

Abraham Lincoln: Gettysburg Address (1863)

The Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, resulted in nearly 23,000 Union casualties and between 25,000 and 28,000 Confederate casualties. Northerners built a cemetery at Gettysburg to honor the dead. It was dedicated on November 19, 1863. President Abraham Lincoln's brief words of consecration made clear the Union's cause in the war.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Review Questions

1. Why does Lincoln claim at the end of this speech that the Union's representative form of government is being threatened?
2. How does Lincoln use the different meanings of the word "dedication" in this speech?
3. How did Lincoln see the Civil War as an opportunity for the nation to bring forth a "new birth of freedom", and why was this necessary for the survival of American self-government?