

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

A P R E S I D E N T ' S V I S I O N

IMAGE ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

This worksheet will help you examine and analyze the images on the Abraham Lincoln *President's Vision* poster. Carefully study the images featured on the poster, then write your answers to the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY ALEXANDER GARDNER, FEBRUARY 5, 1865.

1. At what point during Lincoln's presidency was this photograph taken?
2. How is Lincoln portrayed in this photograph? What impression does it give of him as a person or as a leader?

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY AN UNKNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, 1861.

3. Describe what is happening in this photograph.
4. We don't have photographs of Washington's or Jefferson's presidencies. How does having photographs of a president's time in office change our understanding of the president and his time in office?

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOR: 12TH AND 13TH OF APRIL, 1861 BY CURRIER & IVES.

TELEGRAM ANNOUNCING WITHDRAWAL FROM FORT SUMTER, APRIL 18, 1861.

In 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States, followed closely by several other southern states. Located off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina, Fort Sumter continued to fly the U.S. flag and refused to surrender to the demands of the Confederate forces. As negotiations failed, Confederates opened fire on the fort on April 12, 1861, marking the first shots of the Civil War and leading to the fort's surrender the following day.

5. Describe what is happening in this image.
6. Who wrote the telegram announcing the withdrawal from Fort Sumter? Who was leaving, and why?
7. Why are images of this print and telegram included on a poster about Lincoln's presidential vision?

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG [1863] BY PRANG & CO., CA. 1887.

8. Describe what is happening in this image.
9. Traditionally, Americans thought that war was the proving ground of courage and honor. Does this image reinforce or challenge that idea? Explain your answer.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT GETTYSBURG BY JAMES GIBSON, 1863.

10. Describe what you see in this photograph.
11. What is your reaction to the photograph?
12. How is this photograph like the *Battle of Gettysburg* print? How is it different?
13. Why are these two images of Gettysburg included on a poster about Lincoln's presidential vision?

LT. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, COLD HARBOR, VIRGINIA, 1864.

14. How is Grant portrayed in this photograph?
15. Why is this image included on the poster?

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Humanities Texas

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VIEW IN THE “BURNT DISTRICT,” RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, APRIL 1865.

Use your textbook and other print and online sources to answer the following questions.

16. Why was Richmond, Virginia, important to the Confederacy?
17. Who burned this section of Richmond, and why?
18. Why is this image included on the poster?

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

This telegram reads, “Let nothing which is transpiring change, hinder, or delay your military movements, or plans.” Grant received the telegram two days before the Hampton Roads Peace Conference. At the conference, President Lincoln met with representatives of the Confederacy.

19. When was this message written?
20. How far off was the end of the war when it was sent?
21. What is the significance of Lincoln’s message to Grant?

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT FORD’S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, DC, APRIL 14TH, 1865 BY CURRIER & IVES, 1865.

22. Describe what is happening in this image.
23. Describe the artist’s portrayal of Lincoln. What did he emphasize about Lincoln and his assassination?

WILSON CHINN, A BRANDED SLAVE FROM LOUISIANA BY KIMBALL, N.Y.C., CA. 1863. RUNAWAY SLAVE REWARD POSTER, 1852.

24. Describe these two images.
25. Why are these images included on a poster about Lincoln’s presidential vision?

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF COMPANY E, 4TH U.S. COLORED INFANTRY, WASHINGTON, DC BY WILLIAM MORRIS SMITH, CA. 1863.

26. Describe what you see in this photograph.
27. After the Emancipation Proclamation, African Americans were allowed to enlist in the Union Army. By the end of the war, over eighteen thousand African Americans had joined the fight. What kinds of prejudices do you think they faced?
28. Why is this image included on a poster about Lincoln’s presidential vision?