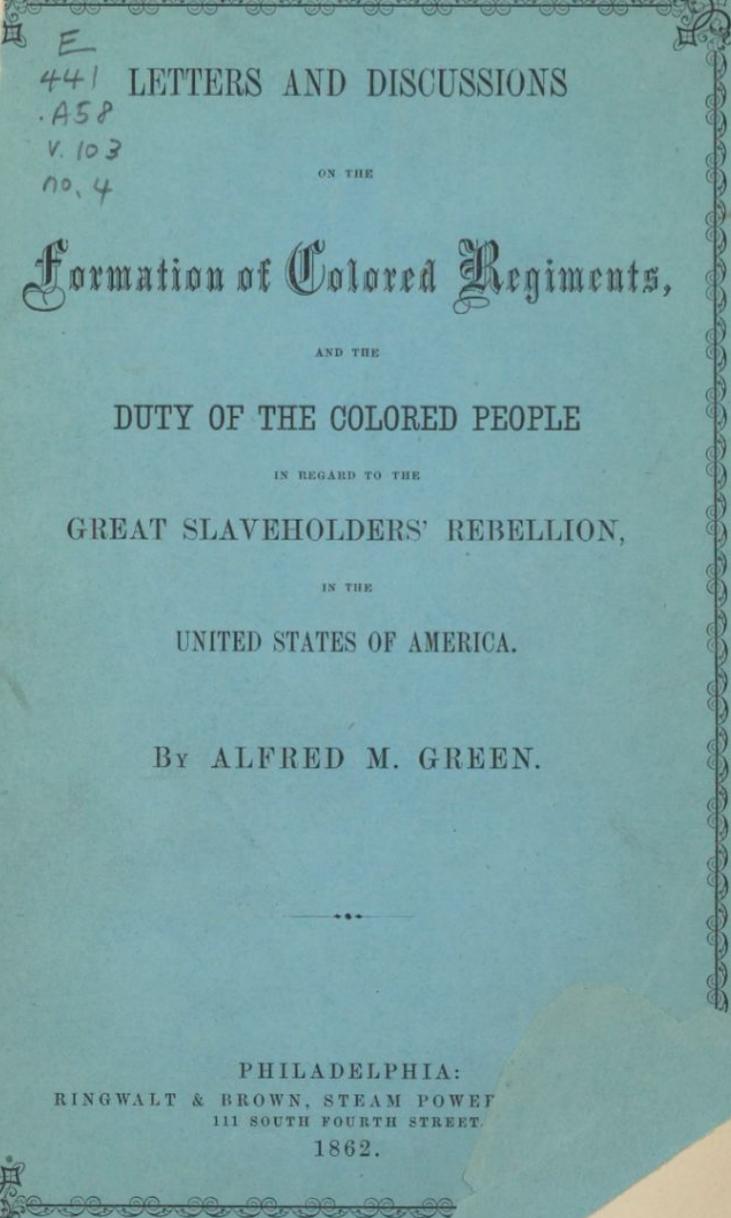
This is an excerpt from a volume of work titled "Letters and Discussions on the Formation of Colored Regiments." This excerpt is by the compiler of the volume, Alfred Green, a black activist from Philadelphia. He supports the recruitment of black soldiers.

Entire original document: [http://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/7883](http://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/7883)

Link to PDF of excerpt: <https://drive.google.com/a/scienceleadership.org/file/d/0B7qJ1NgaMW15dHJfakpfb1NSQ2c/view>

APPENDIX H (6 pages)

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441 LETTERS AND DISCUSSIONS  
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Formation of Colored Regiments,

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1862.

# FORMATION OF COLORED REGIMENTS.

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## I.

From the Anglo-African, September 28, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:

The duty of the black man at this critical epoch is a question of much importance, deeply interesting the friends of liberty, both white and black. The most imposing feature of this duty, I am told, is in relation to military organizations. This question, I am told, is forced upon us by our eminent, educated, far-sighted leaders, who, anxious for our elevation and zealous for our reputation, in connection with our white brothers would have us write our names side by side with them upon the immortal book of fame, won by well-contested and desperate encounters upon the battle-field. Claiming that any omission on our part to exhibit that patriotism so noticeable in the whites, will, when history shall record the doings of this memorable country, leave our names without one deed of patriotism or expressed desire for the success of the cause of liberty; not one laurel to entwine the brows of those whose valor like blazing stars upon the battle-field would, no doubt, have eclipsed those whom we now are satisfied to acknowledge as superiors and protectors. Is this all wisdom, this mode of reasoning; or is it a mistaken idea, called into existence by a desire for fame? Is it a demanding necessity that the world will decide belongs to us to meet, thus to prove our manhood and love of liberty? Have not two centuries of cruel and unrequited servitude in this country, alone entitled the children of this generation to the rights of men and citizens? Have we not done our share towards creating a national existence for those who now enjoy it to our degradation, ever devising evil for our suffering, heart-crushed race?

Who that will carefully note the many historical reminiscences, made mention of by those who are ready to do justice to us, can doubt our bravery? Who that has heard of the many privations,

hair-breadth escapes, and the unflinching determination of our enslaved brethren seeking the free shores of Canada, can doubt our love of liberty? True patriotism does not consist in words alone, neither do patriotic demonstrations always contribute to the end alone, independent of material aid. I do not suppose any people have been taxed heavier or more than the poor colored people for the cause of liberty, with such small results to themselves. Now, if we have contributed our share to support and establish a government, that we are not entitled to a share in the benefits thereof, what becomes our duty when that government is menaced by those they have cherished at the expense of our blood, toil and degradation?

Let your own heart answer this question, and no regiments of black troops will leave their bodies to rot upon the battle-field beneath a Southern sun—to conquer a peace based upon the perpetuity of human bondage—stimulating and encouraging the inveterate prejudice that now bars our progress in the scale of elevation and education.

I claim that the raising of black regiments for the war would be highly impolitic and uncalled for under the present state of affairs, knowing, as we do, the policy of the Government in relation to colored men. It would show our incompetency to comprehend the nature of the differences existing between the two sections now at variance, by lending our aid to either party. By taking such measures we invite injustice at the hands of those we prefer to serve; we would contribute to the African colonization scheme, projected a half century ago, by ridding the country of that element so dangerous to the charming institution of negro slavery.

Entertaining the sentiment and determination that they do, would it not be unjust in them to accept our service? Would we still invite them to cap the climax by forcing us to the cannon's mouth to save the destruction of those whose whole existence should be merged in with their country's weal and woe? That death should be the readiest sacrifice patriotic citizens could offer to uphold the people's hope, the people's palladium, no one should deny. But what do we enjoy, that should inspire us with those feelings towards a government that would sooner consign five millions of human beings to never-ending slavery than wrong one slave master of

his human property? Does not the contemplation of so flagrant a wrong cause your blood to boil with Christian indignation, or bring tears to the eyes of your broken-hearted old men, whose heads, now silvered by time or bleached by sorrow, can no longer shoulder the weightier responsibilities of a young man's calling?

Not only that. Any public demonstration (for this could not well be done in a corner) would only embarrass the present administration, by stirring up old party prejudices which would cause the loss of both sympathy and treasure, which the government cannot well afford to lose at present. By weakening the arm of the government, we strengthen that of the slave power, who would soon march through these States without fear of forcible resistance.

It would be contrary to Christian humanity to permit so flagrant an outrage in silence to be perpetrated upon any people, especially a class who have known naught else but wrong at their hands, whom they would so gloriously serve in time of danger to their own liberties and sacred rights, preferring now their services to uphold a Government leagued with perdition, upon which the doom of death is written, unless they repent, in letters so plain that he who runs may read. Let us weigh well this thing before taking steps which will not only prove disastrous to the cause we would help, but bring suffering and sorrows upon those left to mourn unavailingly our loss.

I maintain that the principle of neutrality is the only safe one to govern us at this time. When men's lives are in their hands, and so little inducement as there is for us to cast ourselves into the breach, our work for the present lies in quite a different channel from assuming war responsibilities uninvited, with no promised future in store for us—a dilemma inviting enmity and destruction to the few, both North and South, among our people, enjoying partial freedom.

The slave's only hope—his only help—is his suffering brother at the North. When we are removed, the beacon light which directs and assists the panting fugitive is darkened and obscured—his once bright hope, that gave comfort to him as he pressed on to liberty's goal, is shadowed o'er forever. Our own precipitous, unwise zeal must never be the cause to stay the car of freedom, but ever let it roll onward and upward until earth and heaven united shall become one garden of paradisaal freedom, knowing no color,

no clime, but all one people, one language, one Father, Almighty God.

Once under army discipline, subject to the control of government officers or military leaders, could we dictate when and where the blow should be struck? Could we enter upon Quixotic crusades of our own projecting, independent of the constituted authorities, or these military chiefs? Will the satisfaction of again hearing a casual mention of our heroic deeds upon the field of battle, by our own children, doomed for all that we know to the same inveterate, heart-crushing prejudice that we have come up under, and die leaving as a legacy unto our issue—all from those for whom you would so unwittingly face the cannon's mouth to secure to them a heritage denied you and yours?

Is this country ready and anxious to initiate a new era for down-trodden humanity, that you now so eagerly propose to make the sacrifice of thousands of our ablest men to encourage and facilitate the great work of regeneration? No! no!! Your answer must be: No!!! No black regiments, unless by circumstances over which we have no option, no control; no initiatory war measures, to be adopted or encouraged by us. Our policy must be neutral, ever praying for the success of that party determined to initiate first the policy of justice and equal rights.

Who can say that in another twelve months' time the policy of the South will not change in our favor, if the assistance of England or France will by it be gained, rather than submit to northern dictation or subjugation? Did that idea ever suggest itself to your mind? Strange things happen all the while. Look back for the last twenty-four months, and ask yourself if you could have fore-told what to-day you are so well informed has actually transpired when coming events cast their shadows before?

In these days, principle is supplanted by policy, and interest shapes policy, I find by daily observation, both in high and low places. Although to many the above idea may seem idle and delusory, inconsistent with the present spirit and suicidal policy of the South, yet I for one would feel justified in entertaining it equally with the idea that the North would proclaim a general emancipation so long as she supposed it a possibility to reclaim the disaffected States of the Southern Confederacy.

And, if an impossibility, what would all proclamations to that effect avail?

I believe with the act of emancipation adopted and proclaimed by the South, both England and France, (and in fact I might safely say all Europe,) would not only recognize their independence, but would render them indirectly material aid and sympathy.

To get the start of the northern slave-worshippers, as they are sometimes termed, who can say that, as a last resort, these rebel leaders have not had that long in contemplation, knowing that should they succumb to this government through force of circumstances, or the uncertain chances of war, their lives would be valueless only as a warning to future generations.

Then, why may we not hope that such is their ultimatum in case of a series of defeats—the liberation of four millions of our poor, heart-crushed, enslaved race. One or two large battles will decide the future policy of both the contending parties—the sooner it comes the sooner we will know our fate. It is in that scale it hangs.

Then let us do our duty to each other—use care in all our public measures—be not too precipitous, but in prayer wait and watch the salvation of God.

R. H. V.

This is an excerpt from a volume of work titled "Letters and Discussions on the Formation of Colored Regiments." This excerpt is letter by an anonymous writer by the initials "R.H.V". The writer is responding to the compiler of the volume, Alfred Green, a black activist from Philadelphia. The writer does NOT support recruiting black soldiers to serve in the Union army.

Entire original document: [http://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object\\_id/7883](http://digitallibrary.hsp.org/index.php/Detail/Object/Show/object_id/7883)

Link to PDF of excerpt: <https://drive.google.com/a/scienceleadership.org/file/d/0B7gJ1NgaMW15azNlc2RITC12Tnc/view>

## **“We Feel as Though Our Country Spurned Us”: Soldier James Henry Gooding Protests Unequal Pay for Black Soldiers, 1863**

In January, 1863—the month of Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation and the second year of the Civil War—the United States began allowing black soldiers to enlist in the Union army. The army needed more manpower or, as African-American soldier James Henry Gooding put it with bitter eloquence, “more food for its ravenous maw.” By 1865 approximately one tenth of all Union soldiers and sailors were African-American, and about eighty percent of these came from the slave states. Black soldiers fought with notable valor. When captured they faced much greater brutality from Confederate soldiers than did their white comrades. Union service, however, was no guarantee of equal treatment. Black soldiers in the Union army served in segregated troops, often faced menial assignments, and received lower pay—\$10 per month to white soldiers’ \$13. In this letter to President Lincoln, Gooding, writing on behalf of himself and his fellow black soldiers, protested these conditions.

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Morris Island, S.C.  
September 28, 1863

Your Excellency, Abraham Lincoln:

Your Excellency will pardon the presumption of an humble individual like myself, in addressing you, but the earnest solicitation of my comrades in arms besides the genuine interest felt by myself in the matter is my excuse, for placing before the Executive head of the Nation our Common Grievance.

On the 6th of the last Month, the Paymaster of the Department informed us, that if we would decide to receive the sum of \$10 (ten dollars) per month, he would come and pay us that sum, but that, on the sitting of Congress, the Regt. [regiment] would, in his opinion, be allowed the other 3 (three). He did not give us any guarantee that this would be, as he hoped; certainly he had no authority for making any such guarantee, and we cannot suppose him acting in any way interested.

Now the main question is, are we Soldiers, or are we Laborers? We are fully armed, and equipped, have done all the various duties pertaining to a Soldier’s life, have conducted ourselves to the complete satisfaction of General Officers, who were, if anything, prejudiced against us, but who now accord us all the encouragement and honors due us; have shared the perils and labor of reducing the first stronghold that flaunted a Traitor Flag; and more, Mr. President, today the Anglo Saxon Mother, Wife, or Sister are not alone in tears for departed Sons, Husbands, and Brothers. The patient, trusting descendant of Africa’s Clime have dyed the ground with blood, in defence of the Union, and Democracy. Men, too, your Excellency, who

know in a measure the cruelties of the iron heel of oppression, which in years gone by, the very power their blood is now being spilled to maintain, ever ground them in the dust.

But when the war trumpet sounded o'er the land, when men knew not the Friend from the Traitor, the black man laid his life at the altar of the Nation,—and he was refused. When the arms of the Union were beaten, in the first year of the war, and the Executive called for more food for its ravenous maw, again the black man begged the privilege of aiding his country in her need, to be again refused.

And now he is in the War, and how has he conducted himself? Let their dusky forms rise up, out of the mires of James Island, and give the answer. Let the rich mould around Wagner's parapet be upturned, and there will be found an eloquent answer. Obedient and patient and solid as a wall are they. All we lack is a paler hue and a better acquaintance with the alphabet.

Now your Excellency, we have done a Soldier's duty. Why can't we have a Soldier's pay? You caution the Rebel chieftain, that the United States knows no distinction in her soldiers. She insists on having all her soldiers of whatever creed or color, to be treated according to the usages of War. Now if the United States exacts uniformity of treatment of her soldiers from the insurgents, would it not be well and consistent to set the example herself by paying all her soldiers alike?

We of this Regt. were not enlisted under any "contraband" act. But we do not wish to be understood as rating our service of more value to the Government than the service of the ex-slave. Their service is undoubtedly worth much to the Nation, but Congress made express provision touching their case, as slaves freed by military necessity, and assuming the Government to be their temporary Guardian. Not so with us. Freemen by birth and consequently having the advantage of thinking and acting for ourselves so far as the Laws would allow us, we do not consider ourselves fit subjects for the Contraband act.

We appeal to you, Sir, as the Executive of the Nation, to have us justly dealt with. The Regt. do pray that they be assured their service will be fairly appreciated by paying them as American Soldiers, not as menial hirelings. Black men, you may well know, are poor; three dollars per month, for a year, will supply their needy wives and little ones with fuel. If you, as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, will assure us of our whole pay, we are content. Our Patriotism, our enthusiasm will have a new impetus, to exert our energy more and more to aid our Country. Not that our hearts ever flagged in devotion, spite the evident apathy displayed in our behalf, but we feel as though our country spurned us, now we are sworn to serve her. Please give this a moment's attention.

Source: Herbert Aptheker, ed., *A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States* (New York: Citadel Press, 1951), 482–484. Accessed <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6519/>

Link: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wZ2l6gG8FvnQ2NYSPVVGZgjaYVjUgRVzOtWV-uLqipU/edit?usp=sharing>

## APPENDIX J

### Letter by the Mother of a Black Soldier (1863)

Source: Ira Berlin et al., eds., *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation, 1861-1867, Series 2 (New York, 1982)*, pp. 582-83.

Within the Union army, black soldiers were anything but equal to white. Serving in segregated units and ineligible, until the end of the war, to rise to the rank of commissioned officers, they were initially paid less than white soldiers. Even more alarming, the Confederacy announced that it would treat captured soldiers not as prisoners of war but as fugitives who would be remanded to slavery.

One of the more remarkable letters of the Civil War era was written to President Lincoln by Hannah Johnson, the mother of a black soldier. Although, as she notes, she had enjoyed but a "poor education," Mrs. Johnson eloquently advised the president to insist that black prisoners be treated the same as white and resist pressures to rescind the Emancipation Proclamation. The fact that she felt she had a sympathetic recipient in the White House illustrates the enormous changes American society was undergoing as a result of the Civil War. Mrs. Johnson did not know that the day before she wrote the letter, Lincoln had ordered that, for every captured black soldier enslaved, a Confederate prisoner would be put to hard labor for the duration of the war.

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Buffalo [New York] July 31 1863

Excellent Sir My good friend says I must write to you and she will send it My son went in the 54th regiment. I am a colored woman and my son was strong and able as any to fight for his country and the colored people have as much to fight for as any. My father was a Slave and escaped from Louisiana before I was born morn forty years agone I have but poor education but I never went to school, but I know just as well as any what is right between man and man. Now I know it is right that a colored man should go and fight for his country, and so ought to a white man. I know that a colored man ought to run no greater risques than a white, his pay is no greater his obligation to fight is the same. So why should not our enemies be compelled to treat him the same, Made to do it.

My son fought at Fort Wagoner but thank God he was not taken prisoner, as many were I thought of this thing before I let my boy go but then they said M'. Lincoln will never let them sell our colored soldiers for slaves, if they do he will get them back quck he will rettallyate and stop it. Now Mr Lincoln don't you think you oght to stop this thing and make them do the same by the colored men they have lived in idleness all their lives on stolen labor and made savages of the colored people, but they now are so furious because they are proving themselves to be men, such as have come away and got some education. It must not be so. You must put the rebels to work in State prisons to making shoes and things, if they sell our colored soldiers, till they let them all go. And give their wounded the same treatment. it would seem cruel, but their no other way, and a just man must do hard things sometimes, that shew him to be a great man. They tell me some do you will take back the Proclamation, don't do it. When you are dead and in Heaven, in a thousand years that action of yours will make the Angels sing your praises I know it. Ought one man to own another, law for or not, who made the law, surely the poor slave did not. so it is wicked, and a horrible Outrage, there is no sense in it, because a man has lived by robbing all his life and his father before him, should he complain because the stolen things found on him are taken. Robbing the colored people of their labor is but a small part of the robbery their souls are almost taken, they are made bruits of often. You know all about this [.]

Will you see that the colored men fighting now, are fairly treated. You ought to do this, and do it at once, Not let the thing run along meet it quickly and manfully, and stop this, mean cowardly cruelty. We poor oppressed ones, appeal to you, and ask fair play. Yours for Christs sake

Yours for Christs Sake  
Hannah Johnson

Foner, Eric. 2011. *Voices of freedom: a documentary history*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co.

Link: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/14hm-yZpB8keVtFRcv-1160Jpd0ui3e12gpW2KTfk0y4/edit?usp=sharing>

APPENDIX K

Student Name:

**Debate Notes and Reflection**

Note-taking Instructions: During the fishbowl debate, write down 3 arguments that are different from your own for each side of the debate.

<b>YES, African-Americans should serve in the Union army.</b>
1)
2)
3)

<b>NO, African-Americans should serve in the Union army.</b>
1)
2)
3)

