

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VISION OF DEMOCRACY IN GETTYSBURG SPEECH

Anggi Wulandari<sup>1</sup>  
Dion Tira Erlangga<sup>2</sup>  
English Literature  
English Education

[anggiwulandarii19@gmail.com](mailto:anggiwulandarii19@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The battle and the Gettysburg Address have become extraordinary in history in light of this paper's analysis. This analysis aims to investigate Abraham Lincoln's extraordinary speech's vision of democracy. Using a qualitative descriptive approach and a number of steps of data collection, the author analyzes Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in order to arrive at the results and draw the conclusion that the address represents Lincoln's hope for a democratic America in which all citizens enjoy equal rights.

**Key words:** Abraham Lincoln, Civil War, Democracy, Gettysburg, Speech.

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### INTRODUCTION

It is very important to study a nation's history (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020), (Afrianto & Restika, 2018), (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021) because it can show a country how to keep up with what's happening around the world (Gulö, 2018), (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020). The United States of America is known as one of the nations with a long history (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018), (Abidin et al., 2022). The United States of America is a federation with a representative democracy system of government based on the constitution (Samanik, 2019), (Kardiansyah, 2019), (Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016). On July 4, 1776, the nation that was originally made up of thirteen British colonies Virginia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Rhode Island—acquired its independence (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019), (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021), (Megawaty et al., 2021). The United States of America is a well-known nation that is a reflection of its diverse culture (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021) and origins thanks to its numerous colonies (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). “ That we hold fast to this truth with a belief that all human beings are created equal (Journal et al., 2021), (Fithratullah, 2021), (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020), they are blessed by their Creator with inalienable human rights, that among these human rights are the right to life, the right to be independent, and

right to seek happiness (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020), (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021). In the quote from the United States Declaration of Independence above, it can be interpreted that this section refers to all human beings without discrimination of race (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021), wealth or even gender (Puspita & Amelia, 2020). However, in real life, slavery and racism are still common in America (Aminatun, 2021), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). The vision of democracy and civil rights is still often underestimated (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), (Mandasari, n.d.). This often leads to conflict and even war (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Fithratullah, 2019), (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020). The United States experienced a great civil war that occurred for four years from April 12, 1861 to May 9, 1865 (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019), (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021). Even in that war there was an even more devastating war known as the Battle of Bettysburg (Putri & Aminatun, 2021), (Oktaviani, 2018), (Aguss et al., 2021). This war occurred during the leadership of President Abraham Lincoln (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020), (Wahyudin, 2018). The Battle of Bettysburg lasted only 3 days on July 1-3, 1663 (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (S. N. Sari & Aminatun, 2021), and this year there was a touching moment that occurred where the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln delivered a short but world-shaking speech (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a), (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b), (Ahmad et al., 2021). The context for the writing of this paper is the battle itself (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Samanik, 2021) as well as Abraham Lincoln's speech (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020), (Qodriani, 2021). This analysis aims to convey the vision that President Abraham Lincoln's speech hints at (Puspita, 2019), (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021), (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019).

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Literary work is a place of art where literary works display beauty (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), (B. N. Sari & Gulö, 2019), (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020) through use language that is interesting, varied, and full of imagination (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). Literature is a tool used by authors that contains ideas and ideas for works of art (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). Therefore, literary works also provide knowledge about various things that the reader may not know (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2021). A literary work can receive influence from society and at the same time be able to provide social influence on society (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). Speech

as a form of communication arises because someone wants to express ideas, thoughts (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), (Aminatun et al., 2021), and feelings to others. There are many types of speeches, including State of the Union speeches, welcome speeches, opening speeches, and briefing speech (Oktaviani et al., 2022), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020), (Suprayogi, 2019). In speech, language is a medium for communicating information, ideas, and emotions. This shows that language has an emotional function as a means of emotional communication.

## **METHOD**

In this study, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method to find out apa visi dari pidato gettysburg abraham lincoln. This type of qualitative descriptive research is a research method described descriptively using qualitative information. Qualitative descriptive research is often used to analyze events, phenomena, or social situations. And for the data collection is a method used by researchers to collect data related to the research problem they are working on. This procedure is very important because the data obtained in the study are valid data to draw valid conclusions. And in this study, the authors collect data through several stages, namely

1. Read the Gettysburg Speech by Abraham Lincoln,
2. Highlight and mark essential parts in the speech,
3. After highlighting and marking the important parts of the speech, the writer continues to collect the data obtained from the Abraham Lincoln speech,
4. After the data has been collected and selected, the authors analyze the data,
5. After completing the analysis of all data, the authors conclude the results of the analysis on the focus of the research conducted.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

According to American history, the civil war is the deadliest war. This war killed about 620,000 soldiers and injured others. This war also caused destruction in large parts of the South. Things started to heat up when Abraham Lincoln with his anti-slavery spirit was elected president of the United States. At that time the United States was almost divided

over the slavery issue. November 6, 1860, Lincoln became the 16th President of the United States and a month later, the American civil war between the states in the North and the states in the South broke out. Although he hated war, President Lincoln accepted it as the only way to save the nation's unity.

In the midst of the civil war, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation of liberation that changed the lives of many people in America. However, during Lincoln's tenure as president of the United States and during that war, there was an episode of the most important battle in the history of the civil war in the United States. This battle was known as the Battle of Gettysburg or the Battle of Gettysburg.

The battle at Gettysburg, United States which occurred during the civil war took place in just 3 days, namely July 1-3, 1863, but became the largest cavalry battle in the history of the civil war with the largest number of victims as well. This war was fought between Union (North) and Confederate (South) troops. This battle occurred when General Robert E Lee, the leader of the South American troops managed to control the city of Gettysburg, the city which became the battlefield. General Lee also began to formulate a strategy to attack the area that was still controlled by the Union (North). Abraham Lincoln, who at that time served as president, was certainly aware of the dangers that came to his troops, then President Lincoln asked the General of the Union troops, namely Ambrose Burnside, to repulse the Confederate troops. Therefore, a big battle was inevitable.

On the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, some of the Confederate troops who began arriving in the city of Gettysburg succeeded in repelling the Union troops in the city of Gettysburg to the south of the city, namely Cemetery Hill. Then on the second day, most of the components of the fighting forces, both from the South American side and the North American side arrived on the battlefield. Troops from the North American stronghold formed a defensive line stretching from Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill, Cemetery Ridge to Round Top. Meanwhile, the Confederate troops from the Southern region attacked the entire Union line of defense, but failed to repulse the Union troops from their defensive positions.

And on the third day, the South American (Confederate) troops again attacked the North (Union) defensive positions, where there was a large-scale infantry attack by Confederate troops aimed at the center of the Union line of defense (the Cemetery Ridge section) which was later known as the Pickett Offensive. , named after one of the major generals of the three major generals who commanded the army, George Pickett. This infantry attack ended in failure with the loss of nearly half of the troops involved in this attack.

The large number of casualties during the three days of fighting made the Confederate troops not attack again the next day (July 4) and decided to withdraw from the battlefield on the same day.

During the three days of fighting, more than 45,000 were killed, wounded, captured and missing. The Battle of Gettysburg also proved to be a turning point in the defeat and retreat of General Lee and his troops from Gettysburg which marked the last Confederate invasion of the North and also marked the retreat of the Southern armies.

After the end of the war, a lawyer named Wills took the initiative to buy 17 hectares of meadow and turn it into a cemetery for the victims who died in the great battle. Wills also invited Edward Everett to deliver a speech, and Wills also sent a letter to President Lincoln to attend and give a speech at the inauguration ceremony. At the time, the president hadn't often had the chance to make a speech but Lincoln thought it was a good opportunity to talk about the battle.

In the end, 1863 was not only history for the tragedy of the battle, but also because of President Abraham Lincoln's speech that shook the world. Here is Lincoln's speech:

*“Four score 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 battle-field 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 can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not 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. ”*

The short speech that was delivered for two or three minutes on November 19, 1863 contained the vision of democracy that Lincoln hoped for. He even perfected the speech the night before he delivered it. Lincoln really paid great attention to what he was going to say. At the opening of Lincoln's speech, “Four score 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.” does not refer to the American Constitution, but the opening of Lincoln's speech refers to the Declaration of Independence. Lincoln uses Jefferson's phrase where it is said that "all men are created equal". This is an important point of Lincoln's opening speech, because it is the center of the United States government that Lincoln hopes, free from slavery because according to Lincoln, all humans have the same position.

Lincoln and his views on the Constitution were aware that the power of the Federal government to end slavery was limited by the Constitution and he also noted that the Constitution was an imperfect document and could change at any time. And that, in its original form, established a legality of slavery. President Abraham Lincoln had argued before and during the election that the extinction and end of slavery would result from preventing expansion into new territories in the United States. During the beginning of the civil war, President Abraham Lincoln attempted to persuade nations to accept emancipated compensation in exchange for following the slavery ban in the United States. The vehemently anti-slavery president of the United States believed that limiting slavery in this way would abolish slavery economically, as President Abraham Lincoln and the nation's founders hoped under the constitution. Using the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln

implied his arguments and thoughts in his speech about equality and the goal of war being a “rebirth and freedom.”

Lincoln's short speech reflected Lincoln's belief that the civil war that caused many casualties was not just a fight to save the Union (North), but a struggle to achieve freedom and equality for all. This was an idea that President Abraham Lincoln championed in the years leading up to the civil war.

According to (Kean, 2016) The field is the heart in the heart of America, a replenished ‘homeland’, and the people are its renewing blood surging to their dreams, unifying black and white, old and young, urban and rural in a new liberal consensus.

“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,” added Lincoln. The point of this section is that Lincoln wants to invite the people there to remember how noble the struggle of their ancestors was, they should have continued their unfinished struggle, not against their fellow brothers.

“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.” He added.

Lincoln called for them, the people who were gathered at the inauguration of the funeral, to be able to be dedicated to the great task that remained, meaning that they must continue the struggle of those who had sacrificed their lives in the war. They must be able to make the struggle of the victims not in vain. Lincoln also said that there would be a new freedom and government of the people, by the people and for the people. No more civil wars just because of slavery and the struggle for territory. Everyone will get the freedom to build the

country and the results of the hard work will return to the people. There will be no oppression of the little ones and no big ones will rule arbitrarily. All humans are the same.

On April 9, 1865, Ulysses S. Grant of the Union accepted the surrender of Robert E. Lee of the Confederacy. However, on April 14, 1865, the United States lost its president. The reason, Abraham Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate sympathizer. Then on April 26, 1865, William Tecumseh Sherman accepted Johnston's surrender at Durham Station, North Carolina, officially ending the American Civil War.

## CONCLUSION

A significant battle took place in the United States in the historic year 1863. In addition, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, gave a moving speech that shook the world. This analysis focuses on this speech, which raises the question of what Abraham Lincoln's brief speech meant by vision. The speech, known as the Gettysburg Address, appears to have reflected President Lincoln's vision of democracy for the United States. He envisioned a peaceful democracy in which all citizens would have equal rights to make decisions that would affect their lives.

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