

#### I Freed Myself

African American Self-Emancipation in the Civil War Era

For a century and a half, Abraham Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation has been the dominant narrative of African American freedom in the Civil War era. However, David Williams suggests that this portrayal marginalizes the role that African American slaves played in freeing themselves. At the Civil War's outset, Lincoln made clear his intent was to save the Union rather than free slaves – despite his personal distaste for slavery, he claimed no authority to interfere with the institution. By the second year of the war, though, when the Union army was in desperate need of black support, former slaves who escaped to Union lines struck a bargain: they would fight for the Union only if they were granted their freedom. Williams importantly demonstrates that freedom was not simply the absence of slavery but rather a dynamic process enacted by self-emancipated African American refugees, which compelled Lincoln to modify his war aims and place black freedom at the center of his wartime policies.

David Williams is professor of history at Valdosta State University in Georgia, where he specializes in the Civil War era and the antebellum South. He is the author of ten books, including *Bitterly Divided: The South's Inner Civil War* and *A People's History of the Civil War*.





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African American Self-Emancipation in the Civil War Era

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> For Duncan Winslow and so many others, who suffered so much, and struggled so long, in so many ways, to free themselves.



If there is no struggle there is no progress. . . . This struggle may be a moral one, or it may be a physical one, and it may be both moral and physical, but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will.

- Frederick Douglass



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