



ANSWERS

1. he said he had no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the states where it exists.
2. It was legal and provided for in the Constitution
3. Without it, the South would lose its crops, labor, and factory workers because their economic system was built on slavery.
4. so they could be kept as "war contraband" by the Union Army
5. it gave all slaves contraband status
6. it forbade Army officers to return any slaves to their owners
7. He worried that if he did not follow this popular opinion, he would lose the support of his allies. He knew that freeing the slaves would cause the South an economic hardship, reduce the military strength of the South, and increase the numbers of Union soldiers. Essentially, he felt that freeing the slaves was necessary in order to win the war.