

Abraham Lincoln
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Professional Profile

- Visionary leader, elected President in 1860 and serving as sixteenth President. Guided Union through the scourge of a four year war, freeing the slaves.
- Employ self-deprecating leadership style, using humor, anecdotes, jokes, and folksy stories to lighten the mood or make a point; approach helped to maintain internal team through early war internal turmoil, including but not limited to Bull Run (Manassas) and Seven Days Battles.
- Use written and spoken word to frame situations and compel people to action. Considered the best Statesman Writer of my time, write succinctly and powerfully, including The Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address (272 words long).
- Lead visibly and when allowed by security, from the front, including inspections of defenses around Washington DC, and visits to battlefields at Antietam, Gettysburg, and Richmond.
- Known for my emotional intelligence and empathy, pardoning Confederate soldiers, Santee Sioux, and Union soldiers sentenced to death from infractions such as desertion.
- Practice an Oval Office Open Door Policy and take public opinion baths where I listen to and invite public into my office. Estimated by my two secretaries (Mr. Hay and Mr. Nicolay) that up to 75% of my time in Office is spent meeting with others.
- Nicknamed “Honest Abe” due to ethical reputation and upholding of moral standards in the practice of law over a 25-year career.
- Resilient leader with the ability to work through difficult and at times, including personal losses, the loss of more than 600,000 Americans during the war and now, Reconstruction.

Professional Experience

President of the United States, Washington, DC 1861 - Present

- Issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing slaves within the Confederacy. Endorse the 13th Amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery.
- Supervised all aspects of the war effort, raised an Army and Navy of nearly 3 million Northern military personnel, resulting in victory.
- Responsible for hiring and firing of key personnel, including United States Secretaries and Union Generals; promoted and supported Lieutenant General Grant when many called for his dismissal.
- Signed the Revenue Act of 1861, creating first US income tax of 3% on income above \$800.
- Signed legislation including the National Banking Act, legislation that protected American industry, and a bill that chartered the first transcontinental railroad.
- Supported Federal Homestead Law which allowed Easterners to acquire Western land.

- Presided over the admitting of West Virginia on June 20, 1863 and Nevada on October 31, 1864 to the Union.
- Successfully won landslide re-election in 1864 with 78% of Union soldiers vote.
- Created and will use the Ten-Percent Plan to integrate Southern States back into the Union.
- * Elected first Republican President.

Prairie Lawyer, Illinois

1836 - 1861

- Had three different law partners at separate times during 25 year career as a practicing attorney - John Todd Stuart, Stephen Logan, and William Herndon.
- Practiced law on the Illinois Eighth Judicial Circuit and argued 175 cases before the Illinois Supreme Court.
- Argued Lewis vs Lewis in front of the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Helped prosecute and win murder case in which defendant claimed insanity (People v. Wyant); jury set an important standard when it found Wyant *not guilty by reason of insanity* and *unsafe to be at large*; Wyant was committed to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.
- Tried cases traveling the Eighth Judicial Circuit, a 14-county circuit in Illinois. Worked on cases resolving neighbors' disagreements over land, contracts, and debts.

Additional Professional Experiences

United States House of Representatives	1847 - 1849
Legislator, Illinois State Legislature	1834 -1842
Captain, Illinois Militia, Sangamon County Rifles, Black Hawk War	1832

Education

- None
- Self-educated: Obtained Law License through my own efforts (1836)

Presentations/Patents

- The Lyceum Address (1838)
- House Divided Speech (1858)
- Lincoln/Douglas Debates (1858)
- The Cooper Union Address (1860)
- Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
- The Gettysburg Address (1863)
- Second Inaugural Address (1865)
- Granted patent 6,469, "Buoying Vessels over Shoals" (1849)