

The Biography Of Abraham Lincoln

President Abraham Lincoln

Biography



Abraham Lincoln was the **16th President** of the United States.

Served as President: 1861-1865

Vice President: Hannibal Hamlin, Andrew Johnson

Party: Republican

Age at inauguration: 52

Born: February 12, 1809, in Hodgenville, Hardin County, Kentucky

Died: April 15, 1865. Lincoln died the morning after being shot at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C

Married: Mary Todd Lincoln

Children: Robert Edward, William

Nickname: Honest Abe

Biography:

What is Abraham Lincoln most known for?

Lincoln is most famous for leading the country during the American Civil War. His leadership in the North helped the country to remain strong and defeat the South keeping the country united. He also pushed for the freedom of all slaves throughout the nation.

Growing Up

Abraham Lincoln came from humble beginnings. He was born in a single-room log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky. His parents were Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln. His father lost everything when Abraham was young and they had to move to Perry County, Indiana where they struggled to get by. When he was just nine years old, his mother died and his sister Sarah took care of him until his father remarried.

Abraham had very little formal education, but had a strong interest in books and learning. Most of what he learned was self-educated and from books he borrowed. His family later moved to Illinois where Lincoln would set out on his own.

As a young man, Lincoln worked a variety of jobs including shopkeeper, surveyor, and postmaster. For a time, he even split firewood with an axe for a living. He soon moved into politics and won a seat in the Illinois Legislature when he was 25.

The biography of Abraham Lincoln is a captivating tale of determination, leadership, and profound impact on American history. Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, led the nation through one of its most turbulent periods, the Civil War, and is celebrated as a champion of liberty and equality. This article explores his early life, political career, presidency, and lasting legacy.

Early Life and Background

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in a one-room log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, now part of LaRue County. He was the second child of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, who were farmers and belonged to a modest background. His early life was marked by hardship and loss, which shaped his character and worldview.

Childhood and Education

Lincoln's family moved to Indiana in 1816, primarily for economic reasons. His mother, Nancy, played a significant role in his early education, teaching him to read and write. However, tragedy struck when Nancy died of milk sickness in 1818, leaving a profound impact on young Lincoln. His father remarried, and Lincoln had a troubled relationship with his stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston, though he eventually grew to appreciate her support.

Formal education was scarce during Lincoln's youth, and he was largely self-taught. He developed a voracious appetite for reading, consuming books on a wide range of subjects, including law, history, and science. This self-education laid the groundwork for his future career.

Early Political Career

Lincoln's political career began in the 1830s, when he moved to Illinois. His early involvement in politics was influenced by the Whig Party, which he joined in 1834. He served in the Illinois State Legislature and quickly gained a reputation as a skilled orator and debater.

Law Practice

In 1837, Lincoln became a partner in a law firm in Springfield, Illinois. His legal career flourished, and he built a reputation for his integrity and dedication to clients. His work as a lawyer also helped him hone his public speaking skills, which would later serve him well in his political endeavors.

Rise to National Prominence

Lincoln's political ascent continued as he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1846. During his single term, he gained national attention for his opposition to the Mexican-American War. After losing his bid for re-election in 1848, Lincoln returned to his law practice, but his political ambitions remained.

The Formation of the Republican Party

The 1850s were marked by increasing national tension over slavery. In response, Lincoln joined the newly formed Republican Party, which opposed the expansion of slavery into new territories. His debates with Senator Stephen A. Douglas during the 1858 Illinois Senate race brought him national recognition. The Lincoln-Douglas debates highlighted his eloquence and moral stance against slavery, although he ultimately lost the election.

Presidency and the Civil War

In 1860, Lincoln was elected the 16th President of the United States. His election triggered a seismic shift in American politics and led to the secession of several Southern states, ultimately culminating in the outbreak of the Civil War.

Challenges of the Presidency

Lincoln faced immense challenges during his presidency, including:

- The secession of Southern states and the formation of the Confederacy.
- The need to preserve the Union while navigating complex political and military realities.
- The moral and ethical implications of slavery and its role in the war.

Lincoln's leadership style was characterized by his ability to communicate effectively, his empathy, and his willingness to make tough decisions. He often relied on his cabinet members and military leaders, fostering a spirit of collaboration.

Emancipation Proclamation

One of Lincoln's most significant actions during the Civil War was the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. This executive order declared that all enslaved people in Confederate-held territory were to be set free. While it did not immediately end slavery in the United States, it marked a crucial turning point in the war and shifted the focus toward the moral imperative of abolition.

Re-election and the War's Conclusion

In 1864, Lincoln faced re-election in a nation still deeply divided by war. Despite challenges, including

opposition from his own party, he won a second term. His administration focused on preserving the Union and winning the war, culminating in a series of Union victories.

Assassination and Legacy

Tragically, Lincoln's life was cut short when he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer, on April 14, 1865, just days after General Robert E. Lee's surrender marked the effective conclusion of the Civil War. He died the following day, leaving a nation in mourning.

Lincoln's legacy is enduring. He is remembered not only for his leadership during the Civil War and the abolition of slavery but also for his commitment to democracy and equality. His speeches, particularly the Gettysburg Address, eloquently expressed the ideals of freedom and national unity.

Conclusion

The biography of Abraham Lincoln is a testament to resilience, moral courage, and the enduring struggle for justice. His life journey from humble beginnings to the presidency embodies the American spirit, and his contributions continue to resonate today. Understanding Lincoln's legacy allows us to appreciate the complexities of American history and the ongoing pursuit of a more perfect union. His influence on civil rights and democracy remains a beacon for future generations, reminding us of the importance of leadership, empathy, and the relentless pursuit of justice.

Frequently Asked Questions

What early life experiences shaped Abraham Lincoln's character?

Abraham Lincoln was born into a poor family in Kentucky in 1809. His early life was marked by hardship and limited formal education, which instilled in him a strong work ethic, resilience, and a deep

appreciation for learning.

What role did Lincoln play in the American Civil War?

Abraham Lincoln served as the 16th President of the United States during the Civil War. He aimed to preserve the Union, and his leadership was crucial in navigating the country through its most challenging period, ultimately leading to the defeat of the Confederacy.

How did Lincoln's views on slavery evolve throughout his life?

Lincoln's views on slavery evolved significantly. Initially, he prioritized the preservation of the Union over the abolition of slavery, but as the war progressed, he became a strong advocate for emancipation, culminating in the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

The Emancipation Proclamation, issued by Lincoln on January 1, 1863, declared the freedom of all enslaved people in Confederate-held territories. It was a pivotal moment in the Civil War, transforming the fight to preserve the nation into a battle for freedom.

What were some of Lincoln's key accomplishments as president?

Lincoln's key accomplishments include leading the nation during the Civil War, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, promoting the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish slavery, and delivering the Gettysburg Address, which redefined the purpose of the war.

How did Lincoln's assassination impact the United States?

Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865, had a profound impact on the United States, plunging the nation into mourning and complicating the Reconstruction era. His death left a leadership vacuum and altered the course of post-war policies.

What is the legacy of Abraham Lincoln in modern America?

Abraham Lincoln's legacy in modern America includes his enduring commitment to democracy,

equality, and human rights. He is often celebrated for his role in preserving the Union and abolishing slavery, making him a symbol of the nation's ideals and struggles.

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