Use the portrait bust *Abraham Lincoln* as a touchstone for discussing Abraham Lincoln's importance in the development of American politics.

**A CLOSER LOOK AND SUGGESTED DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

After the 1865 assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, many artists received commissions for memorial artworks. Randolph Rogers drew from various sources for this three-dimensional likeness but added his own Neoclassical touches. Although Rogers portrays Lincoln in contemporary dress, the drapery-like fall of his cape suggests antique sculptures of Roman orators and philosophers. Give students a minute to quietly observe the portrait bust.

- On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves in the Confederate States. Although not all slaves were immediately set free, Lincoln's order paved the way for the Thirteenth Amendment, which would free all slaves in the United States a few years later.

- Why do you think so many people thought it was important for artists to make portraits of Lincoln after his death?
- Do you think Lincoln would have dressed this way in 1865? Why or why not?
- Which adjectives come to mind when you try to describe the mood of this sculpture?
- If you were to create a portrait of someone in contemporary American politics, who would it be? What about in contemporary global politics? Why?
- What would the person in your portrait wear? What sort of facial expression would the person make? What would this communicate about him or her?

**RELEVANT GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE**

**KINDERGARTEN**

SSKH1—Identify the national holidays and describe the people and/or events celebrated.

SSKH2—Identify the following American symbols: f. Lincoln Memorial (identify image and associate with Abraham Lincoln and Presidents Day)

**FOURTH GRADE**

SS4H5—Explain the causes, major events, and consequences of the Civil War.


**NINTH GRADE**

SSUSH9—Evaluate key events, issues, and individuals related to the Civil War

b. Discuss Lincoln’s purpose in using emergency powers to suspend habeas corpus, issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, and delivering the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural Addresses.