Claim: **The Union’s emphasis on the immorality of slavery and the slave trade had major international repercussions.**

| **Possible Evidence** | **What is this text saying?****(in your own words)** | **Ranking****1-8 (1=best)** | **Choose your three (3) top ranked pieces of evidence. Write out the REASONING to demonstrate why this piece of evidence supports the claim.** **Be clear and specific.** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| “What developed was not an expected debate over the morality of slavery but a deep fear among British leaders that the president’s move would stir up slave rebellions. The result, they predicted, would be a race war that crossed sectional lines and, contrary to Lincoln’s intentions, forced other nations to intervene.” (p. 120, 1st full P) |  |  |  |
| “Adams praised this recommendation as Lincoln’s most important step in the war and thought Europeans would agree….From London, Hotze happily wrote of the widely unpopular reception given Lincoln’s plan; it had ‘vastly brightened the prospects of speedy recognition.’” (p. 122, top P) |  |  |  |
| “The Lincoln administration considered the Seward-Lyons treaty a significant milestone in the Civil War. It illustrated the inseparability of domestic and foreign events…” (p. 122, 1st full P) |  |  |  |
| “Yet the treaty reiterated the Union’s longtime opposition to the slave trade and made it more difficult for the British to consider recognition of the slaveholding Confederacy. But they remain unconvinced that the president’s antislavery efforts were sincere, leaving them bitterly suspicious that his only motive was to stir up slave insurrections in a desperate effort to win the war.” (p.122 bottom – p. 123 top) |  |  |  |
| “Six days later, on April 16, the president signed another bill promoting emancipation. It authorized compensation and colonization for slaves declared free in the District of Columbia.” (p. 123, 1st full P) |  |  |  |
| “In January 1862, he [Carl Schurz] talked with Lincoln about taking a public stand against slavery as a key step toward preventing intervention. The president pondered the matter before replying: ‘*You may be right. Probably you are. I have been thinking so myself. I cannot imagine that any European power would dare to recognize and aid the Southern Confederacy if it became clear that the Confederacy stands for slavery and the Union for freedom*.” (p. 123, 2nd full paragraph) |  |  |  |
| “Lincoln’s carefully articulated stance on slavery at the war’s beginning came at a heavy cost to his foreign policy. He believed slavery the root of the conflict, but could not say so because of domestic and foreign consideration….Lincoln had wrongly assumed that the British and French would recognize slavery as the chief cause of the war and distance themselves from the Confederacy. Instead, he had been partly responsible that slavery was not the core issue, inadvertently leaving the way open for an intervention in American affairs ….” (p. 124, 1st full P). |  |  |  |
| “Finally, the administration’s move against slavery, no matter how hesitant and expedient it appeared to observers thousands of miles away in Europe, indelibly inked the Confederacy as the chief practitioner of human bondage in a world that had turned away from such medieval concepts.” (p. 124, 2nd full P) |  |  |  |

**Questions to Consider When Choosing the Best Pieces of Evidence to Support a Claim**

* Do my chosen pieces of evidence make sense in the following equation:

**evidence & reasoning + evidence & reasoning + evidence & reasoning = well supported claim**

\*Hint: If any of your pieces of evidence contradict one another and this contradiction is not easily reconciled with your reasoning, you may need to choose a different combination of evidence.

* What comes right before and right after this evidence in the text? That is, what is the context for this piece of evidence? Is the context important? Is the date or background important to understanding this evidence?
* Does this evidence link directly to my claim? Or, am I trying to force a fit with my claim?
* Can I explain my reasoning concisely? Can I explain why this piece of evidence is important?
* Are there important details, explanations, and elaborations (to enhance my reasoning) I can make from this evidence to strengthen my claim?
* If there are two related pieces of evidence, which seems most powerful? Why?
* What information would I need to use to introduce this piece of evidence?
* Is there a quotable piece of this quote? If so, what is the quotable piece? How would I attribute it? (Who said it?) Or, is this piece of evidence better as a paraphrase? How do I know?
* Does any of this evidence seem to better serve the counterclaim? Explain.